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ACTS OF GALLANTRY

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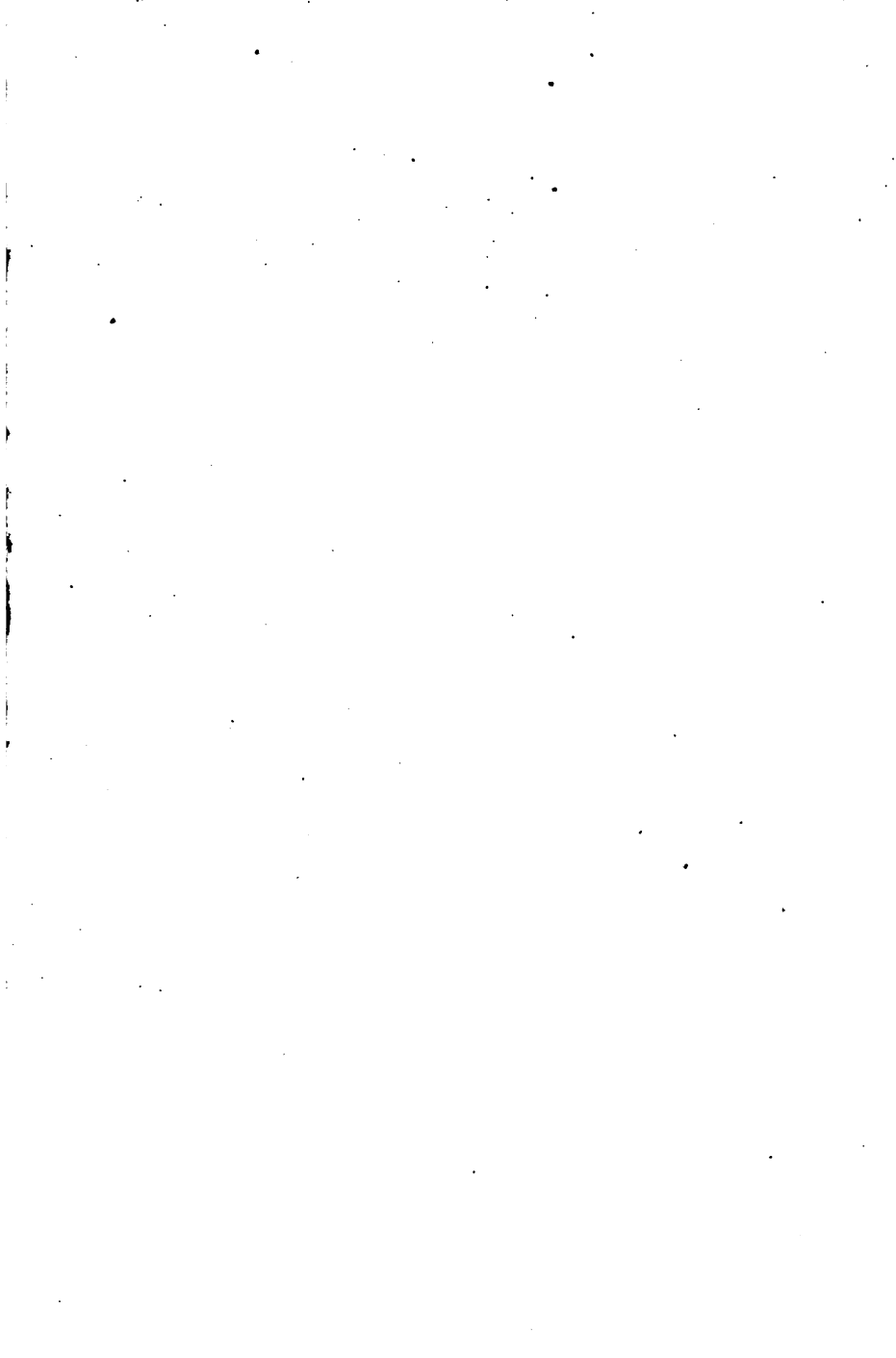
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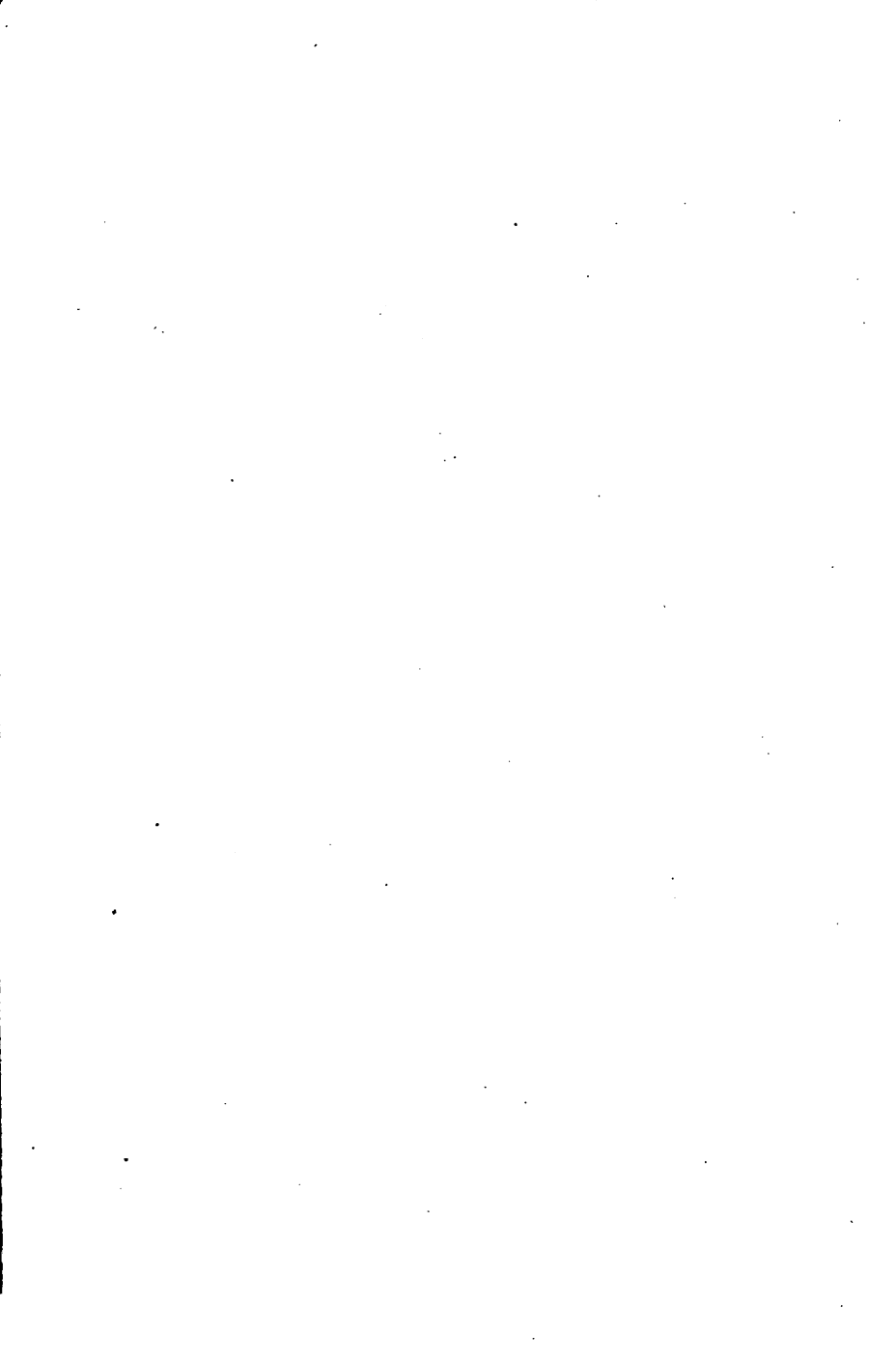
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37





ACTS OF GALLANTRY.



ACTS OF GALLANTRY

BEING

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH DEED OF BRAVERY IN SAVING LIFE
FROM DROWNING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOR WHICH

The Gold and Silver Medals and Clasps of
The Royal Humane Society

HAVE BEEN AWARDED FROM 1830 TO 1871.

ALSO THE WARRANT INSTITUTING THE ALBERT MEDAL
AND DETAILS OF EACH MAN'S COURAGE FOR WHICH THE MEDALS
HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

BY LAMBTON YOUNG, C.E.,

SECRETARY ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, AND AUTHOR OF "SEA FISHING AS A SPORT," ETC.

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE,
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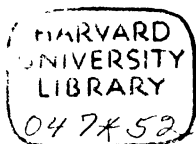
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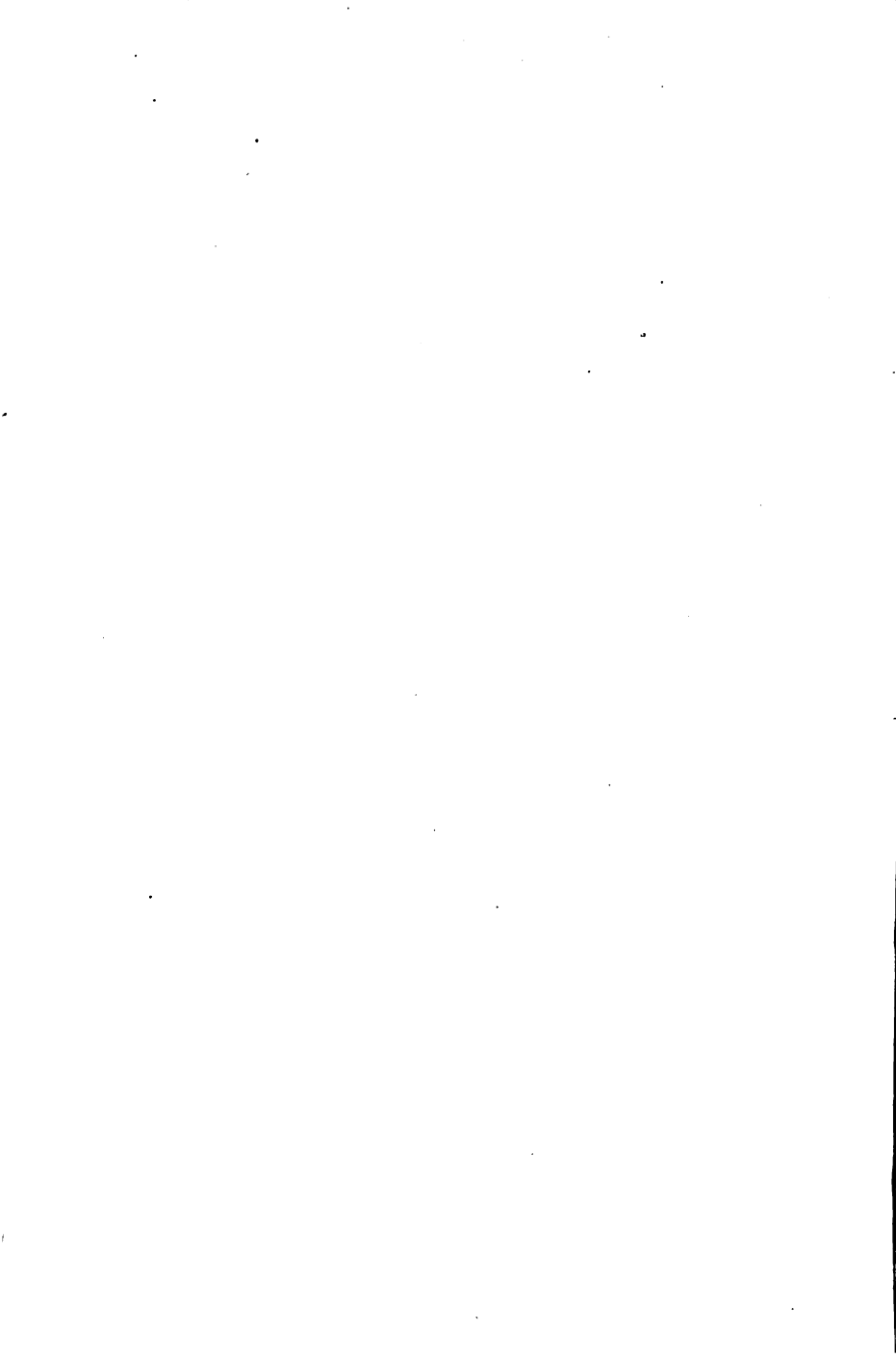
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PREFACE.

IN the following pages will be found an account of each case of gallantry in saving life from drowning, for which the gold and silver Medals and Clasps of the Royal Humane Society have been awarded during the last forty years, and amongst these there are acts of heroism, which, had they been performed by a soldier or a sailor in the execution of his duty, in the face of the enemy, could not have failed earning the highest distinction that is awarded ; how much more then should such deeds be commended, when it is borne in mind that the individuals who risk their lives in these noble acts do so simply through the promptings of a generous heart, wishing to aid their fellow-creatures in distress, without any prospect of reward or promotion ?

When the Royal Humane Society was founded in 1774, its proposed recognition of these acts of salvage was at once seen to be a necessity of the age, as up to that time no notice whatever had been taken of those brave persons who, at the risk of their own lives, had preserved their fellow-creatures from death by drowning ; and let it be remembered, that almost all these rescues have been accomplished without the aid of life-belts, life-buoys, life-boats, or any other help than the energy and courage of the individuals themselves.

Within the last few years, so evident was the necessity for recognising these acts, that the Board of Trade established the " Albert Medal," as a reward for conspicuous acts of gallantry in saving life from drowning, and only eighteen awards of these medals have, up to this time, been made.

The Royal Humane Society's Medals have taken the place in modern times which was filled by the "Corona Civica" of the Romans, given for saving the life of a fellow-citizen, and was considered to be the most honourable of all military prizes. Any man may well be proud to wear these medals, as they are a sure sign that they have been gained by some act of individual courage.

"Drag the pale victim from the whelming wave,
And snatch the body from the floating grave,
Breathe in the lips re-animating fire,
'Till, warmed to second life, the drowned respire."

PRATT'S POEM.

Nearly a century has elapsed since the Society first entered into this conflict with the powers of the grave, and dared to dispute with "the angel of death" the spoils he had already coveted as his own ; and each successive year has enabled the Society to inscribe fresh victories on its rolls ; nor need it, like Orpheus, dread to look back with pride and fondness on the triumphs which it has achieved. Others undoubtedly have been engaged in analogous efforts ; the advance of science, the spread of civilisation, has done much to preserve the world from the inroads of disease ; the citadel of human life is better guarded now than formerly ; but the utmost that either science or civilisation dare pretend to is a defensive attitude.

To the Royal Humane Society alone has it been given to carry the war into the enemy's country, and annex a province of his empire—to penetrate beyond the mysterious frontier which separates time from eternity, and restore to the kindly light of day, and the pleasant voice of friends, those who have already tasted of the bitterness of death, whose eyes have peered into the dim border-land beyond the grave, whose feet have wended one stage on that journey, not to be re-travelled by mortal man. Yet great, and almost awful, as are these results, not only are they obtained by the simplest means, but the humblest and least masterful amongst us can be a sharer in them. Thanks to the Society's admirable organization, the merest child, the feeblest woman who

is enrolled as its supporter, each of those who read this, can claim a power to which the most favoured of Jehovah's prophets, or Christ's apostles, scarce aspired ; nay, dare even use the words of one greater than either prophet and apostle, and say to the disconsolate—"Thy brother shall rise again," and to the mourners "Why make ye such ado ? she is not dead, but sleepeth."

Let us hope, therefore, that the sphere of the Royal Humane Society's usefulness may be more widely extended every year, and its beneficent ministrations perpetuated through all time, until at length the day arrives when the cry of the castaway shall no longer rise from the bosom of the deep, and human hearts shall cease to buffet with the billows of adversity, when we shall have reached the shining strand beyond the silent river, and become citizens of that country whose only waters are the waters of life, and where, as we are expressly told, there shall be no more sea.



DESCRIPTION OF MEDAL OF ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Flame having been used both by the ancients and moderns as the emblem of life, and its extinction as the symbol of death, the front of the Medal represents a boy blowing an extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed by the motto, "*LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN*," "*Peradventure a little spark may yet lie hid.*" This design appears applicable both to the person apparently dead, and to the one who endeavours to resuscitate him. Under the device is the following inscription abbreviated: "*SOCIETAS LONDINI IN RESUSCITATIONEM INTERMORTUORUM, INSTITUTU MDCCCLXXIV.*"—*The (Royal Humane) Society, established in London for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, 1774.*

The reverse of the Medal exhibits a civic wreath, which was the Roman reward for saving life; the inscription round it expresses the merit which obtains this honour from the Society. "*HOC PRETIUM CIVE SERVATO TULIT*"—*He has obtained this reward for having saved the life of a citizen.* The blank space within the wreath is left for the name of the person to whom the Medal is presented, which is engraved with the following inscription abbreviated, "*VITAM OB SERVATAM DONO DEDIT SOCIETAS REGIA HUMANA*"—*The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life.*

There is a second reverse to the Society's Medal, with the civic wreath only, which is used when the Medal is presented to persons who have endeavoured to save the life of others at the

risk of their own, but without success ; the inscription with the name runs thus :—"VITA PERICULO EXPOSITA DONO DEDIT SOCIETAS REGIA HUMANA"—*The Royal Humane Society presented this to . . . , his life having been exposed to danger.*

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name ;
In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie."
POPE'S *Epist. to Addison.*

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING ALBERT MEDALS.

WARRANT revoking a warrant dated the 7th March 1866, instituting a new decoration to be styled "The Albert Medal," and instituting in lieu thereof two new decorations, to be styled respectively "The Albert Medal of the First Class," and "The Albert Medal of the Second Class."

"VICTORIA R.

"Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting : Whereas a warrant was given under our Royal Sign-manual, bearing date the 7th day of March 1866, in the 29th year of our reign, intituled a 'Warrant instituting a new decoration, to be styled "The Albert Medal," and such warrant was in the terms following, that is to say :—

" 'VICTORIA R.

" 'Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc.

" 'To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting : Whereas we, taking into our Royal consideration that great loss of life is sustained by reason of shipwrecks and other perils of the sea ; and taking also into consideration the many daring and heroic actions performed by mariners and others to prevent such loss, and to

save the lives of those who are in danger of perishing by reason of wrecks and perils of the sea ; and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such efforts by some mark of our Royal favour :

“ ‘ Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding such actions as aforesaid, we have instituted and created, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, institute and create, a new decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

“ ‘ *First.*—It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled “The Albert Medal,” and shall consist of a gold oval-shaped badge or decoration enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram composed of the letters V. and A., interlaced with an anchor erect in gold surrounded with a garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, “For gallantry in saving life at sea,” and surrounded by a representation of the Crown of his Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort, and suspended from a dark blue riband of five-eighths of an inch in width with two white longitudinal stripes.

“ ‘ *Secondly.*—It is ordained, that the medal shall be suspended from the left breast.

“ ‘ *Thirdly.*—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom we may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of the Board of Trade.

“ ‘ *Fourthly.*—It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Medal, again performs an act which, if he had not received such Medal, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a bar attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended ; and for every such additional act an additional bar may be added.

“ ‘ *Fifthly.*—It is ordained, that the medal shall only be awarded to those who, after the date of this instrument, have, in saving, or endeavouring to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other peril of the sea, endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to us by the President of the Board of Trade.

“ ‘ *Sixthly.*—In order to make such additional provision as shall

effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which, in our judgment, disqualifies him for the said decoration, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under our Royal Sign-manual, and his medal shall be forfeited, and every person to whom the said medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared, that we, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such expulsion : Moreover, we shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, to the enjoyment of the decoration.'

"And whereas it has been represented to us, that mariners and others perform many acts in preventing loss of life from shipwreck and other perils of the sea, that are not of a character sufficiently daring and heroic to bring them under our warrant above cited, and are yet worthy of some distinguishing mark of our Royal favour ; and whereas we, taking into our consideration that it is expedient to reward such mariners and others who perform heroic actions to prevent loss of life from shipwreck and other perils of the sea, are pleased, in place of the decoration created by our warrant of the 7th March 1866, to institute and create two decorations, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept :

"*First.*—It is ordained, that one of the said two decorations shall be styled 'The Albert Medal of the First Class,' and shall consist of a gold oval-shaped badge or decoration, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram composed of the letters V. and A., interlaced with an anchor erect in gold, surrounded with a garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, 'For gallantry in saving life at sea,' and surmounted by a representation of the Crown of His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort, and suspended from a dark blue riband of an inch and three-eighths in width, with four white longitudinal stripes.

"Secondly.—It is ordained, that the other of the two decorations shall be styled 'The Albert Medal of the Second Class,' and shall consist of the like-shaped enamelled badge, save and except in this class it shall be entirely worked in bronze, instead of gold and bronze, and suspended from a dark blue riband of five-eighths of an inch in width, with two white longitudinal stripes.

"It is ordained that each medal shall be suspended from the left breast.

"Thirdly.—It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom we may be pleased to confer either of these decorations shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of the Board of Trade.

"Fourthly.—It is ordained, that any one who, after having received either of the medals, again performs an act which, if he had not received such medal, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a bar attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended ; and for every such additional act an additional bar may be added.

"Fifthly.—It is ordained, that the medals shall only be awarded to those who, after the date of the said warrant of the 7th March 1866, have, in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other peril of the sea, endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to us by the President of the Board of Trade.

"Sixthly.—It is ordained that 'The Albert Medal of the First Class' shall be confined to cases of extreme and heroic daring, and that 'The Albert Medal of the Second Class' shall be given in cases which, though falling within the cases contemplated by this warrant, are not sufficiently distinguished to deserve 'The Albert Medal of the First Class.'

"Seventhly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which, in our judgment, disqualifies him for the said decorations, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under our Royal Sign-manual, and his medal shall be forfeited. And every person to whom the said medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to

return the same if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation.

“It is hereby further declared, that we, our heirs and successors, shall be sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion. Moreover, we shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, to the enjoyment of the decoration.

“Given at our Court at St. James’s, this Twelfth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign.—BY HER MAJESTY’S COMMAND,

“S. H. WALPOLE.”

DETAILS OF EACH ACT FOR WHICH ROYAL
HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS HAVE
BEEN GRANTED SINCE 1830.

A. S. WIGHT, LIEUT., R.N.

ON the 27th of April 1829, some boys took a boat from Shaldon, near Teignmouth, and made a thoughtless attempt to get outside the bar ; in so doing they soon found themselves among the breakers : the boat filled and upset. Three of the boys were washed upon an adjacent sand-bank, where they fortunately found footing ; the fourth clung to the boat. A crowd of people saw his danger, but no one would risk their life to assist him. The boy was in a perilous predicament, and would have inevitably perished, had not Lieutenant Wight boldly dashed into the deep water, and restored him to his family, amidst the deafening cheers of the spectators. It will be seen by the following certificate, that this is not the only instance recorded of Mr. Wight's bravery.

During the passage of His Majesty's ship "Madagascar," from Bombay to Trincomalee, on the 11th of February 1823, a man fell overboard, and was saved through the exertions of the said Mr. A. S. Wight, by his immediately jumping after him and holding him up until they were able to send a boat for them both. During the same passage, and on the 19th of February 1823, another man fell overboard, from aloft, and was supposed to have dashed out his brains, for he immediately sunk and was seen no more ; notwithstanding, Mr. Wight was in the act of jumping after him, and was only restrained by order, as it was not conceived prudent to risk his life without a hope of saving the unfortunate man. In doing justice to Mr. Wight's meritorious conduct, testimony is borne to his willingness at all times to prove, by any self-devotion on his part, that humanity is the inherent quality of a British sailor.

GRANT, 42D REGIMENT.

On Sunday afternoon, John Mc'ulloch, a boy of eight years of age, fell off the quay into the river, and would inevitably have been drowned, but for the prompt intrepidity of Mr. Grant, the officer now in command of the party of the 42d Royal Highlanders stationed at Paisley. Mr. Grant happened to be passing at the time the alarm was first given, and, attracted by the crowd, hurried to the spot, where, seeing the perilous situation of the boy, and the unavailing efforts made by an individual to reach him, he immediately divested himself of his sash, sword, bonnet, and coat, sprung off the quay, and with a few vigorous strokes swam to the boy at the very critical moment when he was disappearing for the third time. Fortunately he caught hold of the waistband, and supported him till a boat arrived, into which he deposited his charge ; then swimming towards the nearest landing-place, got safe ashore, amid the hearty benedictions of those who witnessed the successful issue of his courageous and humane conduct. The boy had been six minutes in the water when he was thus providentially saved. Great praise is due to the individual who hazarded his life on this occasion, and to three of Mr. Robertson's boatmen, for their promptness and activity in going out to his assistance.

J. G. ROBINS, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 22d of May 1825, as His Majesty's ship "Herald" was sailing up channel, the usual thrilling cry was heard, "A man overboard !" Mr. J. G. Robins was then on the quarter-deck, and judging from the rate the ship was going through the water, that the man would rise near the stern, he threw himself into the sea, but had scarcely risen to the surface, when he found himself grasped by the drowning man, with an energy which nearly proved destructive to both. Mr. Robins, however, succeeded in extricating himself sufficiently to support the man in the water ; and after much labour and difficulty, as his companion could not swim, reached the life-buoy, to which they both clung until a boat was sent to their assistance.

The annexed certificate is highly creditable to Mr. Robins.

These are to certify, that, in the month of December 1823, Samuel Redwood, a gunner in the 1st company of the Royal Marine Artillery, then serving on board His Majesty's ship

"Genoa," fell overboard in Plymouth harbour in the night, and was saved from drowning by Mr. John Gunn Robins, a Midshipman of that ship, who in the most prompt and humane manner instantly plunged into the water, with his clothes on ; and with much difficulty and at the risk of his own life, succeeded in supporting Redwood (who was in a state of intoxication, and could not swim) until a boat was sent to his assistance.

G. KEEN.

Yesterday afternoon, as the groom of J. A. Clarke, Esq., Banker, residing at Battersea, was driving the wife of that gentleman, and a female attendant, in a low phaeton, the animal took fright near the Ship public-house, Lambeth Stairs, in consequence of the groom attempting to turn him round, it being impossible to pass along, owing to the overflowing of the tide ; and after plunging violently, ran down Brennan's drawing-dock into the Thames, to the indescribable consternation of all present, the destruction of Mrs. Clarke, an elderly lady, appearing inevitable. The groom was thrown from his seat into the water, and the phaeton passed over him. He with difficulty saved himself from drowning, but was not much hurt by the vehicle. The female attendant, as the horse was making his way into the river, caught hold of the boat-house of Mr. Moore, and disengaged herself from the carriage. She, however, could not maintain her position ; and on dropping into the water a young man of the name of Read, who had only a few seconds previously been knocked down in his attempts to stop the animal, took her in his arms and conveyed her into the Ship. All exertions to prevent the horse going into deep water, with Mrs. Clarke in the vehicle, proved unavailing ; and the scene at this period was truly distressing, the phaeton being almost entirely under water, and only the head of the unfortunate lady to be seen. At this critical moment Mr. Keen jumped into the dock, and caught the lady round the waist. They were up to their necks in water for a short time ; but by the assistance of a man of the name of Wood, they got ashore.

J. WILDING.

On the 19th July last, Fanny Smith, aged seven years, was playing on a quay at Stonehouse, and was swinging by a rope

fastened to a staple. The staple drew, and precipitated the child into the water. Wilding, attracted by a crowd who ran towards the spot, saw the child sinking, and threw himself off the quay from an immense height, and reached the object of his anxiety at the moment she was disappearing, and succeeded in saving her. Nothing but this resolution and promptness could have proved successful ; and when the dangerous situation is considered into which he threw himself, it cannot be too much admired.

The intrepidity of Wilding has been publicly noticed in the divisional orders for his conduct at Algiers, for which he was promoted.

Where such philanthropy has been exercised, as to break through all personal considerations, it merits being brought before the Society.

If it be within your regulations to award a medal, it would not only be gratifying to the object of this application, but it would be a badge which would most probably influence the benevolent in giving employment to one who had been so successful in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures.

S. GREEN.

As the pupils of Mr. Murphy's Seminary were bathing, Thomas Coppinger of Cove, a highly respectable youth, aged twelve years, was carried beyond his depth by the current, when one of the ushers swam to his assistance, but from the violent and tempestuous state of the weather, found it impossible to bring him to the shore ; he called for assistance, but owing to the violence of the storm none offered ; he then most reluctantly abandoned him to his fate and returned to the shore. It was an awful moment—a human being left to perish, and numbers in view of the scene.

It was too much, however, for one generous youth and school-fellow, of the name of Samuel Green, aged but fifteen years, who determined to sacrifice his own life sooner than let him die ; he therefore undressed himself, which by the time he had accomplished the object of his anxiety was carried a considerable distance to sea ; and when he arrived at the motionless body, nothing was visible but the crown of his head : he endeavoured to lay hold of him by his hair, which, being too short, slipped from his grasp, and the boy disappeared. Actuated by good nature

and a wish not to abandon his companion, whom every one had given up for lost, he dived and brought him up, and holding him by the wrist with one hand, he swam towards the shore supporting his apparently lifeless charge, which he presented to his numerous and wondering school-fellows, who assisted in restoring animation.

H. EUSTACE.

On the 12th of May 1828, a signal gun was fired from the "Lady Macnaughton," homeward bound extra East Indiaman, in Sea Reach, river Thames, to announce her immediate departure. James Elphinstone, the unfortunate sufferer in this case, was accidentally blown overboard at the moment he had finished loading the gun. His right arm was shattered from the explosion; the blood flowed rapidly from the wound, and his feeble effort to keep himself above water was nearly exhausted, when Hopkin Eustace, the third officer, threw himself overboard from the poop of the vessel, and caught the drowning man at the moment he was disappearing for ever. Fifteen minutes had elapsed before the intrepid mariner, and his suffering shipmate, were released from their perilous situation; their cries were fortunately heard on board the "Surly," revenue cruiser, whose boat was instantly sent to their relief.

W. H. DOBBIE, MIDSHIPMAN.

This is to certify, that on the 4th day of February 1830, Mr. William Hugh Dobbie, Midshipman of H.M. ship "Winchester," was alongside H.M. ship "Galatea," under my command in Portsmouth harbour, when one of the young gentlemen belonging to her fell overboard, who, from his inability to swim, together with the intensity of the cold, was in great danger of being drowned, when the said Mr. Dobbie immediately plunged after, and supported him until they were picked up.

I, Alfred Roger, volunteer of the first class, do hereby certify that I accidentally fell overboard from H.M. ship "Galatea," on the 4th day of February 1830, and that Mr. Dobbie, Midshipman of H.M. ship "Winchester," jumped overboard, and supported me to a boat that happened to be near; which if he had not done, I should in all probability have been drowned, not knowing how to swim.

H. A. BRANDER.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to recommend to your notice the following statement of the intrepidity of Henry Augustus Brander, Esq., of this town, who, at the peril of his own life, preserved me from being drowned. I am induced to make this communication from an anxious desire that his meritorious exertions in the cause of humanity may be found worthy of the notice of your highly valuable Society. I was skating on the canal near Chichester, on the 31st of December last, when the ice broke near a spring, and immersed me in nine feet of water. Mr. Brander, who saw the accident, instantly skated to the spot, and attempted to rescue me by extending his arm. This he could not accomplish, owing to the distance to which my velocity had carried me when skating. He then nobly plunged into the water, without removing his skates or any part of his dress, and having grasped me, swam to the bank of the canal. I was sinking for the last time, and from the thick nature of my dress, which when saturated left me almost helpless, it was feared, from my having drawn my preserver once or twice under water, that we might both have perished.

H. E. HARPER.

GENTLEMEN,—On April 30th, 1830, I was called in to attend the infant child of Mrs. Knipe, of Greenwich, who had fallen into a large wash-tub full of water, in which it was discovered with its feet uppermost, apparently dead. I hastened to the house, where the child lay without the least visible sign of animation; the surface and extremities quite cold; the lips of a vivid hue, the eyes appeared glassy, and the pupils slightly dilated; there was no perceptible action of the heart, or of the pulse at the wrist, and the mouth was slightly distorted. I directly immersed the child in a hot salt-and-water bath, and injected stimulants with sal-volatile, brandy, etc. When sufficient warmth was diffused over the body, I let three ounces of blood from the arm, inflated the lungs, and kept up an artificial respiration; in the meantime, constantly applying friction to the whole surface, the head particularly, and not till about thirty-five minutes of unremitting application of the above means, could any symptom of returning animation be discovered. The arms and legs then became convulsed; in fifteen minutes it spontaneously sighed; the pulse at the

wrist could be just felt, which encouraged me to persevere in my exertions. These symptoms of recovery, however, fluctuated for about two hours ; the result was doubtful, and four hours elapsed from the commencement of my attendance before I could say that the child would recover. It was then placed in a warmed bed, and stimulants applied every five minutes. The child continued insensible for six hours. I administered a dose of castor-oil in the evening, and continued giving stimulants for two days, during which time it remained in a very precarious state. Its recovery was gradual, and it is now tolerably well. From the mother's statement, I suppose the child could not have been in the water less than seven or eight minutes : the vessel into which it fell was sunk in the ground, and contained about four large pails of water.

HENRY EDWARD HARPER.

J. M. WAUGH, LIEUT., R.N.

On Monday the 15th day of April 1830, between the hours of five and six o'clock A.M., Lieutenant J. M. Waugh, R.N., being suddenly awakened by the cry of a person overboard, rushed from his bed (to which he had been confined by severe illness for some weeks previous, and from which he was only then recovering) into the ward-room of the said ship, and from thence to one of the stern-ports, from which he immediately plunged into a strong flood tide, and saved the life of Mr. Burdwood, a young gentleman of the same ship, who had, *unperceived*, accidentally fallen overboard from the foot of the accommodation ladder, and was carried by the tide some distance astern. But for the timely exertions of Mr. Waugh, he must have inevitably perished, being totally unable to swim, and having on at the time a heavy flushing coat.

C. AYREY.

On the 28th of August, when Mr. Ayrey and brother were crossing Peckham, North Fields, they saw something which, on closer inspection, proved to be the body of a man floating, head downwards, in the middle of the Surrey Canal. As no time was to be lost, Mr. C. Ayrey instantly threw off his coat and waistcoat, jumped into the water, and, assisted by his brother, succeeded in getting it out. The body was taken to Mr. Topp's, Grand Surrey Canal House, where Surgeon Bessemers immediately attended.

On recovery, it turned out to be Mr. John Trott, school-slate manufacturer, of Martin Street, Blackfriars Road, who had fallen in while labouring under an attack of paralysis.

J. GREEN.

On the 30th ultimo Mr. J. Green was standing on the eastern bank of the canal in St. James's Park with his two sons, looking at the numerous skaters. Two of the men employed by the Royal Humane Society were actively endeavouring to clear the ice, which was not strong enough to bear, when it broke, and a youth named Kelly fell in; the distance was 30 yards from the bank, and the depth of water was eighteen feet. He rose to the surface and struggled hard to save himself, but without any prospect of either getting through the ice, or keeping his head above water. The two men belonging to the Humane Society were hastening to his relief, when the ice again gave way and they were both precipitated into the water. It was evident to every one present that their lives were in imminent danger, and had it not been for one of the keepers in the Park, named James Bell, one of them must have perished. In the interval, the youth, exhausted by his struggles, disappeared, and there was a general cry that he was lost. Mr. J. Green pushed through the crowd, jumped into the canal with his clothes on, broke his way through the ice to the spot where the lad had disappeared, and grasped the tail of his coat, which was fortunately visible amongst the broken ice. His efforts brought him to the surface, and enabled him to catch his waistcoat, by which he dragged him through the passage he had made in the ice, until they reached the bank, and thus providentially saved his life. He was carried to a neighbouring public-house, restoratives were given to him, and he was then taken home.

C. W. H. FITZROY, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 21st of October, when the "Java" was lying in Poulo, Penang Roads, a seaman fell overboard. The moment the accident occurred Lieut. Fitzroy sprung from the poop and swam with the life-buoy to the relief of the drowning man, whose state of exhaustion prevented his availing himself of its aid, until placed upon it by Lieut. Fitzroy, at the risk of his

life. The tide at this time was running from two to three knots an hour.

EARLE AND STEANE, LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

RYE, April 8, 1831.

SIR,—Allow me to solicit the attention of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society to the noble and generous efforts made by Lieutenants Earle and Steane, of the Royal Navy, for the preservation of the lives of Captain Shaton and the crew of the brig "Fame," from Gibraltar to London ; which was unfortunately wrecked near this harbour on the 1st of February last, at about one P.M. You will perceive by the annexed statement, the number of attempts those officers and their crew made to reach the wreck. Upon each occasion they incurred the greatest danger, the fourth in particular, when, thinking the boat would upset, I gave my watch to a by-stander with the intention of rushing into the surf to save them. Providentially they all reached the shore in safety, but the boat was stove by the violence of the shock when she struck. I have felt it my duty to make known the conduct of these brave officers and their crew ; and although their efforts were not crowned with success, every effort was made by them to save the lives of the perishing crew. The weather was most severe, with sleet and snow ; and I should not omit that after the tide had fallen, and the water became a little smooth, a fifth attempt was made by Lieut. Earle, who reached the wreck, but found only two of the crew, who were entangled in the rigging, and quite dead.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, etc.,

EDWARD CHATTERTON, *Consul for France, etc. etc.*

T. LEIGH, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

At two P.M. on the 24th December 1830, blowing a strong N.W. gale, with a heavy surf, Lieutenant T. Leigh, R.N., hastened with his crew, waist-deep in snow, to the assistance of a brig, discovered about two cables length from the shore, hull under water, on that dangerous shoal, the Ness ; with all hands lashed to the rigging. As they appeared to be too much exhausted to take advantage of a line thrown over her from a mortar, he directed the life-boat to be instantly sent for, in which, manned by twenty Winterton beachmen, he put off at 3.30. They exerted themselves to the

utmost to near the wreck, but a strong flood-tide sweeping them to leeward, and a tremendous surf breaking over them, they were compelled to put back, with, however, a determination on Lieutenant Leigh's part, if supported, to make another attempt the moment the beachmen had procured dry clothing and refreshments. On their re-appearance, between seven and eight, he consulted with some of the most experienced, who considered another attempt in such a heavy surf not only impracticable, but unavailing, under the impression that the men who had been so long in that dreadful situation, and in such severe weather, must have already perished, no cries having been heard for the last hour. Lieutenant Leigh pointed out the great chance of some of them being still alive, yet unable to make themselves heard ; reminded them of the credit gained by their first attempt, the attention of the whole coast being anxiously directed to their efforts ; and urged them to a second trial, pledging himself to see them amply rewarded whatever might be the result, and adding, as a matter of course, that he should accompany them himself ; on which fifteen Winterton beachmen and four of his own crew volunteered, and the life-boat, covered with ice, was with much difficulty again launched at nine o'clock. By the greatest possible exertions, and not without considerable danger, they got over the bank, on which they struck several times, with heavy seas breaking over them ; still they persevered, and happily succeeded in closing the wreck, and hearing their shouts feebly returned ; but on veering a rope, they found the poor fellows incapable of the least exertion. No alternative, therefore, remained, but in going on the shoal, fairly alongside, and which, notwithstanding the extreme danger, was unanimously agreed on. A most dreadful sight then presented itself—the wreck embedded in a heavy surf, rocking to pieces, the master suspended from the main shrouds by his heels, a corpse, having bled to death from a wound received on her first striking ; the rest of the crew (who had been twelve hours in this perilous situation) uncouth masses of frost and snow, unable to move. Two men, named Soulsby and Brackman, resolutely mounted the rigging, and after great difficulty handed them to the life-boat, over which several heavy surfs broke, throwing the beachmen into the most alarming confusion. Redoubling their exertions, however, they ultimately cleared the shoal, and had the unspeakable satisfaction

of safely landing the whole (with the exceptions stated) amidst the acclamations of spectators. In less than an hour after, both masts of the wreck fell, and not an atom of her was to be seen.

B. WAKE, MIDSHIPMAN, AND J. HOGAN.

On the 17th of November 1830, a seaman named John Williams, of His Majesty's sloop "Falcon," fell overboard, off Bermuda, the sloop then sailing at the rate of four miles an hour. Mr. Baldwin Wake, aged seventeen years, a Midshipman of the "Falcon," instantly jumped from the poop of that vessel to the relief of his shipmate, followed by one of the seamen, named John Hogan, and by their praiseworthy and humane efforts, Williams was rescued from a watery grave. The evidence of this case is given in the following certificate :—This is to certify, that Mr. Baldwin Wake, Midshipman of H. M. sloop "Falcon," then under my command, did, on the 17th of November 1830, go overboard, and in conjunction with John Hogan, seaman, save the life of John Williams, a seaman of the said sloop, she then going at the rate of four knots per hour; for which praiseworthy deed, I beg leave to recommend him to the consideration of the Royal Humane Society.

Given under my hand, on board H. M. ship "Winchester" at sea, this 13th day of June 1831.

(Signed) H. G. COLPOYS, *Commander*.

S. BURMAN.

LONDON DOCKS, *April 11, 1831.*

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to draw your attention to the success which attended Mr. Smith Burman's unwearied and skilful exertions in restoring to life a sailor, of the brig "Jason," named Ambrose Chamberlain, who had fallen into the dock from the bulwark of that vessel, and had disappeared under the bottom. After an interval of three minutes he was found; and, although every means recommended by your Society were resorted to by Mr. Burman, a considerable time elapsed before his patient recovered. We have great pleasure in stating that, in consequence of the unremitting attention of Mr. Burman since the accident occurred, the object of his care is perfectly restored to health, and feels truly grateful for his preservation. Under these circum-

stances, we hope that Mr. Burinan's humane efforts will be classed among the many cases that you may consider worthy of your favourable notice.

THOS. C. DOWNIE, *Comptroller*.

D. CHAPMAN, *Superintendent*.

G. LODER.

On the 24th of May 1830, three young ladies, Miss Elizabeth Crocker, and Miss Caroline and Agnes Anthony, took an evening's walk in the neighbourhood of the river Tarn, and were tempted by the fineness of the weather to venture on the sands which form the bed of that navigable river. The tide was flowing at the time, and unconscious of the danger that was surrounding them, they walked on with the buoyancy of feeling natural to their youthful ages, until they found themselves surrounded by water, occasioned by the influx of the flowing tide ; their attention being attracted by the beautiful manner in which the boats were borne past them by the current, and little thinking that the waters which impelled them were rapidly collecting round the spot on which they stood. On perceiving their danger, they hastened to release themselves ; but, alas ! the flowing tide had formed a deep and rapid channel between them and the mainland, and, thus insulated, they had no means of escaping the death which seemed to await them. Agnes Anthony, in the extremity of the danger, tried to regain the shore by attempting to ford the stream, but was soon borne away by the rapidity of the current, and disappeared for ever. Each succeeding moment augmented the danger of her surviving companions ; their escape in that agonizing and dreadful extremity of human suffering seemed hopeless, when Providence mercifully interposed. Two young gentlemen, Mr. George Loder and Mr. Lovering, accidentally descried them, and the former, regardless of the dangers he incurred, nobly plunged into the stream, swam with an energy which could only have been strengthened by the feeling which impelled him, and rescued the two young ladies, who were unconscious of their providential escape until they found themselves restored to their parents.

W. VIELSON.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 26th of December last, the wind blowing strong from the S.E., the thermometer, at noon,

down to 38°, and a strong ebb tide running, a man fell overboard from the poop of His Majesty's ship "Nimrod," under my command, then lying in the Cove of Cork harbour. On the alarm being given, William Vielson, the gun-room steward, a man of colour, aged 27 years, instantly plunged overboard, and succeeded in grasping him at the moment he had given over all exertions to save himself, and, being heavily clothed, was sinking. He then, with the assistance of the second Lieutenant, who had jumped overboard for the same purpose, endeavoured to tow the man, who was now perfectly insensible and under water, within reach of a boat lying astern of the ship; but in consequence of the drowning man having seized Vielson by the leg, and one hand being engaged for his support, and being, as well as the Lieutenant, heavily clothed, their endeavours were unavailing, and all three were, by the force of the tide, swept out of the way of any immediate assistance, when the Lieutenant gave up, and let go his hold of the drowning man, not thinking himself able to support his share of the weight any longer, and fully conceiving that Vielson had done the same; but with the most heroic and resolute perseverance, the latter still kept his hold, and retained it for nearly ten minutes, until assistance arrived. During this time he was so much distressed as to induce the Lieutenant, who did not know that he still held the man, to think that every moment he would sink. The Lieutenant was first taken into the boat, and, to his utter amazement, and that of all the spectators, it was discovered that Vielson *still* retained his grasp of the man, nor would he permit himself to be touched, until he had seen *and assisted* in getting him into the boat. The man, by the care and exertions of the surgeon, was resuscitated, and in the evening he was perfectly recovered. It also appears, that when His Majesty's ship 'Lieven' was running along the land on the coast of Africa, a seaman, who was heaving the lead, fell overboard, from the breast-rope giving way, when Vielson, in the same undaunted manner, sprang into the sea and rescued him.

F. LIARDET, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

Being in the act of reefing the topsails, on our passage to the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th of January 1829, in a fresh breeze and heavy sea, John M'Mahon fell into the sea from off the maintopsail yard-arm, when Lieutenant Liardet, at the immi-

nent risk of his life, jumped overboard to his relief. From the boat's tackles not being clear, the ship had drifted a considerable way before the boat, impeded by a swell, arrived to pick them up. M'Mahon was unable to swim, and was, during the whole time, supported by Lieutenant Liardet, in a state of exhaustion, and it was not until the second day after, that the surgeon reported him to be capable of doing his duty. On a second occasion, being at sea, 150 miles to the westward of the coast of Africa, the ship going at the rate, by log, of seven miles an hour, with studding sails set, Mr. Dunlop, Midshipman, fell into the sea. The instant the alarm was given, Lieutenant Liardet was overboard, before the ship could be rounded-to, or any step taken to retard her way, as a necessary precaution previous to lowering a boat ; and before she had pushed off, the above officer was far astern. It was now that most anxious fears were painfully increased, from the numerous large sharks that had surrounded the ship during the whole of the day, and which, in those seas, are of a most dangerous character. It so happened that Mr. Dunlop could swim, and both he and Lieutenant Liardet were picked up unhurt, the latter keeping at hand until the arrival of the boat, in case his exertions should be required. Lieutenant Liardet is of a peculiarly retiring manner, and could not be induced, by any persuasions of those who witnessed his heroic conduct, to make any application of this nature.

ALEXANDER.

About three weeks since, Ford, a young Etonian, was bathing at a place called Dead Man's Hole, near Eton ; he accidentally got out of his depth, and not being able to swim, sunk to the bottom, which is ten feet deep. Some little boys who were standing near the place gave an alarm, and Alexander, another Etonian, who was in a field near the spot, instantly came up, threw off his clothes, and diving down to the bottom of the hole, caught hold of Ford, and brought him to the bank, where, with the greatest presence of mind, he put what clothes he could collect around him, and commenced rubbing him, which he persevered in until he had received the assistance sent for. Ford at this time was insensible, but not so when the doctor came, about ten minutes afterwards ; although it was more than an hour before he could restore anything like the natural warmth of the body. He is decidedly of

opinion that the boy must have perished, had it not been for the praiseworthy exertions of young Alexander. And he would feel obliged if the Society would give him such a mark of approbation as they may consider his conduct merits ; which will be highly valued by the boy, who is only fifteen years of age, and must act as an incentive to other boys, who may be placed in a similar trying situation.

MATTACOTT.

Mr. Mattacott, when passing along a road near an arm of the harbour of Hamoaze on the 8th July 1831, termed Stonehouse Lake, observed three youths fall from a piece of timber into the water ; and as they could not swim, he instantly plunged in with his clothes on, and after considerable exertion, succeeded in getting hold of one, and bringing him safely to shore. Very little hope could be entertained for the other two, who were sinking. Mr. Mattacott, however, with the most resolute perseverance, returned to the spot, and finally succeeded in getting hold of them both, and landing them on the bank. They were quite exhausted, but on Mr. Mattacott placing them with their heads and chests a little elevated, as recommended by your Society, they discharged a considerable quantity of froth and water, and in a short time were conveyed home. Many days elapsed, however, before they had fully recovered. The names of the youths were, John Seymour, aged fourteen years, James Seymour, aged twelve years, and William Searle, aged fourteen years.

H. WORRALL.

Henry Worrall, a boy of fourteen years of age, of Limerick, with the two sons of Mr. Randall, a shipbroker in this city, the eldest of whom is about ten, and the youngest about seven years of age, got into a small boat on Thursday the 16th instant, and were taken in tow by the "Joshua Carrall," schooner, bound to London. Not deeming it prudent to encourage the little party further down the river than about a mile, the tow-rope was cast off, upon which the ship's boat, which was astern of the vessel, gave a sudden shear, and coming in contact with the smaller boat, capsized her. Nothing could equal the distress of the master and crew of the schooner, on seeing the little lads floating about, as they were unable to render them any assistance, the vessel being under heavy press of sail, and carried forcibly on by a rapid

current. But Providence gave to H. Worrall that strength and fortitude by which many have been saved under similar circumstances. A little experience in swimming enabled him to save the lives of his companions in distress. He saw that a strong effort only could be of any avail, and with manly courage seized one of the boys, and guided him to the boat, which had by this time righted, telling him that on his fast holding it, his life depended. The other little boy was on the point of sinking, when H. Worrall, with fortitude and energy far beyond his years, dashed through the water, and grasping him at the moment he was disappearing, swam with his almost lifeless charge to the other side of the boat, so as to balance her. In this manner he was instrumental in supporting the boys until assistance reached them. The wind and tide had fortunately drifted the boat nearer the bank of the river.

H. L. PARRY, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

At daybreak on the morning of the 21st December 1831, a vessel was observed on shore in this bay, with a light in her shrouds. She was soon after made out to be a large French fishing-boat with her colours hoisted. It was blowing very hard, the tide was flowing fast, and she was drifting on a lee shore. Lieutenant H. L. Parry, R.N., hastened to her assistance, a distance of about five miles, accompanied by his son, who is a tide-surveyor of the port of Rye, and three of his men. The unfortunate vessel, which proved to be "L'Aimée" of St. Valéry en Caux, Captain Roussel, with thirty men, had just struck, and the sea was beating over her. Lieutenant Parry and four of his men, after going off four times in a very heavy sea, and in the greatest danger, succeeded in bringing on shore twenty-one of the crew. By this time, however, the sea had so much increased, that it was utterly impossible to reach her again in the boat. Lieutenant Parry, having fortunately brought a warp on shore, caused it to be hove taut, and with a running line, and the assistance of his son, his men, and E. N. Dawes, Esq., after being in and out of the surf nearly three hours, the remaining nine men of the crew were providentially rescued from a watery grave.

F. A. HIGGINSON.

At ten P.M. on the 20th instant, a boy named William Thorning fell overboard from His Majesty's revenue cutter "Lion," in

Salcombe harbour ; the ebb-tide at the time running at the rate of three or four knots, with a strong S.W. wind, and a heavy sea. On the alarm being given of a person overboard, Mr. Francis A. Higginson, the chief mate, instantly ran upon deck, and in the most prompt and praiseworthy manner, although suffering much at the time from a contusion on the left knee, jumped overboard at the risk of his life, and at the moment the unfortunate boy was sinking, dived after and grasped him by the hair of his head, bringing him to the surface of the water ; he supported him until they were both picked up by the "Dolphin's" boat, which providentially happened to be passing at the time. They were taken on board the "Lion," where the usual means were immediately resorted to, to restore animation, which happily succeeded, although the boy is at this moment very ill.

DON P. DUMARESQUE, R.N.

On 23d January 1832, William Carter, a lad belonging to the "Onyx," fell overboard. The rapidity of the tide carried him a considerable distance before the accident was known. Mr. Don Philip Dumaresque, the junior mate of this vessel, ran upon deck, and in an instant plunged overboard, swam to the drowning boy's relief, and saved his life.

F. W. MANT, R.N.

On 14th February 1832, at about four o'clock, William Fisher fell overboard from a boat which was lying outside the water-tank alongside this ship. Mr. Mant, hearing a boy scream, and seeing the boatman endeavouring to lay hold of him,—observing also that he would be inevitably drowned before the boat could be cast off, as the tide had carried him far astern,—with great promptitude jumped overboard, and at the moment Fisher had become insensible, with his head under water, he seized him and swam with him to the tank, on board which they were to be taken ; and thus William Fisher's life was preserved.

D. MAGRATH.

On the 7th September 1831, Mary Dempsey, a child aged 13, fell into the river, near Baal's Bridge, and would have been drowned, but for the spirited and humane exertions of Mr. Daniel

Magrath, one of the carpenters engaged in the bridge works, who, with his clothes on, plunged into the river, and rescued her. This charitable man had a narrow escape from perishing in his laudable attempt ; for when he dived after the girl, she caught hold of him by the leg, and held him under water nearly three minutes. Having by a great struggle disengaged himself, he rose to the surface, bearing her up by the hair of her head, until assisted by his brother workmen, by means of planks and ropes. Nothing could equal the shrieks of the multitude, especially when Magrath continued so long under water, and though there were some thousands looking on, not one swam to his assistance. This is the second time this child has escaped drowning in the same part of the river.

W. COOK.

OXFORD, *June 1, 1832.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I dare say you have seen the account in the Oxford Herald of the death of Mr. Penny, of St. John's College, by drowning, and the high character given to a poor fellow named Cook. I can bear testimony to the praiseworthy and courageous manner in which he acted. When they were endeavouring to recover the body with the drags, the poor fellow came up breathless, after running a mile, and instantly plunged into the river, dived into eleven feet water, and brought the body to the surface. The President of St. John's gave him two sovereigns, and I ventured, in your name, to give another. It was only suggested that his case should be made known to the Royal Humane Society. Although he was not in time to save Mr. Penny, he saved a female in the winter by his courage and intrepidity, and a child about three years ago.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) CHARLES WEBB, *Surgeon.*

OXFORD, *June 4, 1832.*

SIR,—I well know the gentleman who wrote the foregoing statement, and believe it to be quite correct. You will oblige me by laying it before the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, who will probably think it right that a Medal should be given to the individual, William Cook, who has so nobly exerted himself for the preservation of human life.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. GORING.

OXFORD, *November 17, 1832.*

DEAR SIR,—The case of the young woman whose life William Cook saved last winter, to which I alluded in my letter to my friend Mr. Goring, occurred in a most dangerous part of our river. Cook was at work near the spot, and with his usual bravery rescued her from drowning. Another case also occurred, when Mr. Hollis, formerly governor of the Oxford Board of Guardians, in company with many others, making an excursion on the Thames, was pushed from the barge into a very deep part of the river, called Godstow Pound. Cook, who was an attendant on the party, instantly rushed into the water, and rescued Mr. Hollis from a watery grave. It is well known that, on many occasions, William Cook has been instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) CHARLES WEBB.

G. JOHNSTON, MIDSHIPMAN.

May 11, 1832.

At ten o'clock on the night of the 9th of May 1832, in Portsmouth harbour, a person forward called out "A man overboard!" upon which Mr. Gabriel Johnston, Midshipman, instantly ran to the gangway, and jumped overboard to his assistance, whilst the crew endeavoured, and after some time succeeded, in getting the cutter cast off, which picked them both up, but not before they were quite exhausted, a long period having elapsed, owing to the darkness of the night, and having to pull a heavy boat round the hulk. We were obliged to hoist them both into the ship. The name of the person whose life was thus saved through the intrepidity of Mr. Johnston, was William Corbie, a marine, who was quite drunk, and there was every apprehension that he and his deliverer would have perished, as the current was very strong at the time. The usual precautions were taken for their recovery.

J. FINLAYSON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

COLNEBROOK, *December 31, 1832.*

SIR,—As I understand that Lieutenant Finlayson, commander of the "Albion" steamer, on the Bristol and Cork station, has preferred a claim for the honorary reward given by the Royal Humane Society for saving a person from drowning, I take the liberty of

stating that I was on board the *Albion* when one occurrence took place, on which Mr. Finlayson grounds his claim ; and I was on deck when the life of a woman, who had fallen overboard, was saved by his humanity and promptness in jumping after her, and being fortunately able to catch hold of her before she disappeared. I need not add that this was done at the great risk of his own life. I beg you will be kind enough to lay this statement before the Royal Humane Society, and I hope they will pardon me for writing it, and agree with me in feeling that Mr. Finlayson's conduct on the occasion reflects great credit on him, and merits some mark of approbation from the Society.—I remain, etc.,

DONERAILE.

J. BARNES, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

The affidavit of George Nelthrop, sworn before the Mayor of Portsmouth on the 26th of October 1832 : “ I, George Nelthrop, do swear, that on the 15th day of August last I was upset in my boat returning from Chichester to Portsmouth, opposite Sump's Fort ; and although many persons saw me from the beach in an exhausted state, endeavouring to swim ashore, no one offered to render me assistance until Lieutenant John Barnes, without waiting to do more than take off his coat, jumped into the sea and brought me to the shore ; and I do solemnly swear, that had he not come to my assistance I must have perished, as my strength was nearly exhausted, and I was on the point of sinking, but when I saw my preserver approaching me, it gave me strength to keep myself up until he reached me. The wind was blowing fresh, with a rough sea at the time.”

M. MOORE, M.D.

A boat containing eight persons, who were going on shore at Woolwich on Sunday the 14th instant, swamped alongside this ship. Seven of them were picked up immediately, but the eighth (Mr. Samuel Heekens, Engineer), having drifted with the strength of the current, was struck on the loins by the undermost paddle of the ship's wheel, in consequence of which he sunk. When he was rescued and brought on board, the symptoms of life were quite suspended. Owing to the skilful and persevering exertions of Doctor Moore, a worthy member of society, who has a large family to support, has been, under Divine Providence, thus rescued from a premature grave.

G. DAVIES, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

During a heavy gale of wind on Saturday night, in 1825, the sloop "Dartmouth" of Dartmouth was driven on shore about two miles eastward of Rye Old Pier-head, and four of the crew, with one woman and two lads, were driven from the wreck by the violence of the waves, and perished. By the chart the channel-flood setting right on the convex part of the Ness beach, sets to the north-west towards Rye, on one side, and to the eastward round Dungeness, on the other. The position of the wreck was about the place where, at half-flood, the tide trends both ways, with the run of the sand ; and on the night in question, the current was athwart the wind. Lieutenant Davies made an attempt to reach the wreck with four of his men, in a fisherman's boat which he found about a mile to the westward of where she lay, but having to contend with a heavy surf and a strong current, their efforts were ineffectual. They then tried to carry the boat over land to the eastward of the wreck ; in this they succeeded, contrary to their expectations, and launching her where the tide was slacker, although the waves were higher, they reached the wreck, and rescued the only surviving individual of her crew, who had clung to her. It is extraordinary that in a dangerous bay like this, where wrecks are so very frequent, on account of the difficulty which even the most practised eye finds in distinguishing the low flat beach from the horizon, that there are not lifeboats stationed, which are even necessary to contend with the ordinary surf of the beach ; not that any more lives could have been saved on this melancholy occasion, as those who perished were swept from the wreck before she was seen through the dense mist of the surf.

N. WADOUX.

At eleven o'clock, on the night of the 30th of October 1832, the steam-packet being on the eve of her departure from Boulogne-sur-mer, Miss Anne Reddar, an English lady, in going on board fell into the harbour, between the vessel and the pier, and went under the paddle. The moment Nicholas Wadoux heard her cry of distress, he jumped into the water, the depth of which was 12 feet, and although the night was so dark and stormy that several passengers refused to proceed in the vessel, Wadoux persevered in

his noble efforts for the preservation of the young lady's life, whom he supported in the water until assistance was afforded them.

HON. MISS D. EDEN.

Three children were amusing themselves on the bank of the river, at Hampton Court on 5th January 1833, one of whom, a little girl about five years of age, was playing with a stick in the water, which unfortunately broke, and the child fell into the stream. The screams of the child attracted the attention of Miss Eden, who was walking in the Palace Gardens. She hastened to the spot, leaped from the garden wall, a height of between five and six feet, and without hesitation ran into the river, which the late rains had considerably swollen. Miss Eden endeavoured to seize the child, but the depth of the water, and rapidity of the current, rendered it impossible for her to effect her generous purpose. Overcome with anxiety and excitement, she with difficulty reached the bank, when she fainted. Aroused by the screams of the drowning child for its mother, Miss Eden became again sensible of its danger, and urged by the same benevolent feelings, she ran along the bank of the river in her dripping garments, calling to the child to keep its head above water, and continuing to cheer and encourage it until she was nearly opposite to Ditton. Miss Eden then hailed Tagg, the ferryman, who being rather deaf, did not distinctly comprehend the call. He proceeded, however, to the spot, and perceiving the child on the surface of the water, pushed the body with his oar, thinking it was dead. Miss Eden considers that the child was *then* lost, as the body was forced under water. When it rose again to the surface, Tagg took it into his boat, and landed it on the Hampton Court side of the river, when, by Miss Eden's humane directions, it was taken to the Pavilion, where medical assistance was procured, and every exertion made to restore animation, but without effect.

WILLIAM FIELD.

Declaration of William Field, respecting the wreck of the "Felicita," taken before Henry Leach, Esq., Collector of the Customs at Milford, and magistrate for the county of Pembroke.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of February 1833, I was attending at an early hour to the business of the farm, when I was informed that a vessel was wrecked on the sands, in Sandy

Haven Bay, which is just opposite the entrance of Milford Haven, and distant from my house about half-a-mile. I immediately ran to the spot, and found a large brig, lying on her side, a complete wreck, on the beach. Her masts were gone, her hull was broken in two, and the surf was making a clean breach over her. The crew, who had lashed themselves to the weather rigging, were lifting up their hands in token of their distress, but until the sea had retired a little it was impossible to approach them. At eight o'clock I thought something might be done, and I asked who would volunteer to assist me. William Evans, mason, and Rees Jones, carpenter, offered their services, but they deemed the sea too high on the reef of rocks, over which we had to go, to approach the vessel. I told them to follow me, and we would try to save them. I went over the reef, and through the surf, which broke over me, but I got through it, and reached the wreck. When they saw this, they followed me, and we succeeded in getting the men on shore in the manner described in the affidavit of William Lewis. We got hold of the crew as they lowered themselves down one by one from the rigging, and carried them on shore, with the exception of two who were so exhausted as to be quite helpless. Some of the men appeared deranged in their intellects. One was dreadfully mangled by the iron bolt between his legs, upon which he was supported; he died in our arms; and the last taken from the wreck was a boy who died at my sister's house soon after he was landed. Before I made the first effort to get off, I saw two men upon the lee side of the wreck, but when I got there, they were gone. I was much hurt by the wreck, exhausted by my efforts, and very ill afterwards.

JOHN BALDOCK.

On Saturday, the 2d instant, the wind was blowing strong, with a strong flood-tide, when a child, aged six years, belonging to Mr. Wright, the gunner, fell overboard from H.M.S. "La Hogue." From the strength of the current, and the suction of the ships' bottoms, which lie in a line with each other, at the distance of sixty or seventy fathoms, the little fellow was all but lost. His situation was discovered by a man of that ship, named John Baldock, who instantly jumped overboard and rescued the poor boy, at the moment the suction of the "Wellington" was drawing him under her bottom. The merit of this individual action would require no

comment from me were it not enhanced by the circumstance of Baldock's being a very indifferent swimmer, and the distance between the "Hogue" and "Wellington" being doubly increased by the removal of the ship that had been moored between them.

It is by desire of Captain King, the Superintendent of the Ordinary, that I have the pleasure of communicating this act of generous heroism on the part of a British sailor, and I feel an additional pleasure in doing so, under the hope that I may be fortunate in eliciting that notice from the Royal Humane Society which, in a similar instance, it was pleased to bestow on Mr. Edward Pickthorne, when that officer served under my command in 1827.

Permit me to observe, that however careless British seamen may be in hazarding their lives for the preservation of their fellow-creatures, it must always be satisfactory to them, in the highest degree, to know that their humble yet heroic exertions are noticed by their officers ; and I am persuaded, by an experience of thirty-three years in His Majesty's service, that if seamen were rewarded by honorary distinctions instead of pecuniary grants from public societies, they would be found as careful and as proud of those tokens as any other class of people. Such a mark of distinction must be a never-failing passport to the good opinion of the officers under whom they may chance to serve, while it would operate as a powerful stimulus to foster exertion, and dissipate an apathy too frequently prevailing when self-existence is required to be hazarded.

(Signed) E. MEDLEY, *Lieut., R.N.*

LIEUTENANT T. LEIGH, R.N.

At day-break on the 19th instant, blowing a heavy gale of wind from E.N.E. with a tremendous surf, a ship was reported to me N.N.E. about three leagues, with a signal of distress. As launching a boat at this place was utterly impracticable, Lieut. Leigh recommended both companies of beachmen to join the coast-guard, and drag the "Morning Star," a Winterton yawl of twenty-six tons, and fifty four feet long, by main force to Scratby Gap, a distance of three miles, where there appeared to be less surf. This was accomplished in less than two hours, and every possible effort was made, by one hundred and thirty-four men, to launch her, without success, owing to the state of the weather. As the vessel appeared to be fast settling, Lieut. Leigh directed

all hands to return to Winterton and try to launch the life-boat, which, after much labour, was happily accomplished.

By this time the ship had struck on the outer bank, in such a surf as to prevent the possibility of her holding long together, or for any ordinary boat to assist her. The men put off in the life-boat at two P.M., manned by twenty-five volunteers, the surf frequently breaking over them, on account of our being obliged to keep broad-side on until well to the northward, to make certain of fetching the wreck. By the manly exertions of the volunteers we succeeded in getting alongside her in less than an hour, and had the happiness to rescue sixteen men, whom we safely landed, in the presence of six or seven hundred spectators. In less than half an hour after, the flood-tide made, a tremendous surf rolled over her, and at four o'clock she went to pieces.

It is not in my power to do adequate justice to the meritorious conduct of the men on this trying occasion. They were constantly employed, on a bad beach, from daybreak until four P.M.; sometimes up to their breasts in the water, and many had not broken their fast.

The vessel proved to be the "Crawford Davieson," commanded by Lieut. George Sandford, Royal Navy. Owing to the ignorance of the pilot, this fine vessel struck on the Hasbro' Sand, and, expecting she would founder every instant, part of the crew and all the passengers (including two ladies) abandoned her in four boats. The poor sufferers in two of them were going to attempt to land at Winterton station, in a surf which would have been certain destruction to them, but they were beckoned off, and, by guiding them along the coast, they were safely landed by the Caister beachmen.

THOMAS FORBES.

On the 23d of December 1829, while serving on board H.M.S. "Pallas," Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, in the river Ganges, Thomas Oliver, one of the mizen-top-men belonging to that ship, fell overboard, the current running at the time five or six knots. Thomas Forbes instantly jumped from the taffrail of the ship, and succeeded in saving the life of the man.

On the 9th of August 1831, while serving in H.M.S. "Stag," Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, a seaman named Richard Flynn fell overboard off Dover, the ship going at the rate of six knots,

with studding sails set on both sides. Forbes, then yeoman of the signals, jumped after him from the taffrail, and held him above water till a boat came to his relief.

On the 13th of October 1832, James Ratcliffe, a seaman of the same vessel, fell overboard in Hamoaze, between the ship and the hulk, when Forbes, in a very spirited manner, jumped overboard, and by great exertions saved the man's life.

On the 29th January 1828, when serving in H.M.S. "Cambrian," Captain Hamilton, in the Archipelago, one of her seamen fell from the main topsail yard-arm in a gale of wind. Forbes instantly volunteered his services with Lieut. Smart, to go in the cutter for the purpose of preserving the man. However, their exertions in this instance were unsuccessful, as the boat was swamped twice, and they with great difficulty reached the ship.

Thomas Forbes is a sober, steady, and active man, worthy of every encouragement. He has been a long time in His Majesty's service, and, in consequence of changing ships so often, these statements have been omitted to be made known.

LIARDETT.

MY DEAR LIARDETT,—In answer to your letter of the 17th ult., in which you refer to the circumstance of James G—— having jumped overboard from H.M. Ship "Jaseur," at Port Louis, during the hurricane season of last year, I do not hesitate in saying that nothing short of the determined spirit you evinced on that occasion could have saved his life. I was on deck at the time he jumped out of one of the ports with a determination to drown himself, when, without a moment's hesitation, you plunged overboard, and dived to the bottom, where you must have remained struggling with him 15 or 20 seconds, before you rose with him to the surface; and such was his determination to drown himself, that, after having succeeded thus far, the difficulty you had to contend with, in keeping him above water, augmented the danger of your own hazardous situation, as it was evidently his aim to take you down along with him. This, added to your meritorious conduct in saving three others who had fallen overboard while we were messmates together in the "Jaseur," will, I am sure, be ever felt and remembered by the officers and crew of that ship.

(Signed) WILLIAM EALES.

MY DEAR LIARDETT,—I cannot leave England without expressing my sincere desire for your promotion in a service in which you have established such a reputation as a seaman and an officer. The testimonials, no doubt, in your possession, would of themselves prove much more than I am able to do, hurried as I am ; yet, when I call to mind your conduct while under my orders on the Cape station, and your great personal exertions on all occasions, whether in saving lives or vessels, I cannot but repeat my most anxious desire that you should meet the reward you so justly merit.

It seldom happens that five human beings should owe their lives to one brave fellow !

I have not leisure now to particularize your services and manly exertions on other occasions, when doing your duty, but I feel the stamp of them in my memory, and you have, in consequence, any claim on me as your former Commodore whenever I can serve you, and not in a private point of view.

With every sincere good wish for your future success and promotion, let me assure you that I am, my dear Liardett, &c.,

C. M. SCHOMBERG, *Captain.*

J. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN,—Having, on the 17th of this month, rescued Mr. Pover, surgeon, from being drowned, I beg leave to submit the following statement for the favour of your consideration :—

The accident occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening, midway between the Red House and Battersea. Mr. Pover, when bathing, was walking breast high in the river, at some distance from the shore, the water being very low, when he suddenly disappeared. I was myself bathing at some distance from him, and perceiving that he struggled a good deal, when he rose to the surface, and was evidently in great danger, I instantly swam to his rescue, and seizing his left arm, I with great difficulty succeeded in bringing him close to the shore (the tide running at the time), when he suddenly threw himself on his back, and clasping me round the waist, pulled me under water. Conceiving we should both perish, I succeeded in shaking him off, and having swam a few yards to recover myself, I again plunged in to his relief, perceiving that when he rose to the surface he was almost exhausted, and apparently quite black in the face. In my second effort I suc-

ceeded in bringing him to shore. He was senseless, and the body presented a livid appearance. Brandy was procured from the Red House as quick as possible, and administered, which, with friction, after some time recovered him. He was then conveyed home, where I attended him, and rendered every assistance in my power.

JOHN HUNT, *Surgeon.*

R. RICHMOND.

On the morning in question, Mr. Cooke was walking with Mr. Richmond on the bank of the Humber, when they observed several boys playing in a boat, at no great distance from the land. As the tide was high, Mr. Richmond called to the boys to leave the boat, warning them of their danger. As they appeared to obey him, he walked on about twenty or thirty yards, when, on turning round, he observed that the boys were rocking the boat. They continued, however, to walk on, until, on again looking back, they observed the boat turn over, and the boys in the water screaming for help. Mr. Richmond instantly ran back, throwing off his clothes on the way, and plunging into the water he brought one boy on shore, whom he laid on the bank; he again plunged in and rescued two others, one of whom was sinking at that moment. He then plunged into the river a third time, and brought out the fourth, who had clung to the bottom of the boat. Mr. Richmond and Mr. Cooke then applied themselves for the recovery of the boys, who were much exhausted. Mr. Cooke was himself so agitated, that he scarcely knew how the boys supported themselves on the surface of the water until Mr. Richmond's return to them after he had rescued the first. Mr. Richmond, being subject to spasms of the heart, was very much exhausted, and the boys must have inevitably perished but for his manly exertions.

Mr. Richmond has, in addition to the above claim, been the means of saving no less than fifteen of his fellow-creatures from drowning; and as he is the owner of a vessel, would be unwilling to accept a pecuniary reward. Some mark of the approbation of the Royal Humane Society would, however, be extremely gratifying to him; and as this is a seaport town, where similar accidents are very prevalent, any mark of favour the Committee may be pleased to confer on Mr. Richmond will have the good effect of stimulating others to exert themselves in the same praiseworthy manner for the preservation of human life.

T. JACKS.

On Saturday, the 29th of June 1833, at four o'clock P.M., Thomas Jacks, a wine-cooper at the South Vault, London Docks, was applied to by a woman to take charge of a will and receipt which she placed in his hand. A few minutes afterwards he saw her throw herself into a part of the docks where there is eighteen feet water, the surface of which is ten feet from the quay. Jacks plunged in to her relief, and supported her in the water until a boat came to their assistance. She was taken to the watchhouse, where she was recovered. This is the fourth time Jacks has been instrumental in the preservation of life, and trusts the Society will deem him worthy its badge of distinction, which he will be proud in preserving.

SERGEANT C. DUNLOP, 79TH HIGHLANDERS.

The distinguished gallantry of Acting-Sergeant Colin Dunlop, of the 79th Highlanders, in rescuing a child from death by plunging into one of the most dangerous of the great rapids of the river St. Lawrence, having excited the astonishment and admiration of all who are acquainted with the terrific rapid into which he threw himself, while he, at the moment, exhibited a presence of mind which led to his own and the child's life being saved, it is felt a duty, owing to the nobly-daring act of this soldier, to bring his heroic conduct under the notice of the Royal Humane Society, in the hope that they will consider him worthy of the distinction of having a medal presented to him.

The above gallant soldier was only a private at the moment of his so distinguishing himself, and his Colonel considered it his duty to mark the sense he entertained of conduct so noble, by appointing him a Corporal and Acting-Sergeant.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that this day, May 17, 1833, when coming down the Long Sault, one of the most tremendous rapids of the St. Lawrence, the wife of Private Peter Brooks, of the company under my command, with a child in her arms, fell overboard. Every effort was made to save her, but, I regret to add, without success. The infant continued to float an instant longer on the surface, and passed within two or three yards of the stern of the vessel. Private Colin Dunlop, with the greatest presence of mind, coiled the end of a rope round his arm, and, with the most

gallant daring, threw himself into the rapid. He disappeared, and we all concluded he was lost, as it seemed impossible that he could survive in such a current ; but I am most happy to state that the next moment he re-appeared, with the rope still coiled round his left arm, and the poor infant in his right. Having myself laid hold of the other end of the rope when he leaped into the rapid, we hauled him alongside, and succeeded in getting him and the child safe on board.

No language of mine can do justice to Dunlop's conduct on this trying occasion. The coolness and presence of mind evinced by him in laying hold of the rope, and his humane and gallant conduct in throwing himself into that tremendous rapid, is beyond all praise.

J. C. CAMERON, *Lieut., 79th Regt.*

P. NEWELL.

On 15th July 1833, several children were bathing at the back of the Garrison point, when two of them, who could not swim, were carried out by the eddy tide (which runs at the rate of three knots an hour) into deep water. After a short time their companions gave the alarm, when Patrick Newell, Drummer, 88th Regiment, then standing on the rampart, a height of fifteen or twenty feet above the beach, jumped down, rushed into the water (stripping his clothes off as he ran), and succeeded in saving one boy at the moment his strength was exhausted. Newell gave him in charge to some other lads, who by this time reached the spot, and swam off to the assistance of the other boy, who was carried further out and into deeper water. He reached the latter just as he was sinking, and put him, in an insensible state, into a boat which had now arrived. He was brought on shore, and, after a short time, animation was restored.

CAPTAIN H. W. HYLAND.

SIR,—At the request of Captain H. W. Hyland, late commander of the bark "*Phoenix*," I have the honour to state, for the information of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, that on the morning of the 3d of May 1832, when I was a passenger in the above-named vessel, I observed Lieut. N—— (who was sent on board by the Bengal Government in a state of mental derangement) leap over the side of the vessel into the river Hoogly at Calcutta. Captain Hyland (who was then chief officer) in-

stantly jumped overboard to his relief, and with the utmost promptitude and presence of mind, seized Lieut. N—— round the waist with one arm, while with the other hand he grasped a rope, by which he supported himself and Lieut. N—— until a boat reached them.

In bearing testimony to this circumstance as an eye-witness, I beg leave to observe that the event reflects the highest credit on Capt. Hyland from the peculiar difficulty and danger which attended his attempt to save Lieut. N——. In the first place, such was the strength of the current that nothing but the accidental circumstance of the rope hanging from the side of the ship, could have prevented their being carried down and lost. Secondly, the unfortunate state of Mr. N——'s mind not rendering him sufficiently sensible of his danger, as to induce, on his part, the slightest exertion to sustain himself above water. And lastly, I may add, that Captain Hyland incurred an additional risk on account of the numerous alligators and ground-sharks which infest that river.

Under these circumstances it is almost superfluous to add, that Lieut. N—— owes the preservation of his life to the noble conduct of Captain Hyland. (Signed) ALLAN RAMSAY.

P. A. HÉNIN.

We, the British residents and visitors at the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer, beg leave to represent, that Pierre Antoine Hénin, pilot, residing in the Rue de Boston, No. 19, did, on the 31st of August 1833, at the risk and peril of his life, swim out, without his clothes, from the beach of this Port, to the convict ship "Amphitrite," then on shore, and addressed himself to the captain and crew, "desiring them to come on shore in order to save their lives, as the sea was coming in, and they would else perish."

Secondly, that the said Hénin seized a rope thrown to him, and endeavoured to establish a communication between the vessel and the shore ; but was prevented from doing so, in consequence of the rope not being sufficiently long.

Thirdly, that the said Hénin returned again to the vessel and called for more rope, a request which was not, however, complied with.

Fourthly, that, perfectly exhausted and cold, he used his best endeavours to save the unfortunate crew and convicts from a watery grave.

Fifthly, that Hénin thus nobly exerted himself for the preservation of human life, from his own free will, and without the orders of any person whatsoever, and that humanity and courage alone instigated him in this noble act of self-devotion.

J. W. ALDRIDGE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

George Sisley, an able seaman belonging to this ship, fell overboard from the main chains while at anchor in the Port of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California, in 1833. The man was unable to swim, and as there was no boat near, Lieut. J. W. Aldridge, R.N., jumped to his relief, and supported him in the water until ropes were thrown to them.

"This is to certify, that when this ship was at anchor in the Harbour of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California, in February last, George Sisley, able seaman, fell overboard, when Lieutenant Aldridge instantly plunged after him, and saved his life. Sisley could not swim, and was sinking at the moment. I sincerely hope that this humane and meritorious act, added to his having before saved two lives, will meet with its due reward.

"C. GRAHAM, *Captain.*"

W. M. CARRUTHERS.

"An instance of preservation of life, which occurred during the late gale, through the skill and intrepidity of a gentleman of the civil service, deserves to be recorded.

"Mr. W. M. Carruthers was married on the 2d of October, 1833, and left Calcutta on the evening of that day with his bride, in a pinnace, for Tipperah. On the 6th the pinnace was forced to anchor, and in the evening the gale came on with terrific violence. Mr. Carruthers was dreadfully sick with the motion of the vessel, and Mrs. Carruthers was lying on her couch suffering under an attack of fever, when the pinnace was blown over, and drifted into the stream. Mr. C. caught his wife, and they fell into the water together. When he came up, he succeeded in grasping a part of the vessel, but was knocked off by a man falling upon him. On coming up a second time, he saw his wife struggling with her women, who were trying to save their lives at the expense of hers. Seizing her by the hair, and grasping one of the iron stanchions, he got into the wreck, Mrs. Carruthers

being nearly lifeless. To keep his station against the wind, waves, and the severe cold and sleet, was no easy matter. Watching a favourable opportunity, when near the shore, he directed Mrs. Carruthers to take off her flannel gown and cling to his waist, and they committed themselves to the stream, which carried them down many yards, but by dint of labour, in about half an hour, he had the delight of landing his wife upon the bank, though at night, without shelter, she nearly naked, the wind piercing cold, and the rain descending in torrents ; at length they procured some dry clothes and a fire from the natives. The ayah, or female attendant of Mrs. Carruthers, still remained on the wreck, and Mr. Carruthers plunged into the 'rapid and dangerous river' a second time, and brought the poor old woman to shore.

"Six of the crew, and one of the women, were drowned."

J. ELLIOT.

Mr. J. Elliot, Midshipman, was in charge of a small boat of the "Leveret," on 4th June 1833, at Lisbon, manned with four lads, crossing the river on his oars, laden with water, and a strong tide running, when the boat swamped. Three of the crew were washed out of the boat ; the fourth, with the Midshipman, held on. The latter, however, seeing the danger of the three who had been washed off, instantly left the boat, and with infinite difficulty and risk, succeeded in saving the cockswain, Charles Winter, and a lad named William Tape ; unfortunately one boy was drowned. Mr. Elliot's conduct was witnessed with admiration by many of the officers of the "Asia," whose boat picked him and the three others up.

R. SUMNER.

PRESCOT, 15th Dec. 1833.

SIR,—In reply to your inquiry of the 9th inst. respecting the meritorious conduct of Mr. Richard Sumner, Surgeon, on the late melancholy occasion of the wreck of the pilot-boat "Good Intent," I beg leave to state, that the village of Formby, situated about thirteen miles from Liverpool, on the north shore, has presented, since Friday 9th December 1833, a most melancholy and heart-rending scene, from the distressing wreck of No. 1. Pilot-boat, with the loss of the greater part of her efficient crew, four of whom were picked up dead, and deposited in an out-house adjoining Formby Church, to await the result of a Coroner's

inquest, which took place this day ; the bodies of the remaining nine of the crew, who fell victims to the tempestuous and unruly storm, which visited this part of the country on Thursday and Friday last, have not yet been washed ashore. On Sunday the scene witnessed was very affecting, from the circumstance of the mourning relatives of the deceased crew pouring into the village to seek their own, some weeping bitterly for the loss of fathers, and others for the loss of brothers and husbands, and many without even the gratification of finding their mortal remains, four only being rescued from a grave in the deep. The boat, which was exceedingly well manned and rigged, was one of the class of pilot-boats belonging to this port, having a complement of twenty-one men for her crew, which had been engaged on the night of Thursday last in piloting vessels outward bound, and, in consequence of the foggy state of the weather, they were unable to ascertain their true situation, at which time the storm raged terrifically, the sea rolling mountains high. In this dangerous situation the vessel was driven towards the Lancashire shore near to Formby. About half-past six o'clock on Friday morning signals of distress were perceived by the inhabitants on shore, but the state of the weather was such that no person durst venture out to their rescue. About seven o'clock the sea broke violently over the vessel, and washed overboard Edward Webster and Henry Hughes, who, although good swimmers, sank to rise no more. At this time the punt got adrift of the chocks, and the sea washed away or unshipped the main boom, which was thrown across the deck, and the main sail, in consequence, became of no service. The hapless crew, having thus been deprived of the management of the vessel, did all they could to keep her before the wind, in order to endeavour to re-ship the main boom, and clear the decks ; but although manned (it is said) as well as any boat on the river, they failed in doing so, as the sea was running strong and mountainous. Suddenly another terrific sea broke violently over the vessel, washed away the skylight, and filled the cabin with water. The exhausted crew immediately applied their feeble strength to the pumps, in the hope of baling her out, but without avail. They were then before the wind, the gib and foresail were blown to fragments, and shortly afterwards she struck upon Formby beach. This was at no great distance from the shore, and the inhabitants could plainly perceive the whole of

the devastating and distressing work of the raging elements; which now appeared more boisterous than the most experienced seaman or pilot of the river ever recollects it to have been. Immediately on the vessel striking, which was between eight and nine o'clock, the inhabitants on shore perceived seven of the unfortunate men climbing to the rigging, to which they appeared to cling, and about twelve others contrived to get the punt (a small boat attached to the vessel) alongside, into which they jumped, but they were no sooner in it, than it swamped, and eight of the number perished. Four, with great difficulty, succeeded in swimming to shore, and at the edge of the water they were dragged out more dead than alive by the villagers. Shortly after the punt sinking, the unfortunate men who had been clinging to the rigging dropped from exhaustion into the water, and were never seen again; one of them, named Bates, who had stationed himself at the top of the rigging, was seen to jump overboard into a raging sea, and it is considered by some of his surviving companions that he did so in a fit of delirium; the people on shore, when he plunged into the water, fancied he had left the top of the rigging to speak to the men in the lower rigging. At this period (about two o'clock) six were seen apparently alive, still holding fast to the rigging, in which situation, with the heavy seas continually washing over them, the wretched sufferers had remained since half-past eight o'clock in the morning, no one daring to brave the tempestuous billows to succour them; and when the storm began to subside, although nearly one hundred spectators stood gazing at the wreck and the sufferings of the crew, none seemed inclined to proceed to their rescue. At length Mr. Richard Sumner, a surgeon of Formby, stripped himself, and, with a bottle of rum tied round his neck, plunged into the sea and swam towards the wreck, which, with great difficulty, he reached. On boarding the wreck, Mr. Sumner found one man lifeless, enshrouded in the rigging (Underwood), and the rest (excepting Lancaster) almost dead, and foaming at the mouth. With the assistance of Lancaster, a stout man, who appeared quite fresh, he administered rum, from the effects of which they partially revived, but remained quite senseless. He then got the punt righted, and, by its aid, succeeded in bringing the sufferers to shore. During the whole time Mr. Sumner was exerting himself, the listless spectators did not appear anxious to lend the least assistance, and, even when

the rum was required, he had to pay sixpence to a person to fetch it from a neighbouring public-house. On being brought to shore, the seamen gradually recovered ; but they had previously been in such a torpid state of insensibility, that they were not aware by what means they had been got ashore. There were none of the survivors examined in consequence of the precarious state of their health from the effects of cold, and other injuries sustained in the wreck. The Coroner, in summing up the evidence, paid a well-merited compliment to M^r. Sumner, the surgeon, for his almost unexampled exertions and humanity on behalf of the survivors, which the master pilot present cordially joined in.—*Liverpool Standard*, Dec. 3, 1833.

R. HOODLASS AND J. DOBSON.

BOLTON HOUSE, 29th Jan. 1834.

SIR,—It had been my fixed intention to make an application to the Royal Humane Society, on behalf of two men, namely, Richard Hoodlass and Joseph Dobson, who, in the most gallant manner, saved the lives of four out of eight, forming the crew of a brig that was stranded on the coast of Lincolnshire during the dreadful storm of the 31st of August last ; and who very nobly declined receiving any portion of a sum, which I immediately sent for the reward of those who had exerted themselves on that occasion ; saying, it was a sufficient satisfaction to them to have been able, under the blessing of Providence, to save the lives of four fellow-creatures. I take blame to myself for not having sooner made this case known to you, but I was under the full impression that no decision was made by the Society till near the time of the Anniversary Meeting, which is usually towards the end of April ; and that, therefore, it would be unnecessary to lay the statement before the Committee, till about the time of the meeting of Parliament, when I might probably be in town myself, and could personally bring the case under their notice : I was greatly surprised, therefore, to find, by a statement in the newspaper about a fortnight ago, that the Annual Meeting for the adjudication of Rewards had already taken place, and I requested my brother, Sir Edward Cust, to make inquiry of you on this subject. Since the receipt of his answer, I have lost no time in procuring the precise facts of this case from C. B. Massingberd, Esq., my Deputy Vice-Admiral, whose report I herewith enclose.

I most earnestly hope, that, under all the circumstances, it may not be considered too late to include those two men in the list of those who may receive medals from the Society next April ; for, as their conduct is so *highly deserving of commendation*, it would be a great mortification to myself to find, that by an accidental oversight of my own, they should be deprived of an honourable mark of distinction which would prove highly gratifying to them.

(Signed) BROWNLOW.

P. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

YORK HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, 28th July 1826.

SIR,—On Tuesday evening last, while on my way to my quarters, through St. James's Park, my attention was directed to a crowd of persons collecting at the upper end of the canal, next to Buckingham House. On arriving at the place I found the boy Mitchel lying naked on the grass, having been just taken out of the water apparently lifeless. I had him immediately wrapped in a cloak, and directed the application of general friction, in which I was cheerfully assisted by half a dozen active young men. I then endeavoured to set up an artificial respiration, which after much difficulty I succeeded in accomplishing, and ultimately had the gratification of seeing the natural action of the lungs and heart restored, and the lad so far recovered as to allow his removal to the nearest hospital (Westminster).

The elder boy, Cummings, who was lying all this time in the water, was now discovered, and brought out, exhibiting all the appearances of a body which had lain for several days under water. The abdomen was very much distended, the face livid, and the whole surface of the body perfectly bloodless and cold. Encouraged by my success in the former, I was induced to try the same means in this apparently hopeless case. These were unremittingly persevered in for at least half an hour, as nearly as I can now compute. At last I perceived the blood beginning to return to the cheeks. Our exertions were now redoubled, and I was soon after delighted to see a slow and spontaneous movement of the chest. This irregular breathing was followed by violent convulsions and screaming, which after some time gradually subsided, as the heart and lungs resumed their functions. He was removed, under my superintendence, to his companion in the hospital ; where (by permission) I was allowed to visit them both, until this

morning, when they were discharged perfectly well. As the means resorted to for the purpose of exciting artificial respiration were suggested by the emergency of the occasion, it may not be uninteresting to the Society to describe them. After ineffectually endeavouring to inflate the lungs with my mouth applied directly, I introduced the flattened end of an amber cigar-tube between the boy's lips, compressing them round it, and pressing the trachea against the cervical vertebræ, so as to obliterate the canal of the œsophagus, thus to prevent the air from passing into the stomach. I then directed one of the bystanders to secure the nostrils, and in this manner, by blowing into the tube, and pressing down the sternum alternately, I was enabled to inflate the lungs, and expel the air, so as to stimulate natural respiration. The names of the boys are John Charles Mitchel, aged twelve years, and Henry Cummings, aged thirteen; the former residing at No. 4 Star Court, Little Compton Street, and the latter at Shiel's Pigeon Shop, Crown Court, St. Giles's. P. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

BAKER, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 28th of November last, about ten P.M., the wind and sea raging tempestuously, a ship was observed in the greatest distress, and to all appearance sinking, with the loss of her main and mizen masts, and the fore mast hanging over the side. In the almost and apparent fruitless efforts to launch the boat, the men were thrown back on the beach three different times, and the boat bottom upwards, and the officer and his crew suffering severely from the severity of the weather. These difficulties did not, however, prevent Lieutenant Baker or his crew from persevering, and although the water was up to the thwarts of their boat, they reached the wreck, which proved to be the "Kingston" of London, 499 tons burthen. The Captain had left her, with sixteen of the crew, in this perilous state, water-logged, and without either rudder or stern-post, leaving five men on board, who were intoxicated. The wreck was at least a mile and a half from the shore. The length of the punt in which Lieutenant Baker went off was only sixteen feet. The tide had ebbed an hour, and he had to contend with a sea which every moment threatened to swamp them. After undauntedly rowing for three hours and a half they reached the wreck. The efforts of Lieutenant Baker were miraculously successful, and to his prompt and

intrepid conduct must be attributed the saving of the five men and the cargo of the vessel.

J. PEATE.

J. Peate, on the 8th of June 1832, courageously plunged into the sea, in the midst of a very dangerous surf, and by his intrepid efforts saved the lives of Lieut. Baker and two seamen of the "Pylades," who were upset, and in danger of drowning, at the entrance of Pernambuco. Lieutenant Baker reported this man's conduct to have been most active and meritorious. Two men already had sunk from exhaustion, when he plunged off the wreck of the boat, at the imminent risk of his life, and brought them safe to shore. Mr. Edward Oliver, also carpenter of His Majesty's sloop under my command, having unfortunately fallen overboard off Cape Horn, on the 20th of February last, would inevitably have lost his life, but for the timely assistance courageously rendered him by John Peate, who, wholly disregarding the danger into which he was rushing, jumped overboard, and having secured a rope about him, enabled him to be hoisted senseless on board. These two occurrences have drawn down on this young man the most gratifying attentions of the Lords of the Admiralty.

R. S. COLE.

On Wednesday the 28th of May 1834, as Henry Briggs Haversfield, a boy of eleven years of age, was imprudently bathing in the river Torridge, above Brideford Bridge (a very dangerous part of the river), he got out of his depth, and was immediately carried away by the force of the ebb. As he drifted down the stream, some lads, who were also bathing near the spot, perceived his danger, and one of them, named William Blake, swam out to his assistance. Blake reached the boy, and did his best to save him; but he took such hold of him as to endanger the loss of both their lives, and he was compelled to shake him off. The boy thus left to himself, unable to swim, and in a very strong current, was seen to sink more than once, and must have perished, for his companions were too inexperienced to assist him; when a youth named Robert Sandford Cole, the son of a tanner in Brideford, gallantly swam off to him, and with considerable exertion brought him on shore in a state of exhaustion. The day being warm, his companions, by rubbing him on the sand, in

a short time recovered him, but it was to Cole's courage and humanity that, under Divine Providence, Haversfield owes his life, and his conduct afterwards was even more praiseworthy than the intrepidity he displayed, for he resolutely refused every offer of pecuniary reward, saying "that he had only done his duty and what he hoped any one would have done for him under similar circumstances."

J. FELSTEAD.

On the afternoon of the 25th June 1834, as a young man named James Drew Mebbrey, aged twenty-seven, was bathing in the Thames a little below Greenwich, he got out of his depth, and being but an indifferent swimmer, he sank after a short struggle, and remained under water two or three minutes. A little boy, not fourteen years, belonging to the Lower School of Greenwich Hospital, on being informed of the circumstance, instantly plunged in with his clothes on, swam to the relief of the young man, brought him to the surface of the water, and held his head up until the arrival of a boat. The conduct of the boy appears to have been highly meritorious, and the foregoing circumstances detailed by him, and others who were present, are fully corroborated by Mebbrey himself, who affirms that it was only by the exertions of the boy that his life was saved.

W. D. CARROLL, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 21st August 1834, two boys were in a boat a short distance from the ship's side, and in stepping from one boat to another, young Douglas, a son of Sir Howard Douglas, missed his footing and fell overboard, when the other jumped into the water after him. There is no tide at Smyrna, where the ship was, but there was a good deal of sea, and the spectators state that Douglas would inevitably have been drowned but for the heroic conduct of Carroll, who is not much more than fifteen years of age, and a *very much* smaller boy than the other.

A. WAKEFIELD, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

We were at anchor in the bay of Vourla, when a seaman, named George Bover, fell overboard from a boat alongside. There was a good deal of sea, and the man could not swim. Lieutenant Arthur Wakefield, who was in the ward-room at the moment,

immediately jumped out of window, and caught Bover when he was three or four feet under water ; a boat went to their assistance. The man would certainly have been drowned if Mr. Wakefield had not jumped overboard. This occurred on the 3d August. Mr. Wakefield, a few years since, jumped overboard from the "Rose" sloop, ship of war, at Halifax, in a very dark night, after a gentleman (not belonging to the navy), and succeeded in bringing him to the surface, but he was too far gone to be recovered.

D. LITTON.

On the 15th of May 1834, as Mr. Daniel Litton was on his return home, near the canal in the neighbourhood of Lower Mount Street, Dublin, he observed a young woman of about twenty-two years of age, standing on the abutment of the bridge. A crowd had assembled on the spot, and two women present, who appeared to be her friends, were using every means to dissuade her from the rash act which from her movements they suspected she was about to commit. Mr. Litton desired a man to descend the bank of the canal, which is at that place eight feet deep, and lay hold of the woman until he received assistance from those above. This was done, and she seemed willing to accompany him, but the moment he let go her hand, she plunged into the water, the depth of which was eleven feet. Mr. Litton, on seeing the unfortunate woman struggling in the canal, threw off his coat and waistcoat, and leaving his valuable watch in charge of a respectable person who was in the crowd, he dashed into the water and succeeded in grasping the sinking woman. She, in her violent struggles, caught him by the body, and pulled him twice under water, so that in endeavouring to rescue her he was nearly drowned himself, and certainly would have been but for the assistance he received from a pole which was stretched out to him. By this means he and the woman, whom he continued to grasp firmly, were dragged on shore. Mr. Litton had barely strength to catch the end of the pole. When Mr. Litton recovered from the effects of his recent danger, he accompanied Mr. Brassington, who came up at the moment, to his house in Mount Street, where he changed his wet clothes. The poor woman was conveyed to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and has since been declared out of danger. It is but justice to Mr. Litton to say that he was the only person in the

crowd who had courage and humanity to risk his life on the occasion, and his health was injured in the violence of his efforts to save the life of his perishing fellow-creature.

LORD A. LENNOX, 71ST REGIMENT.

Upon the 5th of August 1833, the steam-vessel "James Watt," standing into the bay of Scarborough for the landing and embarkation of passengers, at a time when there was a good deal of sea running, a boat from the shore with thirteen or fourteen persons on board, coming incautiously alongside, was struck by one of the paddles, and immediately sunk. A passenger of the steam-vessel, Lord Arthur Lennox, of the 71st Regiment, just throwing off his jacket, threw himself into the sea, and by his exertions most certainly saved the life of one, otherwise drowning, man, and by his example, stimulating all others who could make themselves useful under the circumstances, either in the boats which happened to be passing, or on board the "James Watt," from which ropes were thrown over, and every other possible assistance given, the lives of the whole but one individual (a Mr. Johnson) were fortunately saved ; while, before his Lordship could himself be hauled on board, on his return alongside, his wife was observed to be in the greatest peril.

COLONEL GILBERT.

On Monday afternoon, 5th November 1834, a young gentleman incautiously ventured into a boat on the lake at Pitville, Cheltenham, which he soon found himself unable to manage. When in the centre of the piece of water he accidentally upset the boat, to the side of which he clung for some little time ; and although several persons were on the banks, they were unable to render any assistance. The youth was nearly exhausted, and the screams of a young lady whom he had accompanied to Pitville, were truly heartrending. The head of the youth was now seen at intervals, to sink under water, from which he rose himself again with great and almost convulsive effort. At this perilous moment Colonel Gilbert, one of the stewards of the races, was returning to his residence on horseback from the steeple-chase, but attracted by the cries of the lady and the people on the bank, he immediately dismounted, threw off his coat and hat, and plunged into the water. Although the gallant Colonel's swimming was somewhat impeded

by his being booted and spurred, he soon succeeded in reaching the boat, where he had some difficulty in avoiding the grasp of the young man, which might have proved fatal to both, and at the same time to prevent his sinking, should he loosen his hold on the boat. The Colonel, however, managed adroitly to guide the boat with one hand and to swim with the other, until he got into shallow water. In this manner he conducted the young man, who was almost reduced to a state of insensibility, safely to land, and thus bravely rescued him.

MRS. J. SAVORY.

CUSTOM HOUSE, 29th October 1834.

During the month of September 1834, when Mrs. J. Savory, of Bond Street, was staying at Littlehampton in Sussex, a little child only three years of age, the son of Mr. Andrews of Bond Street, fell into the sea. Mrs. Savory was sitting on the beach with a book, and without thinking of danger, she plunged into the sea quite out of her depth, which nearly overwhelmed her. She seized the boy's clothes, and after a hazardous struggle for some minutes, in which she was knocked down by the wave, saved his life, and he is now living and well.

DAVID KEYS, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 16th October, a market-boat belonging to Beer-Ferris, a small village about eight miles up the Tamar, on her return from Devonport in a gale of wind, with eleven passengers on board, upset when passing near the "Bombay." The accident was observed by Lieut. David Keys, from the "Invincible," who, with Mr. Alexander Greig, boatswain, William Douk, and William Dennis, shipkeepers, and John Wood, boy, pushed off to their assistance, and with much peril, by prompt exertion, rescued the whole, with the exception of one aged female, from inevitable death. In this laudable endeavour to save life, Lieut. Keys (seniority 21st July 1798), a most deserving officer, received so serious an injury, as to render him for ever unfit for active service. As it blew a heavy gale of wind at the time of the accident, Lieut. Keys, his boatswain, men, and boy, were exposed to great risk while hauling in the bodies from the wreck.

J. RAY.

In the early part of November 1834, "the gales all round the coast were unusually strong, while on Friday, the 7th inst., it blew so violent a hurricane for six or seven hours, that a captain of the Royal Navy declared that he had never known one equal to it in England. As soon as it was light, a pilot-boat went off to warn the crew of a small vessel that they were in danger, and offered to tow them in to the pier. To this the crew said they dared not consent, as their master, who was on shore all night, had strictly desired them not to do so, it is supposed, to save the harbour dues. The pilot returned, and in less than an hour the gale increased so much that the vessel was thrown on shore close to the rocks, and every one predicted that she would soon go to pieces. There were three men on board, and as they were seen in the rigging, it was hoped, if they could hold on till the tide turned, that their lives might be spared ; but the general opinion was that the mast would give way. The only preparation to save lives here is a mortar to throw a line over the stranded vessel, which is kept at the Preventive Station on the Castle-hill, exactly on the opposite side of the bay to that on which the wreck lay. A gentleman sent his horse and cart to the station, and the men, mortar, etc., were soon on their way ; but owing to there being only enclosed fields all round the cliffs, it was very difficult to get it to the place ; it was however fired ; the rope went on the vessel, though not as it should have done, and, owing to the nature of the coast, the only man who could tie himself to it was fearful of being dashed on the rocks, and preferred remaining on the mast as long as he was able. Early in the morning a gentleman, staying here for a short time, offered to go in a boat with men, to whom he would give a guinea each for accompanying him ; but the risk was considered too great, and none would go. About ten o'clock two men, named Nash and Davies, said they would venture, if their own men would man the boats ; this was agreed to. This was entirely without the hope of reward, for the gentleman was gone long before. After almost incredible labour, they succeeded in throwing a rope on board the wreck, which one of the sufferers providentially caught, and threw himself clear of the wreck into the sea. He was then dragged through the water into the boat, to windward of the vessel, and the same method was

successfully pursued towards another ; but the poor unfortunate remaining lad was so much benumbed and exhausted, that in attempting to ascend the rigging, he fell to about the spot he had previously occupied, with his heels uppermost, and lay in that position for some time. At length, recovering himself a little, he again attempted to mount the shrouds, but very slowly, and as if much hurt. He had reached the cross-trees, and was about to throw himself off, when the vessel gave a lurch, and he was thrown into the sea, but unfortunately on that side of the wreck which the boats could not by any possible exertions reach. At this moment John Ray, a Ceylonese (formerly a pearl-diver), jumped from one of the boats into the shrouds, and was on deck in an instant ; he saw the poor drowning creature holding by something on the ship's side, and went into the sea after him—the waves at this time washing over them ; notwithstanding which, Ray, regardless of his own perilous situation, made twelve or fifteen efforts to get the lad on deck, and supported him until he was washed away and engulfed in the waves. The gesture of despair which Ray assumed when he could no longer see his drowning fellow-creature was most touching, and as nothing further could be done, he again ascended the rigging, and throwing himself into the sea, was taken into the boat. A liberal subscription has been raised at Tenby for the sufferers and the noble fellows who rescued them ; but Ray's conduct deserves something more, and it is hoped the Royal Humane Society will notice the undaunted humanity of the brave Ceylonese."

O. OWENS.

Petition of Robert Brown, Carpenter of H.M. packet "Harlequin,"—Holyhead, October 11, 1834,—Humbly sheweth, That on the evening of Saturday, October 4th, my child William Brown, whilst playing with other children, fell from the jetty-head, a height of thirty feet at least, it being low water at the time. I was an eye-witness of his awful situation, but too far off to render him any assistance. At the moment every hope was destroyed in my mind, a boy named Owen Owens, only thirteen years of age, son of the mate of the "Countess" of Liverpool, plunged in after him and rescued him from a watery grave. To the humane, to the benevolent, but more especially to every parent, I most humbly, yet earnestly, appeal in behalf of this youth, who, when every

effort on the part of my poor child had ceased, and when the waters were fast closing over him, at the risk of his own life, restored a beloved child to his parents.

(Signed) THOMAS BROWN."

"I certify to the truth of the annexed statement, as I was in a boat at the time, but too far to render any service, as the boy, William Brown, was, I understand, sinking when Owens jumped in and rescued him, at the risk of his own life."

M. VANDER HAM.

The barque "Tasmania," of Whitby, Captain G. W. Mennell, bound from St. Petersburg to London, with a cargo of tallow, encountered a dreadful gale of wind, when within about twenty miles of the English coast, on the 15th October 1834, by which she was driven over to the Dutch coast, near the Helder, and there wrecked on the 17th of the same month. The tempest raged with such impetuosity, the crew were obliged to be lashed to the pumps, which, in consequence of the ship having sprung a leak as soon as the gale commenced, were required to be kept constantly going. Upon approaching the shore the anchors were let go, and the top-masts cut away, in hopes that the ship would ride out the gale; but the storm continuing with unabated violence, the ship was rapidly driving up to the strand. The bulwarks, boats, and everything were now completely swept away, one of the dead-lights and cabin windows stove in, the cabin filled with water, and the ship was water-logged. The crew, from long exposure and excessive fatigue, being quite exhausted, the only hope which remained to them of saving their lives was in their last alternative of slipping from their anchors, and running the ship on the beach. It was about one o'clock in the afternoon when she went on shore. The spectators crowded on the beach, and the lifeboat was launched, but in the attempt to get off to the ship she capsized, and as the sea was high and dangerous, all further exertions to rescue them were abandoned in dismay. At this period, however, a man named Mertinez Vander Ham, the master of a sloop, having received information of the wreck when on his way to a place a few miles distant, came to the spot, and perceiving the perilous situation of the crew, at once determined on making an attempt to swim to the wreck with a rope, against the strongest remonstrances. Having quickly disengaged a rope

from the sails which drifted on shore, he tied it round his waist, directing the other extremity to be held by those on shore, giving them to understand that any pressure on the line similar to that which would be produced by a dead weight being attached, was to be the signal of his inability to reach the ship, and upon which they were instantly to haul him back again. He then proceeded in his hazardous attempt, although doubtful whether he would succeed ; and although the distance from the ship to the shore was not many ship's length, it was not believed possible that a human being could stem so heavy a sea. This Martinez accomplished after an arduous struggle, during which he had to dive repeatedly, as each sea approached, to avoid its power ; he established, however, a communication by a rope from the ship to the shore. It was now nine o'clock, and already had the master and one seaman perished, and the cook was in a lifeless state, lashed to the foremast. The rest of the crew, eleven in number, including the master's son, were in succession assisted by Martinez to the shore. Only two or three who were on the fore-castle could have survived till morning, and if the ship had broken up, they also must have perished. An eye-witness of the occurrence sent Martinez anonymously twelve gilders, which he divided among the men who had assisted him, refusing to participate himself in the reward, being content with the gratitude of those whom he had saved. The mate and the master's son were taken to his house and hospitably treated, until they left upon their return to England.

MR. FITZJAMES, MIDSHIPMAN.

The weather was so rough at the end of January 1835 as to retard the final embarkation of the "Euphrates" stores at Liverpool. Whilst a small vessel was alongside with the powder, one of the men employed fell into the river, and was immediately carried rapidly astern. The current was running four miles an hour, and therefore the man must, in all human probability, have perished before the boat could be manned to go to his assistance, but for the intrepid conduct of one of the officers of the expedition, Mr. Fitzjames, Midshipman, who jumped into the sea, just as he stood, embarrassed with a great-coat, etc., and having a valuable watch of M'Cabe's in his pocket, regardless of which he swam to the man's rescue, and supported him by the hair of the head until both were picked up by the boat.

J. C. CRAWFORD, MIDSHIPMAN.

"This is to certify, that Mr. James C. Crawford, College Midshipman of His Majesty's ship 'Dublin,' then under my command, did jump overboard in a most gallant style, at ten o'clock at night, on the 26th of January 1834, in Coquimbo harbour, and assisted in saving the life of James Welsh, seaman, who had fallen overboard from the fore chains.

"J. TOWNSEND, *Captain, R.N.*"

"This is to certify, that Mr. James C. Crawford, College Midshipman, of his Majesty's ship 'Dublin,' then under my command, did jump overboard on the 31st of September 1834, in Hamoaze, and gallantly saved the life of David Houston (A. B.), who had fallen overboard, and must inevitably have perished but for Mr. Crawford's determined conduct at the moment. Houston had been severely injured in the right hand, and was at the time of the accident under the care of the surgeon.

"J. TOWNSEND, *Captain, R.N.*"

J. MORUM.

On Thursday the 12th of May, about one o'clock, Mary Roberts, of No. 14 Church Street, Blackfriars Road, a child under two years and a half old, whilst playing, fell down the privy, a depth of seven feet, from which situation she moved a distance of nine or ten yards along the sewer, and from twenty to twenty-five minutes elapsed before she was missing. On discovering her situation, John Morum, a mechanic in the employ of Messrs. Pontifex, of Shoe Lane, an inmate of the house, immediately descended, and after proceeding near the above distance, in a depth of excessively strong soil, varying from four to five feet, and at the imminent risk of his life (for just before reaching the child, he found a sudden increase of depth, and had he proceeded a yard further, destruction would have been inevitable), as the last step he took he sank upwards of two feet, and but for the circumstance of reaching the side of the sewer was he enabled to recover himself with the child in view. By an extraordinary effort, he succeeded in dragging it to him, and in about fifteen minutes rescued the child, in nearly a lifeless state, and he himself in extreme exhaustion; but by the application of warm baths and other restoratives, under the direction of our medical adviser, Mr.

Yeldham, of Great Surrey Street, the child is now restored to perfect health.

G. S. KEYS.

On Saturday evening, May 16, 1835, Mr. George Scott Keys evinced considerable courage and humanity, in rescuing from the Grand Surrey Canal, between eight and nine feet deep, two boys. It is only due to him that his meritorious conduct should be made known to the Royal Humane Society.

The youth is only sixteen years of age ; but the promptitude and discretion with which he acted (no other assistance being at hand) would be highly creditable to one much older.

This is not the only instance of similar usefulness on his part, as, about three years ago, he saved the life of a boy who was knocked into the canal at Peckham by a dog.

"This is to certify, that on Saturday evening, the 16th of May 1835, two children, named George and Charles Wiggins, aged three and five years, whilst playing on the bank of the Grand Surrey Canal, fell into the water, and would in all probability have been drowned, had they not been extricated by the exertions of a young gentleman, Mr. George Scott Keys, who plunged in with his clothes on, and saved them. The elder boy, when taken out, ran first to me, being but little injured ; and the younger one was delivered to me by the young gentleman. Both the children must have been under the water, from the state they were in ; and I have no doubt the little one would have been lost but for the prompt assistance rendered by the young gentleman, as he was insensible when first brought to me ; and there was no other assistance at hand. The mother of the children having been confined only the same morning, I took charge of them, and put them to bed ; and they are now recovered. The elder boy's fright rendered him incapable of giving any account how it happened, and the other is too young to do so.

"SUSANNAH CLIFFORD."

J. TYFER.

On Saturday, the 20th of July, about one P.M., a youth, named George Phillips, was in the act of drowning whilst bathing in the new cut of the river Lea. J. Tyfer instantly ran to the spot, plunged in with his clothes on, and rescued the body, but not

until the vital spark had fled, as it was twenty-five minutes in the water before he could discover it.

That at the time J. Tyfer was giving his evidence, the same evening, in relation to the said case, he was informed that George Bennett, who had gone to bathe, was in the act of drowning, and had sunk twice without the power of helping himself ; whereupon he instantly left the court, plunged into the water, and succeeded in bringing him safe to the shore, quite exhausted.

J. Tyfer saved the life of the said George Bennett at the risk of his own, and against the remonstrances of the bystanders as to the hazard of the attempt. That the said George Bennett was so much exhausted as to have remained in a state of stupor for several hours, and was confined to his bed during the following morning.

S. BIRCH.

"I do hereby certify, that on Saturday, the 1st of August, I saw Samuel Birch come out of a loft, run to the edge of the quay, plunge into the water, which was fourteen feet deep, with his clothes and heavy nailed shoes on, and bring Mr. Cavell on shore, almost lifeless.

"About fourteen months ago, I saw the said Samuel Birch jump from the quay (a height of ten feet), and save a boy named Stadden.

BENJAMIN LAKEH."

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that after William Cavell was conveyed into the house, it appeared to us he was nearly exhausted ; and we firmly believe that, had it not been for the intrepidity of Samuel Birch, the said William Cavell would have been drowned.

JOHN IRON, *Harbour-Master.*

THOS. COLEMAN, *Surgeon.*"

G. DONEFORD.

SIR,—As surgeon of His Majesty's ships in ordinary at Portsmouth, permit me to call your attention to the extraordinary exertions of George Doneford, a seaman of this ship, whose exemplary and gallant conduct has repeatedly called forth the admiration and respect of his officers and shipmates ; and it will be rendering an essential service if the Royal Humane Society will confer on this man a mark of its distinction.

In May 1835, the wife of Peter Razon, of the Royal Marines,

threw herself overboard in a fit of frenzy. The sentry on duty, although unable to swim, from the excitement of the moment, jumped after her. Doneford, who was then on the quarter-deck, perceiving their perilous situation, sprang to the top of the landing-place, a considerable height (for this is a three-decked ship), and from thence into the sea; and, notwithstanding the strength of the tide and the difficulties he had to contend with, successfully preserved both their lives, by bringing them, the one after the other, to an empty boat laying alongside the ship.

In justice to Doneford, I beg to add that, in 1830, he saved the life of John Brown, a seaman, who was nearly drowned, as well as three other persons at different periods.

CHAS. MAYBERRY.

W. DUNBAR.

SIR,—May I be allowed to forward you a statement which I shall feel grateful if you will lay before the Royal Humane Society?

On Thursday, the 27th of August 1835, I took a boat for the purpose of proceeding to Westminster, and had not reached Blackfriars' Bridge when we observed the "Sylph" steamer, for Woolwich, coming down the river with passengers from Hungerford stairs. The boatman, either from inattention or fear, pulled his boat completely under her bows, upon which I, although unable to swim, leaped into the river, hoping to escape the paddles, and I shortly afterwards appeared astern of her, for a few seconds, I believe, and then went down again; upon which a brave and generous fellow, named William Dunbar, of Woolwich, one of the crew of the "Sylph," jumped from the deck of the packet, and swam towards me. I rose a second time, but he was not near enough to render me any assistance. On my re-appearing above the water a third time, he took me by my hand, and kept me above water until boats rowed off. I was then conveyed on shore, after having been in the water three or four minutes, and taken to Mr. William Smith's, a medical assistant of your valuable institution.

I should further state that Dunbar, on another occasion, rescued a boy from drowning at Woolwich. He is exceedingly anxious to have the medal of the Royal Humane Society, in preference to a pecuniary reward. The passengers of the "Sylph"

instantly entered into a subscription, and presented Dunbar with three pounds for his brave and disinterested conduct.

W. C. SOLE.

PAYNE.

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, *Sept. 10, 1835.*

SIR,—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, as I was looking from my window up the canal, I observed a great motion in the water, and suddenly a gentleman named Payne, of No. 3 Crescent Cottages, Cambridge Heath, rushed into the canal, and rescued a woman, who had thrown herself in : she required but little professional assistance.

I think Mr. Payne deserving of notice by your Society : his efforts were prompt and effective. He rushed into the water with all his clothes on, and brought the woman out, on the opposite side of the canal, at great risk, and entirely unassisted. I never saw a more humane and effective endeavour to save life.

WILLIAM TIDY.

SIR,—I have inquired into the particulars of the above case, and it is my opinion that Mr. Payne's exertions deserve a medal, as he nobly risked his life on the occasion. I am, etc.

J. B. BUNNING.

PIGOU.

CHATHAM, *28th August 1835.*

SIR,—I beg leave to make known through you the gallant conduct of Mr. Pigou, yesterday, in saving a man's life at Pontoon practice, as reported to me by Captain Alderson, of the Royal Engineers, who was the senior officer present when the circumstance occurred.

The East India Company's sappers and miners were employed at the time, in concert with the Royal sappers and miners, the men of both corps being mixed in each Pontoon, according to custom. Mr. Pigou had the command of one Pontoon : and in returning to his moorings, on leaving off for the afternoon, private Edward Williams fell overboard into deep water, the tide running very strong at the time, so that he must have been drowned, but that Mr. Pigou, who is an excellent swimmer, immediately plunged in after him, and saved him, all the other Pontoons being at some distance at the time. The man himself could not swim.

I have noticed Mr. Pigou's conduct, in order that he may meet

with that praise which he deserves ; and I have great pleasure in now reporting the circumstance. I remain, etc.

C. W. PASLEY, *Col. R.E.*

F. DOVEY.

On Sunday, the 7th ult., Francis Dovey, with some other boys, took a walk near the Loe pool, a large piece of water separated from the sea by a bar of sand. When passing through Negibna Grove, they were alarmed by shrieks of distress, and, on looking towards the water, they beheld two boys struggling, and in a sinking state. Hastening to their assistance, young Dovey, who is only the size of a boy about thirteen or fourteen years of age, threw off his coat and waistcoat while running to the spot, and, glancing at the uplifted hands of both the boys, who were quite exhausted and already nearly under water, he unhesitatingly dashed towards the outermost of the two, thinking him in most danger, and, after a struggle, succeeded in bringing him to the shore. Leaving him to the care of his companions, he directed his efforts towards the other boy, but on turning round he discovered that the poor little fellow had disappeared. However, nothing daunted, young Dovey disencumbered himself of the remainder of his dress, and dived after the body, but could not recover it.

The fathers of the two unfortunate boys were by this time brought to the spot, and a boat soon arrived, by the help of which the body was shortly afterwards found ; but alas ! life was extinct. The agonized distress of the afflicted parent cannot be described.

The boys were the children of brothers, named Julian, and were bathing, when the one who was drowned had left the water to dress : a younger brother, who had not been in the water, suddenly exclaimed, "look, look ; cousin is drowning !" The boy instantly turned round, and perceiving his cousin in great danger, with feelings of affection hastened to his relief, but unfortunately, precipitated himself into similar danger by getting into water that deepened abruptly from three to ten feet, so that the poor lad actually perished in attempting to save his cousin. Dovey says he thinks he could have saved the one that was drowned, had he had help to carry the first one through the shallow water, for that part of the operation took some time, and required all his strength, as the boy was about the same size as himself.

J. SOMERVILLE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

COAST GUARD STATION, NEW ROMNEY, Oct. 2, 1835.

SIR,—It has pleased Almighty God to crown our efforts this morning in saving the lives of five men and a boy from the wreck of the brig “Industry,” of Sunderland, from thence with coals, bound to Shoreham. At midnight, we observed a light about two miles to the westward of the rampart, and, gradually drifting to the eastward until it arrived abreast of my station, I concluded it was a vessel that had drifted from her anchors. At 2.30 the light disappeared, and, as the flood tide had made, I trusted she would fleet. I had lanterns, lead and line, in case they might take to their boat, to show them we were prepared to render them our very best assistance. As the day dawned, we observed her on her beam-ends. I immediately sent on to apprise Lieutenant Simmonds; and fearing, from the great weight of the life-boat, that she would not be in sufficient time to save the poor helpless crew, who were clinging to the foretopmast shrouds, with a tremendous sea breaking over them, I instantly launched the galley, and took with me four men; and in truth, sir, I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the noble, cool, and collected exemplary conduct of my crew on this momentous occasion: had it been otherwise, we must have all perished, but by keeping the boat’s bow to the sea, we gradually dropped down on the lee bow of the wreck, when from the foretopmast shrouds they dropped into the galley one by one. After we baled the boat out by the two aftermen, the water was up to the thwarts. We then gradually dropped down to our ninth station, when the boat upset; and had it not been for Lieutenant Simmonds and his crew, with the remainder of the Littlestone crew, all of whom, observing our perilous situation, hastened to our relief, we must have been drowned—myself for one, for unfortunately I cannot swim, and was under the boat when she upset. The master and crew are at the watch-house, and gratefully acknowledge the assistance rendered them.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, *Lieut., R.N.*

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the morning of the 12th instant, a little boy, named Douglas, fell overboard from the “Vigo” Hulk, in this harbour, it blowing very fresh at the time, and the tide running between four and five knots; when Mr. J. B. Willoughby, Midshipman

of H. M. ship "Rodney," threw himself overboard with his clothes on, and succeeded in saving the life of the lad, who had already gone down once, and was in the act of sinking again.

Such was the coldness of the water and strength of the tide, that it is considered proper to make known Mr. Willoughby's meritorious and gallant act of saving the life of a fellow-creature at the imminent risk of losing his own.

D. HILL.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 2d of September 1835, a young girl, about seven years old (Emma Christie), while amusing herself in one of the pinnaces moored at the point of the chain pier, Newport, fell into the water, and, the tide coming in at the time, she was carried rapidly up the river. The piercing screams of her elder sister instantly attracted the attention of Mr. David Hill, jun., of the Dundee Courier office, then walking on the pier, who hastened to the spot, and, discovering the child struggling below the water, threw off his coat, and swam to her assistance. When he reached the girl, she grasped his legs with such force that he found it impossible to swim; and having been dragged below the water, with a powerful effort he disengaged himself, and, for self-preservation, swam to the shore. Urged by the hope of yet saving the life of a helpless fellow-creature, Mr. Hill again swam out, and seized the child by the clothes. He was again subjected to her grasp, but fortunately her little hands fixed on his right arm, in which position, with a desperate struggle, and sinking often under the water, he reached the pier, and was pulled on shore by the boatmen who had congregated round the spot.

As the humane, prompt, and intrepid conduct displayed by Mr. Hill on the occasion cannot be too highly appreciated, your petitioners humbly conceive that he is a fit and proper person to deserve the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

R. H. BUNBURY, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., etc.

H. M. S. THUNDERER, AT SEA, MEDITERRANEAN,
September 14, 1835.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of calling your attention to an act of self-devotion in the cause of humanity, on the part of Lieutenant Richard H. Bunbury, of this ship.

The evening before last, just at dusk, he jumped overboard after a man who had fallen from the main yard, and was mainly instrumental in saving his life.

When I take into consideration that Lieutenant Bunbury has lost his right arm close below the elbow, and the state of the weather at the time, when, as you may remember, sir, the ships were under treble-reefed main, and close-reefed fore and mizen topsails, with much sea running, and the night fast closing in, I cannot find words to express the high sense I entertain of this heroic act.—I have the honour, etc.

W. F. WISE, *Captain.*

“THUNDERER,” AT SEA, 14th Sept. 1835.

SIR,—I beg you will be kind enough to submit for the consideration of the Royal Humane Society the enclosed copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, respecting the conduct of Lieutenant Richard Hammer Bunbury on the occasion referred to.—I have the honour, etc.

W. F. WISE, *Captain.*

PRITCHARD.

On the morning of Friday, the 31st July 1835, Mr. Pritchard, of Doctors' Commons, accompanied by Mr. Oliver Fowler, Stephen Whitehead, a lad aged ten years, and a waterman, went in a boat from Greenhithe towards the “Pearl” steamer, then proceeding from Gravesend to London. On coming alongside, the boat was made fast to the steamer as usual. The impetus of the steamer was very considerable, apparently from the power of the engine not being slackened as the boat approached, into which a quantity of water was consequently thrown. As the lad Whitehead was stepping on board the steamer, the boat swung outwards, he lost his balance, and fell overboard. Mr. Pritchard caught hold of him as he was falling, and was near throwing him back into the boat ; but as he necessarily leaned a little forward for that purpose, the boat continuing its motion outwards, swung from under him likewise, and they were both precipitated into the water, and carried by the force of the current a considerable distance from the vessel. Mr. Pritchard, however, succeeded in retaining a firm grasp of the lad, and, although he could not swim, he continued to support himself and the lad in the water until a

boat reached them, grasping the gunwale of which, Mr. Pritchard lifted the lad in, and then, assisted by Mr. Fowler, got into it himself.

J. ELLERTHORPE.

John Ellerthorpe, a sailor on board the New Holland packet, on Thursday the 19th of November, rescued a fellow-creature from a watery grave. Ellerthorpe had been on watch on board the packet, and was partly undressed, just turning in, about 8.30 P.M., when he heard a plunge in the water, and, running on deck, he sung out, "Is any one overboard?" but the pier being deserted, he received no answer. Hearing a struggle in the distance, no object being visible, Ellerthorpe threw himself into the water, and swam to the place from whence the noise proceeded. The drowning person seized hold of him, and got so entangled as to carry Ellerthorpe down with him; they rose again, and Ellerthorpe having freed himself, called to the man to hold only by his shoulders, and thus took him swimming on shore. His reward was, the grateful thanks of Robert Brown, the rescued man, a sailor belonging to North Shields, unable to swim.

This man seems to be placed on board the packet, which is constantly crossing the Humber several times in the day, between Lincolnshire and Hull, as if by an overruling Providence, for the preservation of the lives of his creatures.

The following persons have been saved by Ellerthorpe :—

In August 1833, Mary Ann Day, about six years of age, fell into the harbour. Ellerthorpe jumped overboard, caught her as she rose to the surface, and restored her to her friends.

On the 11th of November 1833, a man fell into the Humber dock basin. Ellerthorpe sprang across two keels, and directed by the sound, swam about ten yards, when he discovered the object of his search almost exhausted, and, with the assistance of the keelman, he was recovered. The night was dark and tempestuous.

On the 4th of October 1834, an old man fell from the landing-place of the Grimsby Packets : he was seventy-five years of age, and very feeble. Ellerthorpe, who was standing at the door of the Minerva hotel, the moment he heard the cry of "A man overboard!" although the night was dark, jumped in and caught hold of the man; but owing to his feeble state, and having a

heavy great-coat on, it was with great difficulty that Ellerthorpe could reach the breakwater, to which he clung until assistance reached him.

In September 1834, Richard Chapman, about seven years of age, fell into the water from the Humber dock pier. Ellerthorpe was not present ; but the moment he heard the alarm, he ran to the spot, and had to leap from a height of at least fourteen feet, and could but just discern the hands of the boy he saved.

In the same month of that year Robert Leeson fell into the harbour at New Holland ferry, and disappeared. Ellerthorpe dived and brought him up. Another sailor who could not swim, having jumped overboard to assist, Ellerthorpe also had to rescue him from his perilous situation.

In May 1833, a boy named Wilson, aged twelve years, fell into the Humber Dock basin. Upon seeing a crowd collected trying to save him with hooks, Ellerthorpe instantly dived, brought him up, and restored him to his friends.

In August 1834, Sarah Harland, a very stout woman, about forty years of age, fell overboard. The moment the alarm was given, Ellerthorpe jumped overboard, caught her by the clothes as she was floating away, and rescued her.

J. BAMFORD.

On the 28th of December 1835, a boy ventured on the ice, but, owing to the rapid thaw, it broke under him, and he was in great danger of being drowned. Ropes were instantly procured, but they unfortunately broke in the attempt to release him from his perilous situation. Mr. James Bamford, of the Ordnance Department, sprang on the ice, which gave way with him, and by swimming and breaking a passage for himself, he reached the little fellow at the moment he was sinking, and fastening a rope round his arm he was dragged to the shore. Mr. Bamford had much difficulty and risk in saving himself after he rescued the boy.

H. BROCKWELL.

Henry Brockwell, a seaman of H.M.S. "Malabar," on the night of the 15th of January 1836, in the most gallant and intrepid manner jumped overboard in Cadiz Bay and saved the life of John Pepper, seaman. I consider it my duty to represent

the case to the Royal Humane Society. Pepper's life was nearly extinct. The night was excessively cold, and a strong tide was running at the time.

W. A. MONTAGUE, *Captain*.

J. PRICE.

By the sudden bursting of a cesspool in Blackman Street on Tuesday night, February 16, 1836, a man who was excavating for a drain, overcome by the stench, fell into the soil; two others descended to his assistance, but they shared the same fate, and but for the promptness and intrepidity of James Price, of the M Division of the Metropolitan Police, No. 160, all three must have inevitably been suffocated. It has seldom fallen to my lot to witness such entire self-possession, humanity, and good judgment as he evinced in the execution of a task of such difficulty and delicacy. When I first saw them they were floating in the soil at the bottom of the hole perfectly insensible. Price would instantly have gone down to their relief, but we persuaded him to secure a rope round his body. One of the labourers was insensible for upwards of forty-eight hours after. The accident occurred in the middle of the night, when assistance was very difficult to be obtained.

W. H. DOBBIE.

This is to certify that on the "Magicienne's" carrying away her jib-boom in a heavy squall off Cascaes on the 8th of September 1836, when on her way into the Tagus, three men fell overboard. Mr. William Hugh Dobbie, mate, at the greatest risk, and with the utmost gallantry and promptitude, instantly jumped overboard to their relief, the ship at the time going above nine knots, and was of great assistance in enabling them to reach the life-buoy.

G. W. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, *Capt*.

In 1831 the honorary medallion of the Royal Humane Society was presented to Mr. Dobbie for his courage and humanity.

MR. THOMPSON.

On the 10th of July 1836, Mr. Robert Edwards, when bathing in the river Severn at Shrewsbury, fell suddenly into a deep part of

the river and was instantly beyond his depth. He sank several times, and when Mr. Thomson approached him, he seized and so far overpowered him that both were in great danger. Fortunately, however, Mr. Thompson, who is but a youth, disengaged himself, and succeeded in bringing the drowning lad on shore. This is the second life this young gentleman has saved.

L. G. PALMER, M.D., R.N.

On the 7th of July 1836, Mr. Leonard Gillespie Palmer, of H.M. brig "Partridge," saw a number of persons running across the railroad between Dublin and Kingstown, and on being informed that a man was drowning, he instantly undressed, jumped into the sea, and swam out to his relief. The drowning man appeared but a speck on the water, and he lost sight of him. On turning round, however, to inquire where he was, he caught a glimpse of him on the top of a wave. Calling to him to cheer up and splash about in the water, he got close to him, but he found the man floating on his face, the head nearly under water. By swimming and pushing he got him to within about ten yards of the shore, when a man went off and assisted Mr. Palmer to get him out. His name was Charles, and he had a wife and family to support.

F. W. MANT, MIDSHIPMAN.

An officer belonging to H.M. schooner "Pickle," in February 1835, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity at Bermuda, at ten o'clock p.m. Mr. F. W. Mant, midshipman, instantly jumped after him, and after a great struggle, a long swim, and a deep dive, he rescued him. He was a strong man, perfectly deranged at the time, and not only dived twice, but drew Mr. Mant down with him. Another letter states that Mr. Mant was just recovering from a sprained ankle, being the only ill effect of a subsequent heroic adventure, wherein he again boldly hazarded his life to save two seamen from drowning, the particulars of which are as follows :— On the 24th of March 1836, on returning on board the "Cassador" (a prize captured by the "Waterwitch") at Sierra Leone, a severe tornado came on and capsized the boat at the moment the men were mooring her astern. The night was awful, and finding the poor fellows could swim but little, Mr. Mant took the tag-line in his hand, and plunged overboard to their relief.

With much difficulty he succeeded in supporting the nearest of them, and encouraged the other to keep up his spirits. They were, however, ten minutes in the water before the tempest would allow their voices to be heard. The sea, it appears, was too much disturbed to allow the sharks to see them. At last, and at the moment their strength was giving way, they heard voices and oars, but it was too dark to distinguish anything. A large dark object passed over Mr. Mant, which he thought was an alligator, but it turned out to be the galley upon her first reaching them. They were insensible when taken out of the water, and some time elapsed before their recovery.

The honorary medallion of the Royal Humane Society was presented to Mr. Mant for his courage and humanity in 1833.

MR. FORBES.

On the morning of the 23d of December 1836, a woman was seen struggling in the middle of the water at the eastern end of the enclosure in St. James's Park, and whilst Mr. St. John ran to the lodge to procure help, Mr. Forbes, assisted by another man, flung a garden-seat into the water and swam out with it. After great exertions he succeeded in bringing the woman into shallow water. She appeared to be insensible, and he was nearly exhausted and benumbed from the cold. The whole transaction does Mr. Forbes the greatest credit, as but for his courage and humanity the poor woman would have been drowned.

N. MORGAN.

In July 1834, when the "Margareta" was beating down below the Nore in a heavy gale of wind, a boy named Thomas Lewis fell overboard. Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, chief mate, instantly jumped from the taffrail of the vessel into the sea, and with considerable difficulty and danger supported the boy in the water until a boat reached them. Had the "Margareta" missed stays both must have perished.

G. PHILPOTT.

On December 26, 1836, the "Crown" was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, in a heavy gale of wind. The crew were observed clinging to the rigging; but for two days it was not possible to approach them. On the 29th a pilot, named George

.

Philpott, who has, during his long and valuable life, saved more than one hundred women and children from a watery grave, assisted by his boatmen, effected a landing, and rescued the four perishing mariners, whom they were obliged to carry across the sand on their backs from the wreck to their boat.

W. CALLOW.

On the 11th of January 1837, when the rush of water down the river Stour was very great after the heavy fall of snow, George Lacy, a boy aged nine years, fell in, and floated down the river, passing over the flood-gates, where his head was cut, into the depth below ; he there became insensible. Although there were nearly fifty spectators on the spot, no one offered the poor child any assistance, until William Callow, who was then suffering from a severe cold, fearlessly plunged into the stream, and, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the current, saved the boy's life.

W. H. HALL, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 25th of December 1836, at about eight o'clock P.M., a marine fell overboard from H.M. ship "Talavera," in Plymouth Harbour. The night was stormy, it was piercingly cold, and a strong lee tide was running at the time. The thrilling cry of "A man overboard !" brought every one on deck ; but owing to the darkness of the night, there was some difficulty in getting a boat lowered. At this critical moment, Lieut. William Hayhurst Hall jumped overboard, swam to the drowning man's relief, and supported him in the water until the boat reached them. It was snowing and freezing at the time, and the boat was at least twenty-five minutes pulling back to the ship.

J. ROSS.

On a stormy night towards the latter end of January 1837, as the ferry boat was leaving the pier of Cromarty, Mr. Murdoch Ross missed his footing in the darkness, and fell from the pier into the sea. He was instantly swept out of sight by the powerful current, and the boat immediately turned back ; but in the confusion of the moment she was so clumsily managed, that Mr. Ross must have perished but for the noble intrepidity of a boatman named John Ross, who, though no very skilful swimmer,

instantly leaped into the sea, and providentially caught the sinking man, and saved him, after buffeting the waves and current for at least five minutes.

SIR T. H. ROBERTS, BART., AND

A. MACDONALD, LIEUTENANT, BENGAL ARMY.

On the 29th of July 1837, it blew a heavy gale from the north. On the morning of that day, a fishing-boat containing three men was seen off Robert's Cove, county Cork, in very great distress. Their struggles were observed from the coast-guard station, and a very small boat ventured out, hoping to afford some relief; but it blew too hard, and she with much difficulty got back to the cove. Sir T. H. Roberts, Bart., accompanied by Lieut. Archibald Macdonald, of the Bengal Army, hastened to Ringabella Bay, and after persevering entreaties they obtained a hooker, which was manned by five of the coast-guard, who, with Lieut. Macdonald, went out under close-reefed sails, reached the poor men at the moment they had, crippled by their sufferings, given themselves up for lost, and saved their lives.

Bronze medallions have been awarded to each of the coast-guard-men.

S. T. LABATT.

On the 3d of August 1837, a young lady threw herself into the inner harbour at Ramsgate. A labouring man, named Doughty, lowered himself into the water to effect her rescue, but owing to the weight of his heavy clothes, having large sea-boots on, he was unable to render the necessary assistance. Mr. Samuel Theodore Labatt happened to pass at the moment, and, observing the danger of both, instantly jumped into the water, and supported the unfortunate young lady until a boat could be brought to their relief.

M. WALSH.

On the morning of the 15th of February 1837, the ship "Glasgow," when running at the rate of nine miles an hour, struck upon a sunken rock off the Tusker, coast of Wexford. It blew a heavy gale of wind, and the sea was very high. In a few minutes the vessel was a wreck, the water rushing into her, fore and aft, as through sluices. Just at the period, the schooner

"Alicia," commanded by Martin Walsh, hearing the signal of distress, bore down to their relief, and although repeatedly urged by his own crew not to risk the loss of his schooner by approaching the wreck, he replied, "that he had more at stake than they had, and that, although his vessel was all the property he possessed, he never would see lives lost while he could save them." Acting upon this noble impulse, Captain Walsh ran alongside the wreck, and by the most undaunted courage and persevering humanity, he succeeded in saving eighty-two persons, to whom he and his crew afforded every possible relief.

D. SPENCE.

On the 1st of July 1837, a pleasure party, comprising seventy persons, proceeded in a large fishing-boat from Cellardyke to the Isle of May. In going into Kirkton Haven—a dangerous place under any circumstances, and rendered more so on this occasion, owing to the heavy surf then rolling in—the boat struck upon a rock, was thrown upon her beam-ends, and in a moment women and children, and mothers with infants in their arms, were struggling in the heavy surf for their lives. All energy appeared to have forsaken the men, with the exception of David Spence, who plunged from the rocks into the waves three different times, and rescued many of his perishing fellow-creatures from impending destruction, with the most daring intrepidity.

C. CLAXTON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 6th of August 1837, a man fell into the Avon, at the entrance of the Cumberland Basin at Bristol. There was at the moment a great rush of water from the locks; but, regardless of the threatening danger, Lieutenant Christopher Claxton jumped from the pier to his relief, and saved him. In September 1835 Mr. Claxton saved a woman under similar circumstances, when human aid seemed out of the question.

In 1817 the honorary medallion of this Institution was presented to Lieut. Claxton for his courage and humanity.

D. PROSSER.

On the 23d of August 1837, as some boys were bathing just below Usk Bridge, Brecon, one of them was seized with cramp,

and disappeared in a very deep and dangerous part of the stream called Pwll-tro. Although there were many on the spot, none rendered any assistance until Mr. David Prosser, hearing of the accident, rushed to the spot, and, having ascertained the place where the poor boy had sunk, instantly dashed into the turbid stream, and rescued the apparently dead boy from a watery grave.

This is the fifth person rescued from the same treacherous pool by this intrepid and humane man.

A. BLACKWOOD.

On the 3d of October 1837, a porter, named Benjamin White, in trying to jump from the pier of Margate on board the "Magnate" steamer, missed his footing and fell into the sea. Many on the pier and on board the vessel looked on, but no means were taken to save the man. Mr. Arthur Blackwood, one of the passengers, jumped overboard, caught him by the heels, and supported him in the water until they lowered a rope from the vessel, which he fastened round the man, and, with much difficulty, both were saved.

H. D. SHEA, R.N.

On the 8th of July, as H.M. ship "Asia" was standing out to sea from Cagliari, in Sardinia, a seaman, named Anthony W——, jumped overboard in a fit of drunkenness; and while the ship was being hove to, Mr. Henry D. Shea, assistant-surgeon, dropped himself from the spanker-boom into the sea, and, after struggling with the man, succeeded in keeping him above water until the boats reached them.

H. FOREMAN.

On the 13th of September 1837, a boy, named George Selby, belonging to the ship "David Lyon," was thrown overboard from the gig of that vessel, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in consequence of the after-tackle giving way when hoisting the boat up. Mr. Henry Foreman, the chief officer, instantly jumped after him, and with considerable difficulty and courage supported him in the water for fifteen minutes, when a boat reached them. At the moment of their rescue both were on the eve of sinking.

GRACE DARLING AND W. DARLING.

On the 7th September 1838, the "Forfarshire" was wrecked on the Harper Rock, three-quarters of a mile from the lighthouse on the Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, on the coast of Northumberland, the after-part of the wreck having been swept away by the violence of the sea, and the fore-part being left with nine persons on the rock. William Darling, the keeper of the lighthouse, did, at daybreak on that morning, with the assistance of his wife and daughter (being the only persons then with him at the lighthouse) launch the lighthouse boat, and he and his daughter, Grace Darling, about twenty-two years of age (who insisted on sharing her father's danger), did, notwithstanding the force of the tempest, which was still raging, succeed in reaching the rock, and bringing those nine persons in safety to the lighthouse, where they were kept, and such assistance administered as their necessities required, till the weather permitted communication with the mainland, which was at the end of three days.

Connected with this, the most calamitous case of shipwreck perhaps that has occurred since the loss of the "Rothesay Castle" off the Isle of Anglesea, is an instance of heroism and intrepidity on the part of a female, unequalled perhaps, certainly not surpassed, by any on record. The heroic conduct of Miss Grace Horsley Darling, who, together with her father, Mr. William Darling, were sole occupants of the outer Farne Lighthouse, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the accident, and completely surrounded by the sea, is alluded to. The cries of the sufferers on the remaining part of the wreck were heard during the night by this female, who immediately awakened her father. At the time, however, the darkness of the night was such as to preclude all possibility of their rendering any assistance to the individuals in distress; but towards daybreak, on looking in the direction whence the cries had proceeded, they saw the wreck, and, after watching it for some time, discovered from some movement, that living beings were still clinging to it. At this crisis, and notwithstanding that the state of the tide and of the weather was such as to render any attempt to reach the wreck in an open boat hazardous in the extreme, the old man launched a small boat, and, accompanied by his intrepid daughter, proceeded towards the rescue of the persons on the wreck, each plying an

oar. They succeeded, after many hair-breadth escapes, in navigating their frail skiff over the foaming billows, to within a little of the spot where the wreck appeared ; but then the greatest danger was yet to be overcome,—the landing upon the rock, and the preservation, at the same time, of the boat from being dashed to pieces, in which case the means of their return would be effectually cut off. By a dangerous and desperate effort, however, the father was landed on the rock, and the frail boat, to prevent its being dashed to pieces, was rapidly rowed back among the awful abyss of water, and kept afloat by the skilfulness and dexterity of his noble-minded daughter, who was said to be of slender appearance. The persons whom they found upon the wreck consisted of five of the crew, and four of the deck passengers, who were at length got into the boat, and conveyed safely to the lighthouse, where the same tender hand that had been so eminently instrumental in preserving them from a watery grave, anxiously, for three days and nights, waited on the sufferers, administered to their wants, and soothed their afflictions. It is impossible to speak in adequate terms of the unparalleled bravery and disinterestedness shown on this occasion by Mr. Darling and his truly heroic daughter, especially so with regard to the latter. Surely such unexampled heroism will not go unrewarded.

In order to arrive at anything like a correct idea of the danger of the undertaking, and of the fortitude and disinterestedness of the individuals who encountered and overcame it, at the imminent risk of their own lives, let the reader reflect for a little on the attendant circumstances. On every hand danger presented itself in a thousand terrific forms. The ocean, lashed by the tempest into the most tumultuous commotion, presented a barrier which would have seemed to all but those two intrepid persons wholly insurmountable by human energy. Again, on the other hand, there was no hope of reward, no encouraging plaudit to stimulate to brave exertions or to awake emulation. Nothing but the pure and ardent wish to save the sufferers from impending destruction could have induced these two individuals to enter upon so perilous an expedition, fraught as it was with the imminent hazard of their own lives. Surely imagination in its loftiest creations never invested the female character with such a degree of fortitude as has been evinced by Miss Grace Horsley Darling on this occasion. Is there in the whole field of history, or of fiction, even one

instance of female heroism to compare for one moment with this ! The gold medals of the Society were awarded for this act.

W. R. SMITH, R.N., AND J. P. PALMER, R.N.

On the 26th August 1838, as eleven officers started for a cruise in the pinnace of H.M.S. "Seringapatam," from English harbour Antigua, to Falmouth Bay, about two miles to leeward, the wind was fair, the afternoon very fine, and all seemed to promise them a pleasant excursion. Having made a short stay at Falmouth harbour, they hauled their wind, and made three or four tacks, coming back to the ship. The boat made little or nothing to windward, the wind being light, and standing in on the star-board tack, she was taken by a sudden squall. The helm was put "a lee," but the boat not coming to the wind, so as to lift the sails, was capsized under every stitch. She, however, went over so gradually, that every one had time to creep to windward and seat himself on the gunwale.

All sail being on the boat, it protected them, in some measure, from the breaking of the sea. No one, unfortunately, being in possession of a knife, righting the boat was quite an impossibility.

Their destruction at this moment would almost appear inevitable, being upwards of two miles from land, and the boat's gunwale only six inches awash ; accordingly, Mr. Smith, a very bold swimmer, thought he might, in company with another, gain the shore, the only apparent chance of saving their lives. Being all of them but very indifferent swimmers, they remained by the boat, except Mr. Palmer, who, although confident in himself of sinking in the attempt, determined, in so good a cause, to try his luck. These two noble adventurers then quitted the wreck, and before the poor fellows had got half way to *terra firma*, were visited by the monsters of the deep, whilst struggling for the lives not only of themselves, but nine fellow-creatures. Two sharks actually grazed Smith's legs, to whom must be attributed the salvation of the whole. Still fearless, he gloriously persisted in the arduous task he so generously undertook ; and concealing the fact of his narrow escape, cheered up the heart of his companion ; nor did Smith ever once lose command of himself on this awful occasion. Being obliged several times to dive, as it were, to feel his way, still nearly a mile from land, and the sea-lawyer distinctly visible hovering for his prey, let the reader picture to himself any situa-

tion more critical, or a deed more gallant than the presence of mind exhibited by Smith. Palmer was so exhausted that Smith had to support him once or twice ; but fearing that this stopping would attract the sharks, he saw the necessity of spurring him up for a last push. At last, after a tedious and frightful swim, they both, to their utmost astonishment and delight, landed on the beach. Smith not being very much fatigued, and yet alive to the fate of his fellow-sufferers, ran to spread the news. "Bad news flies on the wings of the wind," and the report spread like wildfire ; men, women, and children all ran frantic at the news of so melancholy an occurrence. They had been upwards of two hours reaching the shore, and the accident having taken place at 4.30 P.M., drew daylight nearly to a close. The boats were immediately manned, and despatched forthwith in search of the wreck, while Smith and Palmer (who from exhaustion had been unable to move from the beach for some time) procured other boats to aid in the rescue of their comrades. They pulled in search of the boat ; the dark clouds of night were just shutting in, and although hope lived in the breast of every soul, fears still existed as to their safety ; in short, the people on shore seemed to think their recovery impossible, for sharks, on once tasting blood, never relinquish their hold till no living soul survives to tell the tale. The boats all taking different directions, each shaped the course thought most certain of success. They pulled incessantly in a zigzag way, so as to cross their wake. Hour after hour passed on ; the coal-black clouds and white-topped sea arose, to add to the gloominess of the scene ; the rain fell in torrents, and the lightning burst forth in sharp and vivid flashes, as if to mask their efforts and renew their fears. Despondency here took root in every heart, and the hope of ever again seeing their friends had nearly failed.

At three in the morning the barge brought the pinnacle and all hands on board. The gunner who commanded her certainly had taken the best course, by going to leeward instead of to windward, and tracking up, on his way down he was joined by Mr. Smith, and had not got far down after this, when they observed the wreck. It was then past nine o'clock, making it nearly five hours the poor fellows had held on to the boat. Driven to extremes, four had resolved to try and reach the shore, and others had lashed themselves to oars (for only one of the nine could swim

fifty yards), and luckily had not left the pinnacle on their perilous adventure five minutes, when the barge came to their assistance, and all were saved. The pinnacle was towed on shore, baled out, and the two boats returned, having been picked up about five or six miles to leeward of where she capsized, and drawn some distance from the shore. Had it not been for Smith's swimming on shore, everybody must have perished.

"To save a poor fellow from a watery grave,
Is worthy a Briton, who but conquers to save."

A. M'INTYRE.

On the 20th of October 1837, as the ferry-boat was crossing, with an overloaded cargo of men, horses, and Highland cattle, at Lorn, in Argyleshire, she capsized when little more than half way across. On both sides of the ferry all was frenzy and confusion; on the north shore no boat remained; on the south side there happened to be but one small skiff, and she lay moored at some distance from the shore. A man named Alexander M'Intyre threw off his clothes, put his knife in his mouth, and boldly swam out to her. The sides of the boat were rather high, but he got into her, cut the cable, and pulled to the spot where, by this time, the heads of the cattle and some of the unfortunate passengers were occasionally visible. This brave man saved five fellow-creatures from drowning on this occasion.

REV. J. APPLETON.

On the 23d June 1837, as Alfred Banks was fishing in the parish of Hale Weston, Huntingdon, he fell into the river. The Rev. James Appleton, Vicar of St. Neots, who was also fishing near the spot, on hearing the alarm, ran to that part of the river, and instantly, with all his clothes on, plunged into the stream. Observing the poor lad's hat rise to the surface, Mr. Appleton made a snatch at his body, and, after two or three efforts, he happily succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. Mr. Appleton was much exhausted, and the lad was quite lifeless.

F. H. STEVENS.

On the 5th of August 1837, H.M. ship "Rodney" was on her passage from Palmas Bay (Sardinia) to Minorca, when a seaman, named James Ray, fell from the main-topsail yard-arm into the

sea. On the cry being raised of a man overboard, Mr. F. H. Stevens, mate, seeing the man floating past the quarter in a state of insensibility, without waiting to take off his clothes, jumped overboard, and by great exertion kept him above water until the boat reached them.

CROW.

In October 1836, at midnight, Mr. W. Youatt was proceeding along the quay at Calais to the "Lord Melville" steam packet: the night was pitch-dark, and the wind was very high. Unable to see his way, he fell into the harbour; but although unable to swim, he continued to keep himself above water by means of an umbrella, which he had the presence of mind to unfold. In a short time his clothes were saturated, the umbrella broken, and he felt himself gradually sinking. Captain Crow, who commanded the packet, heard the alarm, ran to the spot, and plunging from the pier into the water, grasped the drowning man, and rescued him.

J. STEPHENS.

On the 3d of December 1837, an alarm was given on board H. M. ship "Inconstant," at Lisbon, of a man overboard. Mr. John Stephens, mate, ran to the spot whence the person fell, plunged overboard, dived, and succeeded, after much danger and difficulty, in bringing him from a considerable depth to the surface of the water: both were carried by the tide a long way astern of the ship. Mr. Stephens found it difficult to support the man, and both were sinking, when William Henry White, seaman, fearlessly plunged from the taffrail, swam to their relief, and supported them in the water until a boat reached them.

T. S. COPPINGER.

On the 14th of March 1838, a woman over-stretched herself, and fell head-foremost into the river at Cork. The stream was much flooded, and, running rapidly, hurried her towards the bridge, which, had she passed, she must have inevitably perished, as from thence to the main river is a continued archway. The alarm was heard by Thomas Stephen Coppinger, Esq., who ran to the spot, and perceiving that not a moment was to be lost, threw himself over the parapet wall, and seized her as she was about to disappear under the archway.

R. GRAVES.

On the 24th of January 1838, a man in a state of intoxication fell between the "Shamrock" steamer and the quay at New Ross. The moment the cry was raised of a man in the water, Mr. Robert Graves dashed in after him as quick as thought, without waiting to disencumber himself of any part of his dress. The unfortunate man was rapidly sinking, when Mr. Graves grasped him round the waist with one hand, and, seizing a rope that hung from the steamer's gangway with the other, supported him until both were saved.

G. PEACOCK.

On the 27th of March 1838, a little after dusk, the son of Mr. Stoyles, boatswain of H.M.S. "Andromache," at Sheerness, fell overboard, and would inevitably have been drowned but for the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. George Peacock, the master of that ship, who, on hearing the cries of the afflicted mother, instantly jumped overboard, and succeeded in keeping the boy above water until a boat reached them.

J. LAWRENCE, JR.

On the 5th of April 1838, a young woman was taken out of the sea off Brighton, in a state of suspended animation. The apparently lifeless body was taken to the Sussex County Hospital, and there, stripped, placed on a bed. Brisk friction was zealously applied over the whole surface, and warmth kept up: warm stimulating injections were administered. The windows of the apartment were thrown open. In about a quarter of an hour she exhibited signs of animation by a gasp, which was an incentive to further exertion. A large mustard poultice was applied to her back, friction and stimulants were continued, and in about an hour and a half from her admission reaction had so far returned as to enable Mr. John Lawrence, junr., the house-surgeon, to take away about four ounces of blood, in order to relieve the great cerebral and pulmonary congestion. Cold water was dashed over her face and thorax, stimulants applied to the nostrils, hot mustard poultice to the lower extremities, and in another quarter of an hour two or three more ounces of blood were removed with decided benefit. She could then answer questions. A succession of

relapses rendered the continuance of the remedies absolutely necessary ; nor was it deemed expedient to relinquish them for three hours. The young woman when recovered had no recollection whatever of the accident.

H. COWLAN.

In May 1838, a child of Mr. A. Kenny fell from a bridge into the North River, in the district of Montreal, Canada, about an acre and a half above a perpendicular fall of about twenty feet. The river runs with great rapidity ; and as the child fell from nearly the centre of the bridge, there was no apparent hope of saving it ; when Henry Cowlan, a lad of about sixteen, jumped in, and with great difficulty, and at the imminent peril of his life, providentially succeeded in saving the child. A human being passing over the fall would be dashed to atoms.

REV. J. B. M'CREA.

On the 11th of May 1838, a child, named Robert Patrick, fell into the river Clyde, within a quarter of an hour of high water. The child had already disappeared twice when the Rev. J. B. M'Crea, leaped over the stone pier, and in doing so, received from a projecting wall a severe hurt on the spine. He nevertheless caught the drowning child, and, landing it on the bank in an insensible state, diligently and successfully rubbed the surface of the body until the boy was recovered.

This is the third instance in which the Rev. J. B. M'Crea has saved life at the risk of his own.

C. F. WALKER.

On the 6th of September 1838, a man named Roberts descended a well thirty-eight feet deep, at Lenton, near Leominster, without first letting down a lighted candle, *a precaution which should never be omitted every time there is occasion to enter a well.* Roberts becoming immediately involved in the carbonic acid gas, fell senseless to the bottom. A man named Allen precipitately descended to his assistance, but instantly called for more help ; another man, named Stevens, was then let down, to rescue his companions, when he exclaimed "We shall be all dead together." The alarm was now given, and John Martin gallantly descended ; but he also was affected by the gas, and the four men lay sense-

less at the bottom of the well. At this moment Mr. Charles Forde Walker hastened to the well, and promptly procured an additional rope, with which he descended and fastened it to Martin, whose head was lying on the body of Stevens, and he was drawn up. Mr. Walker was severely affected by the noxious gas, notwithstanding which he again descended the well, and secured the rope to Roberts, who was then drawn up. Mr. Walker was this time completely paralysed by the gas, and remained insensible for some time. The bodies of Allen and Stevens were with much difficulty got up ; but they had been in the well more than half an hour, and were quite dead. Every effort was made to restore them to life, but failed with all except Martin, who recovered.

CAPTAIN T. ROSS—MR. JONES.

On the 27th of November 1838, the brig "Gainsborough" was wrecked on the Portmarnock Strand, near Malahide, coast of Dublin. As soon as it was known at the coast-guard station, Mr. Jones, chief-officer, hastened with his men to the spot, and Captain Thomas Ross, the inspecting commander, joined them as soon as possible. The crew were clinging to the rigging of the wreck ; a terrific sea was breaking over them, and the vessel was going to pieces. A boat was conveyed from the station at Malahide with the utmost possible despatch. Captain Ross and Mr. Jones placed themselves in the stern-sheets, calling out for a volunteer crew, and were soon followed by five coast-guard men. They had nearly reached the wreck when the boat filled, the rudder iron and tiller were broken, and they were driven back. Three attempts were made, and each time the boat filled. The tide had in the meantime risen rapidly, and increased the distance from the wreck so much, it was considered useless to persevere. Arrangements were again made for another trial at low water, and the coast-guard boat succeeded in rescuing the survivors, viz., the master, two seamen, and a boy.

J. MANTLE.

On the 28th of November 1838, at 8.30 P.M. the "Louise Marie," a small brig from Cherbourg, was wrecked upon the rocks near Preston. A buoy was sent on shore from the wreck with a rope attached to it, by which means the master and two of the

crew were saved. The rope then unfortunately broke, and it was discovered that two small boys had been left to their fate on the wreck, who were occasionally seen by the parties on shore. John Mantle, of the coast-guard, stripped, and, plunging into the sea swam off with a line, and thus nobly reaching the wreck, sent a rope on shore, to which the boys were slung, and rescued from their perilous situation. Mantle, having completed this noble exploit in the face of a terrific sea, with coolness becoming the character of a British sailor, slung himself, and returned by the same rope to the shore.

G. JONES.

On the 18th of November 1838, James Mosey, when returning alone in the ship's boat from the shore, to the brig "Trade," at Blackpool, in Carmarthen River, over-reached himself in trying to catch the ladder, and fell overboard. George Jones heard the groans of Mosey, who had drifted at least 200 yards from the vessel, and, jumping from a rock into the river, swam about 100 yards to his relief, directed by his cries, for the night was pitch dark. Fortunately, the boat from which Mosey fell had also drifted down with the tide, and was only five yards from the spot when Jones reached him. After he succeeded in getting Mosey into her, he sculled on board the brig.

W. JENNINGS.

On the 27th of November 1838, the brig "Bellissima," from Odessa to Amsterdam, was driven, during a heavy gale of wind, on the rocks, a mile and a half to the westward of Looe. She was breaking up fast, and her crew were evidently getting disheartened, when William Jennings, commissioned boatman of the coast-guard, at the risk of his life, nobly swam off to the rock with a rope, and by throwing it to the vessel, the crew, thirteen in number, were enabled to get to the rock, from which they were taken by a boat carried overland from Looe by the indefatigable exertions of several inhabitants of that town.

F. HIGGINSON.

On the 27th of December 1838, a little boy, named John Collins, of Dover, fell from the quay into the water at that place, and, after struggling for some time, disappeared beneath the sur-

face—his hands only indicating his position. It was frosty weather, and blowing hard. Mr. Francis Higginson, of the “Ranger,” revenue cutter, no sooner ascertained the imminence of his danger, than coolly requesting a gentleman near him to hold his watch, and throwing off his coat only, plunged head-foremost from the pier—a height of fifteen feet—into the water, and succeeded in saving the boy.

A. GREEN.

On the 17th of April 1839, the “Comet” steam-vessel came suddenly in contact with a barge off Wapping, and the collision forced the tiller of the barge round, by which two men were thrown overboard, and carried rapidly away by the tide. Some boats put off as quick as they could, but Mr. Alfred Green, who was at dinner in the cabin, instantly ran on deck, plunged into the river, and rescued the poor fellows, one of whom was nearly lost from exhaustion.

O. JONES.

On the 27th of November 1838, the French brig “Nouveau Destin” was cast on shore, during a heavy storm, off the Five-mile Point, county Wicklow. The surf was running with tremendous force on the beach, when Mr. Owen Jones, of the coast-guard, followed by his crew, collected ropes, and, dashing into the sea, succeeded in conveying a strong line to the wreck, by which the exhausted crew were rescued. Mr. Jones, in his persevering and noble exertions, was so often under water, as to have been at one time drawn on shore apparently lifeless.

J. DAVIES.

On June 18, 1839, John Edwards, a shoemaker at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, when bathing in the river Tivy, suddenly disappeared in a concealed basin. His frightful screams, on rising again to the surface, attracted the notice of John Davies, who instantly plunged in to his relief, and, diving after him, brought him up again. The drowning man caught Davies round the neck, and they both disappeared, much exhausted. Davies disengaged himself, rose to the surface, took a little breath, dived again, and succeeded in bringing him up. With the assistance of another person, he eventually got him to the shore.

A. GREENHILL AND T. SMITH.

On the 18th of June 1839, T. Deacon fell into one of the locks of the Grand Junction Canal, near Hemel Hempstead, and, being unable to swim, instantly sank. Alfred Greenhill ran to the spot, at the same time calling to his companion, Thomas Smith, for relief, and plunged in to his rescue. The drowning man seized him round the waist, and, being the stronger of the two, dragged Greenhill to the bottom. They rose again, and continued struggling in the water, when Smith arrived, and perceiving them to be in an exhausted state, he also plunged in, and seizing the arm of Greenhill with one hand, and the edge of the lock gate with the other, dragged him, and the other man who was clinging to him, to the side of the gate, and contrived to haul them on to the footpath.

H. JOHNSON.

On the 20th of June 1839, a boat from H. M. sloop 'Fairy,' was sent up the river Stour to obtain a supply of water. The weather was squally, and the boat was completely overturned in the middle of the river by a sudden gust of wind. The crew were precipitated into the sea, without any prospect of relief, there being no boat nearer to them than the town of Harwich. Providentially an officer of the ship discovered the catastrophe, and two boats were instantly despatched to their relief; but it was thirty minutes before they reached them. One of the crew, George Cochrane, could not swim, and Henry Johnson, regardless of himself, devoted his whole efforts to succour him, and, finding him to be encumbered with heavy clothing, actually stripped him in the water to his shirt, and when washed away from the keel of the boat, restored him to it again.

Another man, named John Stevens, at the expiration of twenty minutes, became exhausted, and came also under Johnson's care; and both acknowledge that, had it not been for his exertions, they must have perished.

J. ECCLESTON.

On the 21st of July 1839, a woman named Catherine C——, threw herself into the Serpentine, near the bridge. Mr. James Eccleston, who was passing over the bridge, heard the alarm

given, and observing her floating on the river, about twenty yards from the bank, ran round to the place, at the same time taking off his coat and waistcoat, plunged in, swam out, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in saving her. She was taken to the Receiving-house in the Society's boat, the warm bath was ready, Mr. Woolley, Medical Assistant, was present, and, after the usual treatment, she was recovered.

Mr. Eccleston was far beyond his depth.

MR. SMITH.

On the 11th of August 1839, J. B. Scott, Esq., left in a small punt to go on board his yacht, the "Emerald," then lying in the river Shannon, off Limerick. The night was very dark, and the boatman, in his effort to catch the side of the yacht, overbalanced the punt, and capsized her. Mr. Scott was struggling in the river, unable to swim, when Mr. Smith of Ballylin, who saw the circumstance from another yacht, instantly plunged overboard, swam to his relief, and fortunately rescued him.

The boatman was unfortunately drowned.

J. WOOD.

On the 28th of August 1839, a boy, named William Deller, fell into the Thames, at Staines. The depth of water was six feet, and the boy had twice disappeared, when John Wood jumped from the camp-shed to his relief, and succeeded in saving his life. The height of the camp-shed from the water was three feet and a half, and both would have perished but for the timely assistance of a young man who lay down on the shed, and by reaching down caught hold of them.

CORPORAL FROGGATT, 48TH REGIMENT.

In the month of August 1839, Ensign Fullarton, of the 48th Regiment, went down to the officers' bathing-sheds at Gibraltar, for the purpose of bathing. As it was in the heat of the day, there was not any person down there. Mr. Fullarton lost hold of the rope, and could not swim. Corporal Froggatt, being on gate-duty above, saw Mr. Fullarton struggling in the water. He instantly jumped down, plunged into the sea, and saved him. Mr. Fullarton when rescued was quite insensible.

H. BRAMBLES.

On the 21st of August 1839, Michael Wardell, whilst bathing in the sea at Bridlington, was seized with cramp, and had already disappeared, when Henry Brambles, *only* thirteen years of age, leaped from the south pier into the water, seized him by his hair, after swimming forty yards to his relief, and brought him into shallow water! He was in a state of insensibility when the child reached him, and the distance during which he supported the man was upwards of fifty yards.

A. HASSETT.

On the 24th of October 1839, Ralph Allen fell from the Revenue Quay into the water in the harbour of the Cove of Cork, when a strong ebb-tide was carrying him off. Arthur Hassett, revenue boatman, saw the accident, jumped in with his clothes on, and brought Allen safe on shore. Hassett has, on three previous occasions, been instrumental in saving life at the risk of his own.

CAPT. ALDRIDGE, R.N.

On the 4th of October 1839, John Burke, a seaman belonging to H.M. ship "Pembroke," commanded by Captain Moresby, then lying in Vasika Bay, fell overboard, and, the man being unable to swim, was in the act of being carried away by the current. Commander Aldridge, of the "Pembroke," observing from the poop the inevitable fate of the man, leaped from thence, a height of thirty feet, into the sea, and succeeded in saving him. The man was not restored to animation for two hours.

S. ROOTS, M.D.

On the evening of Christmas Day, 1839, a poor man, named George Steel, was taken out of a deep branch of the Latchmere River, near Kingston-on-Thames, into which he had fallen in a state of intoxication. Mr. Sudlow Roots, Medical Assistant to the Royal Humane Society at Kingston, immediately attended; and though the man was to all appearances dead, persevered for two hours in his exertions to restore him, in which, at the end of that time, he was completely successful. Every person aiding in the recovery, with the exception of Mr. Roots, had long abandoned any hopes of the man's resuscitation.

W. KINNAIRD.

On the 29th of March 1840, a seaman, named George Craig, fell from the jib-boom of the "Royal Adelaide" steamer, as she was going down the Firth of Forth. The moment the cry was raised of "a man overboard," William Kinnaird, of Leith, immediately sprang from the taffrail, a height of sixteen feet, into the sea, and swam a considerable distance, in hope of saving the man, who unfortunately sank before Kinnaird could reach him. Kinnaird was taken on board in a very exhausted state.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH.

On the 24th of January 1840, a rapid and alarming inundation of the river Irwell took place near Manchester. Captain Sleigh, Chief Superintendent of Police at Manchester, received information that some cottages were surrounded with water, and that the inhabitants could not get out. On riding to the spot, he at once observed that nearly the whole of the surrounding country was inundated. No boat could be procured; and every moment it was expected that the whole range of slender brick houses, which now seemed literally far out at sea, would have been swept away. Out of the palings and gate of a gentleman's house, Captain Sleigh instantly constructed a small raft, which enabled him to go alongside the flooded houses, and admitted of his bringing two children the first trip to the shore; but he found only one person could with safety be conveyed at a time. This service took three hours to perform, and he succeeded in saving all the inhabitants.

CAPTAIN R. BLANE, 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

On the 10th of May 1840, three young gentlemen, amongst whom was Mr. C. F. Montagu, of Eton College, were pulling up the Thames in a skiff near Windsor Bridge: the tow rope of a barge, passing at the time, passed over the skiff, and Mr. Montagu, catching hold of it, was jerked out of the boat. Capt. Robert Blane, of the 2d Life Guards, instantly plunged into the river, and dived several times after him, but without succeeding in reaching him. The stream was very strong, and the water unusually thick, so that a person could see but imperfectly under it. The body of Mr. Montagu was not found for half an hour, and every attempt was made, but in vain, to restore animation.

JAMES WICKHAM AND JOSEPH WICKHAM.

On the 10th of May 1840, between nine and ten o'clock, a poor woman, named Judith Magrath, fell into the river Mulcair, near Barrington Bridge, in the county of Limerick, the river having been greatly swollen by previous rains. James and Joseph Wickham, sons of John Wickham, of Madeboy, Esq., hearing the woman's cries, immediately ran to the spot, and, perceiving that the flood was rapidly carrying the woman away, Mr. Joseph Wickham instantly jumped in, with his clothes on, seized the woman, and was taken under the surface by her. On his rising again with the woman supported by him, Mr. James Wickham immediately plunged in, and swam across to his assistance; and by their mutual efforts they succeeded in bringing her to the shore, apparently dead. She was ultimately restored to life.

J. OAKES.

On the 13th of May 1840, the Danish vessel, "Zwei Gebruder," of Rendsburg, was wrecked about 200 yards to the south of Seaham Harbour. James Oakes, ship-carpenter, immediately swam off through some dangerous rocks, in the midst of a heavy surf, and succeeded in reaching the vessel, over which the sea was breaking. A line was then sent on shore, by which three other men, to whom bronze medals have been awarded, went off to the vessel, and the crew were ultimately saved.

R. GUTHRIE.

On the 9th of July 1840, Thomas Settle, about five years of age, fell from the Jetty, at Yarmouth, into the sea. Mr. Robert Guthrie, observing the boy about sinking for the last time, jumped from the pier, a height of twenty feet, into the sea, swam to his relief, and saved the lad.

M. R. NIGHTINGALE.

On the 21st of June 1840, Charles Castle, five years of age, fell into the Paddington Canal, and had twice disappeared. Mr. Manners Randolph Nightingale, who was near the spot, being informed of the accident, plunged in with his clothes on, dived, and swam under water to the spot where he thought the boy was. He found him sinking in the mud, got hold of him, and brought

him safe to the bank. Mr. Nightingale was at the time but just recovered from a severe illness ; and the part of the canal where the accident occurred is reckoned peculiarly dangerous.

W. G. MARTIN.

On the 1st of September 1840, about eight o'clock P.M., as the steamer "Torridge" was nearing Bideford, William Keates, of that town, was precipitated accidentally into the river. Mr. Wm. Geo. Martin, son of the harbour master, immediately jumped from the quay into the river, without taking off his clothes ; got hold of Keates, who had sunk twice, swam with him to the quay, and kept him above water until a boat reached them.

J. TWEEDIE.

On the 23d of April 1840, as the convict ship "Gilbert Henderson," was on her way to Van Diemen's Land, a child of one of the convicts, named Julia Lackey, fell overboard. Mr. James Tweedie, master of the ship, instantly ordered the ship to be brought to, and jumped overboard from the poop—swam to the child, who had floated considerably astern of the ship—and kept it above water until a boat was lowered from the ship, into which Mr. Tweedie and the child were taken. The child was ultimately restored to animation.

M. DUNCAN.

On the 21st of July 1840, about eleven o'clock at night, two seamen fell overboard from the steam-ship "President," then lying in Kingston Harbour. Mr. Duncan, 2d mate, son of Capt. Duncan, of the Royal Navy, hearing the alarm given, ran up to the spar deck, and, perceiving the men struggling in the water, he at once leaped overboard from a great height, and succeeded in saving both persons.

T. HARMAN.

On the 24th of April 1840, Thomas Harman was instrumental in saving the life of a boy, fourteen years of age, at Brighton. The lad, it appears, was about 100 yards from the shore casting an anchor overboard : the anchor, in its descent, caught hold of part of the boy's dress, and dragged him into the sea. The boy was unable to swim ; but Harman, who was standing upon the beach, and saw the accident, plunged in at

once, and saved his life. The boy, quite insensible, was taken to the baths, where proper remedies were applied, and he recovered.

J. KNIGHT.

On the 6th of August 1840, John Knight saved Richard Marchant, at Brighton. The case was that of two brothers, named Weaver, who both dropped senseless into a well. A person, named Richard Marchant, went down to rescue them, but, being overcome, was unable to succeed. Then it was that Knight, the policeman, came to the spot: he descended, and drew Marchant up in a state of utter helplessness. This was evidence enough of the danger he had to encounter. The two brothers were then lying at the bottom of the well; but it was after he had gone down after Marchant, and had himself been drawn up almost senseless, that he determined, upon reviving, to descend a second time. He succeeded then in bringing up one of the bodies, which was placed under the care of Mr. Blaker, the surgeon, who used every means for restoration. Of course, Knight was by this time very much exhausted; but remembering still that there was a third body in the vault, he ventured down a third time, but was so overcome as to be obliged to be taken up helpless himself. Such, however, was his intrepidity and perseverance, that, on recruiting his strength, he went down a fourth time, and drew up the body of the third man.

E. STANLEY, CAPTAIN, R.N.

On the 20th of January 1841, two boys broke through the ice of the Grand Surrey Canal, and were immersed in deep water. Captain Edward Stanley, Royal Navy, happening to be near the place, on hearing the alarm, ran to the spot, and perceiving that a moment was not to be lost, jumped into the canal with his clothes on, swam through the broken ice, and rescued one of them. He then endeavoured to save the other, but became so benumbed himself that he nearly shared the fate of the unfortunate lad, and was taken out of the water almost senseless.

W. DOWNES.

On the 13th of November 1840, Dodsworth, the son of Thomas Haydon, Esq., Banker, of Guildford, aged about ten years, and his brother, were amusing themselves with a dog by the side of the river Wey, at the Brecks (or town sluices) near the Tum-

bling Bay, in Mill-mead, when by some means he fell into the water, which, in consequence of the heavy rains that had lately fallen, was running most rapidly, particularly at that part where the accident occurred, which is one of the most dangerous on the river between Godalming and London. The screams of his brother alarmed some persons, who called to William Downes, the Guildford and Dorking carrier, who is an excellent swimmer, and was fortunately near at hand. He immediately proceeded to the spot, where he saw the young gentleman twirling about with great violence in the eddy, which was very strong, and the water at least twelve feet deep ; but Downs, in a most courageous manner, plunged into the water, caught the drowning boy as he was sinking, and with great difficulty carried him to the shore, apparently lifeless. After using the proper means of resuscitation, signs of returning animation were in a few minutes perceptible. He was then taken to his father's residence, where, under the care of James Stedman, Esq., surgeon, he soon recovered.

MR. CHRISTOPHER.

"On the 8th of May 1837, when blowing a gale of wind, with a tremendous sea running off Cape L'Agulhas, James Miles, a seaman of H.M.S. 'Pylades,' fell from the mizen topsail-yard overboard, and in his descent fell across the chain span of the weather quarter davits, which he broke. The life-buoy was let go, and the ship wore round and stood toward the spot ; but not seeing anything of him or the life-buoy, and it having become dark, after half an hour, I gave him over, and wore the ship again. Suddenly, however, I thought I heard a voice borne along the gale : it was heard a second time, and the ship hove-to again. I hesitated as to the safety of sending a boat away with so heavy a sea running, but anxiety to save a drowning man prevailed over prudence, and, as Mr. Christopher nobly volunteered to make the attempt, I sanctioned it. Happily, after half an hour's search, and exposed to the terrific sea, she returned with the man, who had undressed himself in the water, and was swimming unhurt.

"W. L. CASTLE, *Capt.*"

D. SINNOT, 50TH REGIMENT.

On the 18th of December 1839, a child named John Hurley fell overboard from the brig "Governor Phillip," when on her

passage from Sydney to Norfolk Island. Although she was running five knots an hour in a heavy sea, private Dennis Sinnot, of the 50th regiment, jumped overboard with his clothes on, swam to the relief of the child, and supported it in the water until picked up by a boat, nearly two miles astern of the ship.

F. ANGLESEA.

On the 24th of March 1841, when H.M.B. "Lyra" was running from St. Thomas to Porto Rico under a fresh breeze, Edward Rawlings, A.B., fell overboard, the brig passing over him. The life-buoy was let go, the vessel rounded-to, but Francis Anglesea hearing the cry, jumped off the taffrail with his clothes on, swam to the man, who was nearly exhausted, and supported him until a boat reached them. The poor man whom he saved could not swim.

R. A. SCOTT, R.N.

On the 18th of May 1841, a boat was capsized belonging to H.M. ship "President," at Valparaiso, in which were ten seamen. It blew a strong southerly breeze at the time. Mr. Robert Arthur Scott, mate of that ship, jumped overboard from the gangway, and saved one of the men, who could not swim, after which he swam round the ship during an ineffectual attempt to rescue two more from a watery grave, and was finally the last person taken out of the water.

M. CUFFE.

On the 17th of July 1841, Miss Ellen White went to bathe at Milltown-Malbay, in the county Clare, and, mistaking the place pointed out to her, went to another called the Cairne's Hole, a deep place of notoriously dangerous character, into which she plunged. She struggled to save herself, but in vain. Her servant's screams attracted the attention of Mr. Michael Cuffe, who ran to the spot, and without taking off any part of his dress, jumped in to her relief, and rescued her as she was sinking the third time. Miss White was insensible when taken out of the water.

J. J. GALLWEY.

On Friday evening last, at six o'clock, a boy about ten years old fell into the river from off the Quay Wall, at North Bridge,

Cork. A poor man went immediately to his assistance, but having been caught round the neck by the lad, his efforts were completely paralysed, and his strength became at once exhausted, when Mr. John J. Gallwey, of Shandon Street, perceiving the imminent danger of both, with the greatest intrepidity leaped in off the wall, and succeeded in bringing them to the slip, a distance of over 100 yards. Too much praise cannot be given to this gentleman for his heroic and timely aid, as they would have inevitably perished but for his manly conduct. About two years since Mr. Galway also succeeded in saving the life of a poor female in nearly the same place.

W. STERNE.

On the 6th of August 1841, W. Edwards and G. Potter went to the beach at Felpham, near Bognor, to bathe. Both were unable to swim, and the sea was running high. W. Edwards, from the peculiar nature of the beach, unfortunately got out of his depth, and Potter, in advancing to assist him, got out of his depth also. Wm. Sterne was swimming near the spot, and by great skill and courage rescued Edwards, and drew him to the shore, through a heavy sea. Equal courage was shown by another individual, Charles Dolran, but he was an inferior swimmer, and barely escaped himself from the fatal grasp of Potter, who unfortunately perished.

P. ENGLISH.

On the 11th of August 1841, about half-past eleven P.M., Joseph Byrne mistook his way and fell into the river Lea, near the bridge at Ware; the depth of the water was twelve to fifteen feet, and, from the surface to the wharf bank, three. Police constable Peter English, No. 46, instantly jumped in to his relief, and brought him to the edge, but from the perpendicular height of the wharf, could not get him out. Some Italian girls ran to his assistance, but, unfortunately, the man's coat skirts gave way, and he fell back into the river. English again, although his heavy clothing was saturated, went out to his relief, and eventually saved him.

H. ENTWISTLE, R.E.

On the 30th of August 1841, Private Samuel Turner, 5th Company Royal Sappers and Miners, during pontoon practice, fell

into the Medway, near Rochester Bridge, a strong ebb-tide running at the time. Private Henry Entwistle, of the same company, at the imminent risk of his own life, plunged into the stream, and saved Turner, who was totally unable to swim. From the strength of the current and the weight of his clothes he had considerable difficulty in retaining his grasp of the drowning man until the cutter reached them.

CAPTAIN F. HIGGINS.

On Monday the 30th of August 1841, the daughters of Tobias Bourke, Esq., J.P., of Woodville, were bathing at the baths near the town of Wexport, when, unfortunately, one of them went beyond her depth, and the tide being on the return, she was carried out a considerable distance. Her sisters did not at first perceive her danger ; but when they did, their feelings cannot be described. Assistance they were unable to procure, as there were none but females in or about the baths. Fortunately, however, Captain Fitzgerald Higgins was in the act of driving by at the moment, when one of the Misses Bourke ran out on the road imploring help, and he immediately leaped from his carriage, rushed into the baths, and, in the most courageous and heroic manner, at once plunged into the water. After swimming a short distance, Captain Higgins reached the young lady, who had then sunk for the third time : he pulled her to the top of the water, and was in the act of drawing her towards the shore, when she caught him by the arm, to which she clung so closely that he was unable to use it, and, hampered as he was by his dress (not having had time to take off his boots or any of his clothes previous to rushing into the water), they were both for some time in imminent danger. He at length, however, succeeded with his fair burden in reaching the shore ; and he was thus, under Divine providence, the means of restoring an amiable and accomplished young lady to the bosom of an excellent and respected family.

A. T. VEREKER.

On the 15th of September 1841, Mr. Richard Daxon, not aware of the depth of the water, jumped into the sea at Kilkee, in the county of Clare, at a place called the Churn, which is 100 feet deep, and not being a good swimmer, was sinking ; when Amos T. Vereker, Esq., of Limerick, plunged from the rocks in

to his relief, and, although seized by the drowning young man, succeeded in rescuing him.

A. B. KINGSTON, R.N.

On the evening of the 13th of March 1840, when H.M.S. "Saracen" was on her passage to the river Gambia, from Sierra Leone, a lad named John Plunket fell overboard from the main top gallant yard. It was blowing fresh with a heavy cross sea. Mr. Arthur B. Kingston, mate of that vessel, exclaiming to his commander, "Send a boat as quick as you can, Sir—I'll save him," sprang overboard as he spoke, and swam to his relief. In a short time he had disappeared : rising, again, however, Mr. Kingston caught his almost inanimate shipmate, who bled profusely at the mouth and nostrils, and clung closely to him. In this state he supported him by swimming and treading water, until, for fear of exhaustion, he threw himself on his back, and for a quarter of an hour this gallant young officer supported the head of his senseless shipmate on his chest, until a boat reached them.

On the 28th of November 1839, Mr. Kingston, by his judgment and presence of mind, saved four other lives.

J. SHARPE.

On the 23d October 1841, a boy about ten years of age fell into the Kelvin, at Meadowside Print Works, about 150 yards from the Clyde. The poor boy was rapidly borne along by the impetuous current, both the Kelvin and the Clyde being greatly swollen at the time, in consequence of the late heavy rains. At this critical moment the screams of the drowning child were fortunately heard by James Sharpe, Esq., of Meadowside Works, who instantly ran down to the margin of the river, threw off his coat and shoes, flung his watch into one of the latter, and sprang off the bank into the deep and boiling torrent. Being an excellent swimmer, Mr. Sharpe fearlessly struck out in the direction of the unfortunate boy, and, just as the poor little fellow was sinking for ever, succeeded in grasping him with his left hand, while with his powerful right arm he brought him safely to the shore. The boy, who was nearly in a state of insensibility, was immediately carried by Mr. Sharpe into one of the stove-houses of the works, whence, owing to the resuscitating remedies applied, he was enabled, in a couple of hours afterwards, to walk home.

Dr. WILLIS.

At about half-past one P.M., on the 2d of November 1841, a gentleman was rescued from drowning about 150 yards to the westward of the Chain Pier, at Brighton. When taken out of the sea, he was floating perpendicularly, with his head about a foot below the surface of the water : when placed in the boat, a quantity of frothy matter ran from his nose and mouth ; his eyes were staring, and quite red, and his hands and face nearly black. He was taken to Creak's Baths, in Pool Valley. Doctor Willis, on his arrival, found him insensible, and apparently in a lifeless state. He assisted in removing the clothes, cleared the nostrils and mouth of a quantity of frothy mucus, and had him placed in a warm bath at 98°. At this time neither respiration nor pulse was perceptible ; the whole surface of the body was cold, and partially discoloured. For more than half an hour the whole surface of the body was assiduously rubbed, whilst Dr. Willis endeavoured to maintain artificial respiration in the ordinary and simple manner, by pressing at intervals on the stomach and diaphragm. The temperature of the bath was gradually raised to 108°, and, after an interval of about twenty minutes from his immersion in it, signs of vitality were faintly apparent, though the pulse was scarcely perceptible. He was able with difficulty to swallow a wine-glassful of brandy, and subsequently a solution of about six grains of carbonate of ammonia, in mint-water, under the influence of which circulation was excited, and, after about half-an-hour's dry rubbing with towels, he was removed to a bed. His consciousness was not fully restored before five o'clock, and on the following morning it became necessary to bleed him by cupping on the chest, to relieve severe pain and oppression in his breathing.

Mr. Burrows, surgeon, joined Doctor Willis shortly before he was taken from the bath, and continued to assist him in the treatment of the case.

In the report of this case the following important observation is made by Doctor Willis :—"The chance of recovery in this, as it is in many similar instances, was materially lessened by the throng of persons who inconsiderately crowded the bath-room and ante-chamber. To say nothing of the minor interruptions which were thus occasioned, the ingress and free circulation of

air are prevented—the temperature of that contained in the apartment is raised—and its quality so vitiated as to prove oppressive to those engaged, and most baneful in its influence on the party whose restoration mainly depends on the renewal of natural respiration.”

A. ELLIS.

On the 28th of August 1841, Mr. F. G. Belcher, when bathing in the river Stour, near Wimbourne, was seized, it is supposed, with the cramp, and disappeared. After having been in the water nearly twenty minutes, a man who had run to the high road for help, saw Mr. Arthur Ellis on horseback, who instantly galloped to the river, and, throwing the reins to a person, with directions to ride for medical aid, plunged into the water, and with considerable difficulty found the body, which he landed on the bank, and used all the means in his power to restore life, which were followed up by two medical men on their arrival, but life was extinct.

J. TYRRELL.

On the 19th September 1841, a boy named John M'Donogh fell from the quay at Galway into the harbour, and was in imminent danger of drowning; when Mr. John Tyrrell jumped from the pier with his clothes on to his relief, and after considerable difficulty rescued him.

W. GUY AND T. OSMOND.

On the night of the 7th of October 1841, Mr. Wilmot, Clerk of H.M.S. “Albert,” of the Niger Expedition, jumped into that river in a fit of delirium caused by fever. The night was pitch dark, and the current was very strong. William Guy, a liberated African, directed solely by Mr. Wilmot's cries, dashed at once into the river, and reached him at the moment he was sinking. Guy was becoming much exhausted, but he had been closely followed by “Tom Osmond,” a Krooman, who arrived in time to assist him in supporting Mr. Wilmot, until a boat reached them.

LORD F. BEAUCLEERC.

On the 17th of February 1842, at 10.30 P.M., a woman, in stepping on board the “Merlin” mail packet, at Kingstown,

near Dublin, fell over the side of the pier into the water, the depth of which was sixteen feet. Lord Frederick Beauclerc instantly plunged into her rescue, and supported her until William Cane, a seaman of that vessel, who also jumped overboard, rendered his Lordship assistance, and by their mutual exertions the woman was saved.

MR. SCLATER, R.N.

On the 9th of March 1842, the "Minerva" collier, of Jersey, being unable to enter the port of Calais, was obliged to anchor in the roads during a heavy gale of wind. Her situation was very critical, and attempts were made by the French life-boats to reach her, which were ineffectual, owing to the heavy surf. After the tide began to flow, the brig slipped and grounded, so that the crew must have inevitably perished, if not taken from the wreck. Mr. Sclater, second master of H.M. mail packet, "Widgeon," obtained the loan of a whale-boat belonging to the Humane Society of Calais, and with five men of his vessel, and a seaman of the 'Frederick' of Sunderland, undertook the dangerous service. He succeeded in reaching the vessel, and, after great personal risk, brought all the crew, seven in number, safely on shore.

D. D. M'LEOD, R.N.

On the 20th of April 1842, a young woman threw herself into the river at Greenwich, and was sinking; when Mr. D. D. M'Leod, of the Royal Navy, plunged in with his clothes on, swam to her relief, and, after much difficulty and personal risk, succeeded in saving her. When a boat reached them, Mr. M'Leod refused all proffered aid until the object of his humane conduct was taken into her.

E. H. HONE.

On the 26th of April 1842, as the "Starlight" steamer was leaving the Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, a young lad, named Dennis Long, had fallen into the river, and was being carried away by the flood-tide towards the numerous craft then moored at the several wharfs; when Edwin Henry Hone, the master of the above steamer, plunged from the stern of that vessel with his clothes on to the lad's relief, and after considerable danger and

difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the current, succeeded in saving his life.

J. LAGUE.

On the 13th of June 1842, a boy named Richard Ledgett, when bathing in the Regent's Canal, at Camden-town, suddenly got out of his depth, and sank. The screams of his companions brought Joseph Lague, a little fellow only eleven years of age, to the spot. Without a moment's hesitation, he threw off his jacket, and at once dived into the water. In half a minute he appeared with the boy at the surface ; but the latter being nearly double his size he was unable to support him, and he again disappeared. Lague again went down after him, and again brought him up ; but, his strength failing him, he was compelled to let him go. After recovering himself about a minute, he dived a third time, and, after a desperate effort, brought the body of Ledgett up with his head under his arm, and contrived to reach the wood-work at that part of the canal, against which he sustained himself, until both were taken out of the water. Lague was much exhausted, and Ledgett was apparently quite lifeless ; but, by proper and timely treatment of Dr. Escott, both were recovered.

W. SPURWAY.

On the 1st of July 1842, a poor woman threw herself into the river at London Bridge. The tide was carrying her rapidly under the arch, when Mr. William Spurway, seeing her critical situation, jumped in to her relief with his clothes on, and after considerable difficulty rescued her. She was quite insensible when taken out of the water, but, by prompt appliance, she was recovered by Mr. Croft, surgeon, of Monument-Yard.

GENTLEMAN CADET M. BIDDULPH.

On the 25th of August 1842, Master Wightman, when bathing in the canal in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, became exhausted and was sinking in the centre. One of his companions went to his assistance, but, finding his efforts ineffectual, relinquished his attempt and made for the shore : the other was passive, and had disappeared twice ; when Gentleman Cadet Michael Biddulph, seeing his imminent danger, leapt into the water in full regimentals, and rescued him from a watery grave.

C. GRANT.

On the 9th of August 1842, Charles Grant, when near the New Quay, about half a mile below Lancaster, heard a youth named Robert Parker calling for help, and saw him struggling in the river Lune. Without waiting to take off any portion of his dress, he jumped into the river, swam to the relief of the drowning youth, and brought him to the shore. The depth of the water was eighteen feet.

Under precisely similar circumstances, and very nearly at the same place, Charles Grant saved James Rhodes on the 23d of the same month, by swimming off to his relief.

DR. F. BORTON.

On the 5th of October 1842, James Clarke fell into the river Derwent, at Malton : from the best calculation that could be arrived at, it is thought that he remained in deep water nearly ten minutes. On his body being found, life appeared all but extinct, but after the ceaseless use of remedial measures for nearly three hours, animation was restored. Doctor Francis Borton, a resident physician of that place, took a very active part in the direction of the case, and in the application of the measures which were had recourse to. Mr. William Rymer, surgeon to the Public Dispensary, very actively assisted also on the occasion.

The following is Dr. F. Borton's official report of the case :—

“According to the best direct and circumstantial evidence I can procure, the actual time he appears to have been under water was ten minutes. The body, when taken out, retained some warmth ; the face was both livid and turgid ; the lips were especially livid. The eyelids were closed, and the pupils were perfectly dilated. The general appearance was that of a person in a state of apoplexy. The warmth was most perceptible over the region of the thorax. The extremities, namely, the feet, legs, and thighs, were cold. At first a bloody, but afterwards a pure mucus occasionally came from the mouth. The depth of the river where he fell in was about seven feet, and it was from twelve to fifteen feet deep where he was found, at a distance of about seventy yards from the place where the accident occurred. The body was raised from the bottom of the river by means of a long

pole with a hook affixed to the end of it ; and the only thing which served to guide the person in the boat where to use it was a little bubble, which now and then rose to the surface of the water. Both the finding the body, and, in fact, the final restoration to life, can only be ascribed to the remarkable interposition of Providence. The body was removed on a door to the nearest respectable inn, a distance of a hundred yards, and placed upon a table in a spacious well-aired kitchen. It was then well rubbed till perfectly dry, and bleeding was had recourse to, but only two or three ounces could be abstracted. It was the very livid and apoplectic appearance of the face, and, moreover, his having been previously intoxicated, that suggested the propriety of such a remedy. I then directed the body to be occasionally raised up from and then lowered again to the table, and directed warmth and constant friction with the hands to be kept up on the extremities ; and bladders to be filled and renewed with hot water to be rolled about over the thorax, and to be locally applied under the armpits, and between the thighs, etc. etc. At certain intervals, I kept pressing the diaphragm upwards, with the view of effecting renewed action of the lungs. I likewise found, I thought, evident advantage to result from friction with my *own hand* over the region of the stomach and the solar plexus, in rousing the action of the nervous system, and in exciting the heart. I often applied also very strong aromatic vinegar to the nose, and at the last of all, when recovery was slowly progressing, strong common vinegar was applied to the face, and the whole of the chest was well rubbed with it. This restorative plan was very actively and perseveringly kept up for nearly three hours, when strong convulsions began to take place, clearly evincing the tendency that there at length was to a restoration to life ; so evident, indeed, that when I made a pressure on the diaphragm and frictions over the stomach, it required at times five or six people to restrain his motions. The discharge of mucus from the mouth frequently required removing. When sufficiently recovered, he was put into bed, with warm blankets, and allowed as much green tea as he could be induced to take. Mr. Rymer and myself paid him three visits before twelve o'clock, the accident having occurred about three in the afternoon.

“ On the following morning, after removal to his lodgings, he had a very suffused countenance, attended with considerable dis-

turbance of the brain ; very great thirst ; pain in the middle of the chest, and under and over the region of the liver, with a sense of general and great soreness over the abdomen. By confinement in bed, low diet, leeching, and blistering the chest, mild aperients, and salines conjoined with tartarized antimony, he gradually improved and recovered, and, a day or two since, he started on horseback to see his mother at Eserick, in Yorkshire. Mr. Colby bled James Clarke ; but having done that, being otherwise engaged, he left the case under the management of Mr. Rymer and myself."

H. HAHN.

On October 7th 1842, I was on board the ferry-boat at the landing-place, at Seacombe, when a cry was heard that a person had fallen into the river, and, on turning, I saw a female struggling in the water, and borne along by a strong ebb tide. There was no boat near or apparent means of rescue. Mr. Herman Hahn, a highly respectable merchant at Liverpool, rushed from the steam-boat along the pier, and darted into the river. He was a good swimmer, and succeeded with very little assistance in bringing her to land. This was, however, the more difficult, by her proving to be a large and unwieldy old lady.

M. ROBERTS.

On the 1st of November 1842, two seafaring men, James Dyer and Benjamin Paul, were upset by a sudden squall in a boat laden with sea-weed off Penzance Battery. The sea was heavy, and neither of the men could swim. Dyer held on by the stern of the boat, and assisted by George Bell, who swam to his aid, kept himself above water until a small punt reached them. Benjamin Paul soon sunk. Michael Roberts stripped and swam to the place where Paul had disappeared. On looking down into the water, which was thirteen feet deep, he saw something white at the bottom, and pushing aside the sea-weed which was floating about, he dived, and found that the white object was the face of the sunken man, who was quite still and perfectly insensible. Roberts instantly grasped him by the hair, and attempted to raise him, but, his feet being entangled amongst the rocks, he was at first unable to do so. However, by getting his leg beneath the body, he forcibly extricated it, leaving part of the dress behind,

and then rose with it to the surface, and, holding it with one hand, he swam with the other to the boat. The body was then taken into the punt already spoken of, and Roberts swam to the shore. Paul was instantly attended by J. T. Millett, Esq., surgeon, and, upon the application of the usual remedies, life was restored.

M. RICHARDS, R.N., and GEORGE LUNDY.

On the morning of the 13th of June 1842, Mr. Matthew Richards, about seventeen years of age, and acting master's assistant of H.M. brig "*Nautilus*," jumped in the most gallant manner from the hammock netting of that vessel into the sea off Brighton, and saved the life of a boy who had fallen overboard. The boy was unable to swim, and, being exhausted by his struggles, was sinking at the moment Mr. Richards arrived to his rescue. The crew were cleaning decks at the time, and the noise consequent upon that operation prevented the boy's cries from being heard ; it would therefore have been impossible to have cleared away a boat in sufficient time to have saved him. A seaman, George Lundy, also followed Mr. Richards's example in a manner that reflected great credit on him.

Rev. Dr. BUTLER.

On the morning of the 9th of January 1843, a woman proceeded to the Grand Junction Canal, and precipitated herself into the water : the day was intensely cold. Fortunately, the Very Rev. Dr. Butler, Dean of Peterborough, who is nearly seventy years of age, was crossing a bridge on his way to Northampton, and upon seeing the woman floating in the water, he instantly alighted from his horse, and plunged in to her relief. After considerable difficulty, he succeeded in bringing her to the bank in a state of insensibility : the countenance was swollen, and of a livid colour. The doctor, with much difficulty, prevailed on the boatman of a barge, passing at the time, to convey the body to the Navigation Inn, where she was attended, and after some time animation was restored.

F. J. BURGESS, CADET.

On the 23d of July 1842, James Watt, carpenter of the "*Princess Royal*," on her voyage to India, when over the ship's

side tightening the scuttles, fell overboard. Cadet Francis J. Burgess, now an Ensign of the 74th Regiment, N. I. (Bengal), jumped from the poop of the vessel to his relief, and got hold of him at the moment he was sinking.

Mr. Burgess, although much exhausted, continued to support him until the boat, which had to be lowered, reached them.

MR. TURNER, R.N.

On the 8th of August 1842, the pinnace belonging to H.M.S. "Serpent" was caught in a gale of wind in Chimmoo Bay, China. At midnight a heavy squall caused a junk she was riding by to drive, forcing the pinnace so suddenly a-head, that, in her heavy pitching, she foundered. In a moment seven men were struggling for their lives, five of whom were saved by the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Turner (mate), who in his praiseworthy efforts was nearly jammed between two junks, and only just hauled up in time, but not before he had seen two of his best men hauled up before him.

G. GILLEY.

On the 18th of February 1843, during a heavy gale at E.S.E., a boat which had gone to the relief of a French fishing-boat in distress, off Torquay, was unfortunately upset by a terrific sea when trying to save one of the crew who was washed overboard. All attempt to rescue the man was considered by every one to be hopeless, when George Gilley, a blacksmith of that town, rushed to a boat lying at the pier-head, calling on volunteers to follow him; unfortunately, the attempt was considered to be that of a madman. In the meantime Gilley, in the most prompt and gallant manner, proceeded to the scene of danger in another boat. After considerable skill and great difficulty they reached one poor fellow, and seized him by the collar amidst the cheers of the spectators.

H. D. CROKER.

On the 15th of February 1843, Miss Moore fell into a mill-race at Mallow. Mr. Henry Dillon Croker, on hearing the screams of her sisters, ran to the spot, and, seeing on the opposite side of the stream part of a cloak on the surface of the water, fearlessly plunged in, and found Miss Moore five feet under the surface, to all appearance dead. He brought her to the quay-

wall, and with assistance got her on the bank. Had she been swept through the low arch towards which the rapid current was carrying her she must have perished.

Mr. Croker has been instrumental in saving life at the risk of his own upon four former occasions.

J. DORAN.

On the 5th of January 1843, James Doran, an able seaman, of H.M.S. "*Vanguard*," at Port Mahon, perilled his own life to save that of a shipmate in a manner that called forth the admiration of the whole of the officers and crew of that ship. It blew a violent gale of wind at N. by E. ; the topmasts were struck, and, when at its greatest fury, a man fell overboard who could not swim. James Doran gallantly dashed into the sea, and succeeded in bringing the poor fellow alongside, although he was quite dead from the effects of his submersion.

W. ROBSON.

On the 2d of June 1843, a boy about five years of age, son of Francis Ormiston, labourer, Floors, was most providentially saved from drowning in the Tweed, by the presence of mind and intrepidity of Master William Robson, of Kelso. It is supposed that the boy had fallen into the river a little above Mr. Robson's skin-works, and, the river being a good deal swollen at the time, was carried down ; when Master Robson, observing the poor little fellow floating down, apparently quite insensible, leaped in a moment from the wall into the river, and succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation, though in a very exhausted state. After bringing the boy out of the water, he was taken to a near house, where he was stript of his wet clothes, and put into warm blankets. Fortunately Dr. Stuart happened to be coming past at the time, and was called in. Shortly afterwards Dr. Moffat also arrived : after the proper remedies had been employed for a considerable time by the medical gentlemen, the little sufferer was brought about, and, we are happy to state, is now considered out of danger. But for the circumstance of his having been observed in the manner described, there is every reason to fear that the boy must have met with an untimely end, as he could not easily have been discovered until a good way farther down the river, which was much swollen and discoloured. Great praise is due to

Master Robson, for the decided and fearless part he acted upon the occasion ; and, from the rapidity with which the water runs, it is most providential that both children were not carried down to the wear and corn mill. Young Robson is only thirteen years of age.

J. WALKER.

On the 6th of July 1843, when rambling on the marshes at Upper Clapton, near the copper-mill stream which runs into the river Lea, Mr. James Walker was attracted by some boys calling loudly for assistance, as a man was drowning. Mr. Walker, who was in advance of Mr. Cotton, threw off his clothes as he ran along the bank, a distance of about 100 yards, and, at the moment the man had again disappeared, he dashed in and was lost to view, but soon reappeared, supporting him by the hair. With considerable difficulty he brought him to the bank in a state of perfect insensibility.

A. H. YOUNGS.

On the 13th of January 1843, the smack "Prince Regent," of London, was driven on shore at Fishergate Station ; and on her being observed in distress, Lieut. Franklin and the chief boatman of Blackrock, Lieut. Pratt, with the Brighton crew and rockets and life-boat (which latter was found upon her arrival not to be required), Mr. Stanbridge and the Hove crew, and Abraham Hart Youngs, chief boatman of Fishersgate, and his crew, proceeded to her assistance, and rescued the whole of the crew. The gallant conduct of Abraham Hart Youngs was very conspicuous, he having been hauled on board through a heavy surf, in which he had also to contend with the malevolent efforts of some fishermen to detain him, and throw him down. He, however, succeeded in slinging the crew, and landing them.

MARGARET M'GIBBON AND ALEXANDER M'GIBBON.

At the foot of the stupendous rapid called the Longue Soult, on the river Ottawa, near Grenville, Lower Canada, a family named M'Gibbon keeps a ferry. In the spring of the year their ferry is rendered impassable, as there is another dangerous fall below the Longue Soult. On the 15th of May, when the water was unusually high, a raft of timber missed the narrow channel in descending the rapids, and was wrecked ; when two men were

observed to be floating down through the turmoil of the raging torrent, clinging to an oar, without the most distant idea of their rescue being possible. To the astonishment of every one Margaret M'Gibbon pushed off in her frail punt, assisted by her brother Alexander, at her instigation, to save them : and they *did* save them ; and brought them, one in a state of insensibility, to the cottage of their widowed mother, who had watched with intense anxiety the whole of this daring adventure of her children.

D. BLACKLOW.

On the 10th of September 1843, a boy, about five years of age, fell from the quay in the Victoria dock at Hartlepool. Whilst the crowd were shouting and devising means of rescue, David Blacklow, master of the " Restless " of Sunderland, boldly plunged into the dock, without even divesting himself of his hat or watch, caught the child in his arms, and paddled him to the quay, where they were safely landed.

Mr. EDWARDS.

On Sunday afternoon, the 16th of July 1843, a boy, who was bathing in a deep pond (the effect of the excavation of clay for brickmaking) in the Chalk Road, Islington, got out of his depth, and was on the point of being drowned, in the presence of several other boys incapable of rendering effectual aid, when Mr. Edwards, jun., son of a tradesman residing at Pentonville, on observing the poor boy in his perilous position, sprung over a fence, ran down the hill, and gallantly plunged into the water with the greater part of his clothes on, and, after a hard struggle, in which he nearly lost his own life on account of the way in which the drowning boy clung to him, succeeded in bringing his charge to land. Mr. Edwards had a hard struggle to prevent being dragged to the bottom by the boy : the water was very deep and muddy, and both were in a state of great exhaustion when landed. He accompanied the boy home in his wet clothes, and placed him under the care of his parents.

W. WHITEHEAD.

On the 25th of August 1843, Mr. William Whitehead, with some companions, proceeded down the river Trent to the village of Stoke, in a pleasure boat. In less than half an hour they were

startled by a piercing cry of distress, and, on looking towards the quarter whence it proceeded, observed a horse and cart rolling and tossing about in the water, with a man and a boy in it, in a very agitated state, and in danger every moment of being washed away by the excessive strength of the current. Mr. Whitehead, who was the only one who could swim, plunged into the river, and, swimming with unusual vigour, crossed it, caught hold of the horse's head (it rapidly approaching towards the centre of the stream, struggling fearfully, and elevating its nostrils above the surface of the water) with his left hand, and swam with his right hand towards the bank whence they had started.

From the manner in which the animal seemed to make its way when thus led, they would all have safely escaped to the shore, had not an unforeseen obstruction arisen. At various places in the Trent long walls or wears are raised as far in the river as possible to make it navigable at low-water mark : one of these lay a few yards before them, and upon reaching it, and discovering what it was, Mr. Whitehead mounted upon this, and, lifting up the animal's head, enabled him to place his fore-feet firmly on this embankment ; then, taking the boy from his more dangerous position on the cart, where he hung half-drowned, he placed him beside himself on the wear. The current was excessively rapid, the cart was every moment dragging more heavily at the heels of the horse, and, although he struggled hard to retain his foothold, and seemed to display the greatest sagacity in his manœuvres to counteract the effect of the overwhelming torrent, still it proved too much for him, and he rolled over again into the stream. The poor boy, when he saw the cart roll over, seemed overwhelmed with agony, and repeatedly cried aloud, " See, see ! my father ! oh, save him ! save him ! "

For a short time the old man managed to retain his hold of the cart, and, as it rolled over, he still contrived to climb to the top ; but the stream quickly taking them more into the depth of the river, he was washed off. The anxious bystanders raised a fearful scream as he sank, apparently for ever ; and he must inevitably have been lost, had not Mr. Whitehead dashed into the deep to his assistance. A few rapid strokes brought him above the old man, and, diving for a moment, he brought him again to the surface ; and having placed his left hand under the right arm of the drowning man, he struck out for the side of the river, when

he again gained a footing upon the wear. For a moment the old man retained his foothold ; but being much exhausted by his previous struggles, the stream again washed him away. Mr. Whitehead again, in a fit of desperate courage, plunged after him, but this time had nearly paid too dearly for his temerity ; for, seizing hold of the struggling man incautiously, he was grasped round the neck with death-like agony, and they both sank to the bottom of the river. Fortunately, however, Mr. Whitehead never lost his presence of mind. At this moment a small boat from the ferry reached the spot ; Mr. Whitehead made towards it, and was taken aboard by his two friends, in a state of much exhaustion : at the same instant the drowning man was rescued by the ferryman and his assistants, in another boat. Having secured one of the struggling parties, the boat proceeded up the river to rescue the poor boy from the dangerous position he had occupied all the while in the middle of the stream, where he continually cried out that he was every minute becoming weaker, and that the stream was taking him off his legs. The individuals who had been thus almost miraculously saved were Mr. Hugh Watson, baker, of Carlton, and his son.

J. CORBIN.

On the 27th of August 1843, upon the arrival of the "Rainbow," steam-packet at Ramsgate, Mrs. Heily, with a child in her arms, fell from the plank which she was crossing, into the harbour between the vessel and the pier. Captain James Corbin, the commander of the packet, plunged in from the high pier, and supported them until assisted by myself and others in getting them on shore.

Captain Corbin received the Thanks of the Royal Humane Society, inscribed on vellum, in 1841, for his judicious and persevering exertions for the recovery of a lad named Clarke, who had fallen overboard on his passage from Hamburgh to London.

H. P. WARD.

On the 9th of September 1843, Master Henry Purcell Ward, only fifteen years of age, when bathing near Southsea Castle, heard men shouting for help to save a man who was drowning at some distance from the beach ; on which he instantly swam out to his assistance, and, after considerable difficulty and danger,

succeeded in bringing him to the shore in a state of insensibility, from which he did not recover for some time.

The man's name was Joseph Jenkins, a private in the Royal Marines.

R. L. DANIEL.

On Tuesday, the 13th of June 1843, a fine boy, five or six years of age, fell into the river Cober, near Helston, which was much swollen by the heavy rains, and perfectly opaque. It is also strongly impregnated by various minerals, etc., but particularly by *mundic*, and is therefore very noxious. The attention of Mr. Robert Lancaster Daniel, of this town, was quickly arrested by the cries of the child's brother, who gave the alarm, and, with a promptitude which did him credit, immediately stripped and dived into the river : this was done a few yards above a low arch, which made the attempt to swim through it on the surface of the water very hazardous. Young Daniel was aware of this, and, being urged by the strength of the current, went through the arch under the water, and thought that he had felt the body of the child with his feet. At this moment a grapnel was brought, and by it the child was drawn out ; but life was quite extinct, having been more than half an hour in the water.

H. F. M'KILLOP, MIDSHIPMAN.

At daylight, on the 15th of June 1842, when H.M. ship "Belleisle" was at anchor in one of the passages to the entrance of Chusan, in the China Sea, where there was a strong tide running, Capt. J. Kingcome heard Mr. H. F. M'Killop, Midshipman, cry—"A man overboard ; I'll jump after him." The quartermaster said, "You had better not, sir : there is a very strong tide running." The reply was, "I will ; the man can't swim." He instantly plunged overboard, and I had the satisfaction of witnessing him lay hold of the man, and keep him afloat for a considerable period, until the boat had been lowered and sent to pick them both up.

H. S. POLEHAMPTON.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 27, 1843, Mr. R. H. Kirby went with his brother, H. W. Kirby, to bathe in Iffley Pool, into which the river Isis empties itself by means of a wear. He went in

before me, and observed that the current was very strong. When Mr. R. H. Kirby left the water he appeared to be swimming near the lasher. In about five minutes he called for help. His brother instantly entered the water ; but, having to swim a considerable distance before he reached him, both time and strength were lost. He tried to save his brother, who was much exhausted. At this time Mr. Henry Stedman Polehampton, of Pembroke College, jumped into the water, swam towards Mr. H. W. Kirby, and shortly succeeded in bringing him to the bank. The worst part was now, perhaps, accomplished ; but great difficulty still remained in landing him, he being still out of his depth. Mr. Polehampton, however, continued to support him, and by his aid and the persons on the bank he was raised out of the water, over some bushes, and up a steep ascent, then conveyed to Wyatt's House, where every attention was paid him.

Mr. R. H. Kirby believes that his brother did not make any effort from the time that Mr. Polehampton reached him.

W. GARNHAM.

On the 17th of August 1843, when returning in a boat from a row on the Beccles river, it was proposed to land on a wherry which lay from the shore towards the middle of the stream. Miss E. A. Everett rose and laid her hand on the wherry whilst William Garnham sprang on to it. As she did not hold firm enough, the boat drifted, and not being able to recover her balance, she fell into the stream, the depth of which was nine feet. On rising to the surface she hoped to get hold of the boat, but it had drifted away from her. She rose a second time, and saw her friend William Garnham with a countenance full of agony. She again went to the bottom, and almost despaired of being saved : a sense of sleepiness was coming over her, when she heard a splash in the water, and felt that William had plunged in to save her. This gave her hope and energy, and by some means he raised her above the water. She got hold of his arm, but, as he could not swim, they both sank together. By a violent effort he again raised her to the surface, and, assistance arriving, they were extricated from their perilous situation.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

On the 21st of September 1843, at 10 P.M., when the barque "Marion" was hauling into the West India dock, Mr. Field, the

second officer, in assisting to get one of the anchors on the fore-castle, accidentally fell overboard. Captain Campbell, who was in his cabin, on hearing the cry, "A man overboard," hurried on deck, and, in a manner reflecting credit on him, instantly jumped overboard, and repeatedly dived in his efforts to save the unfortunate man, but without success. The poor fellow not being found until twenty minutes after the accident, life was extinct, but every means were, nevertheless, resorted to to restore animation.

SIR W. RIDDELL, BART.

On Tuesday night last, December 26, 1843, Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., was returning to his residence at the Palace, Maidstone, when, on passing the mill-lead of Messrs. Mercer and Parton's mills, the honourable Baronet met a man and woman, and immediately afterwards heard a splash in the water and a cry of distress. Sir Walter hastened to the spot, and seeing something on the surface of the water, which is at this spot about six feet deep, and runs with a rapid current under a low archway of the mill, without hesitation plunged in with all his clothes on, and succeeded in saving from a watery grave the woman whom he had passed just before, and who, by some means or other not clearly ascertained, had got into this most dangerous situation, from which, without the honourable Baronet's aid, there is no probability that she could have been rescued. The difficulty of effecting a landing from a deep piece of water on a perpendicular bricked embankment is obvious ; and had not the man assisted in getting her on the bank, it is not likely that Sir Walter could have accomplished his humane object, if indeed he had himself escaped a watery grave.

N.B.—The Secretary of the Institution is indebted to Sir John Croft, who resides at Millgate, near Maidstone, for the following additional particulars :—Sir Walter Riddell, on rescuing the woman, carried her towards a public-house, upwards of two hundred yards. His strength failing him, he obtained assistance, and had her conveyed to the *Man of Kent*, where he remained in his wet clothes, affording every means for her recovery, for an hour and a half. The night was intensely dark, and nothing but the most prompt and determined energy on his part could have saved him from being swept by the rapid mill-race through the low arch with the woman whose life he saved.

J. J. GESVRET.

On the night of the 24th of December 1843, Mr. Turner, on returning from the French steam-frigate "*Cuvier*," lying at Blackwall, in passing from the barge to the landing-place at the Brunswick wharf, unfortunately fell into the river between the barge and the pier. Jean Joseph Gesvret, one of the crew of the frigate's boat which had conveyed Mr. Turner to the barge, threw himself into the river, and seized hold of him ; but the tide, running rapidly down, carried them both to the lower end of the barge, which was moored close to the pier, and the force of the current in that narrow space carried Mr. Turner under. Gesvret, who narrowly escaped being drowned also, was rescued by the watchman's throwing a rope to him.

N.B.—A deputation from the Royal Humane Society went to Blackwall, and the honorary silver medallion was presented to Gesvret on the quarter-deck of the "*Cuvier*" by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., and Vice-President of the Institution, in the presence of the captain, officers, and crew of the frigate.

J. BRAITHWAITE.

In the month of January 1844, H.M. steam-vessel "*Flamer*" was lying at anchor in Bantry Bay, when the jolly-boat belonging to this vessel was capsized, through the boys letting go the brails too soon, while in the act of wearing. The life of one of the boys was saved through the coolness of Mr. Thomas Davis, mate of this ship, who was in the boat at the time : instead of swimming for the ship, he remained with the boy until assistance reached him.

Joseph Braithwaite, sailmaker, seeing the other boy was sinking, instantly jumped overboard, and brought him on board in a senseless state. He had on a previous occasion been the means of saving two lives. It was blowing very hard at the time, which rendered their services more difficult.

CAPTAIN R. CARY, R.N.

On the morning of the 12th of June 1844, the ship "*Mountaineer*," being off Scielry Cove, in the river St. Lawrence, British North America, the boatswain, James Knight, who could not swim, while doing his duty fell overboard, and immediately disappeared. The alarm was given, but no boat being near, assist-

ance could not be rendered by his shipmates. The unfortunate man was in the act of sinking a second time when the Commander, Roulle Cary, although very corpulent and fifty-four years of age, jumped overboard, caught the drowning man by his hair, brought him alongside, and eventually saved from a watery grave a very worthy seaman.

H. OLLIER.

On the 13th of February 1844, Henry Ollier, Esq. of Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, a retired surgeon, but known by his kind and gratuitous assistance to the poor, while walking near his residence, had his attention called to cries of distress in the direction of a pit of water in a field near. On arriving at the spot he found that two children had been sliding, when the ice broke, and they sunk immediately to the bottom. A neighbour, a labouring man, plunged in, and after considerable difficulty and some lapse of time, brought them out, both being in an apparently lifeless state. Mr. Ollier had them removed to a suitable place, and by skilful and unremitting exertions for an hour and a half restored them to sensibility, although one case was considered perfectly hopeless except by himself.

LIEUTENANTS CALDWELL AND VANSITTART, R.N.

On the 13th of December 1843, as the men of H.M.S. "Agincourt," at Hong Kong, were exercising aloft, one of them unfortunately lost his hold, fell from the main-yard-arm, and striking against the rigging, he bounded with frightful force from the spare topsail-yard, and fell insensible into the sea. Lieutenants Caldwell and Vansittart instantly dashed overboard after him; the former officer was, however, from his position, unable to make way against the tide, and reach the sinking man. Happily, Mr. Vansittart was nearer to him, and with almost superhuman exertions (being burdened with the whole of his uniform) saved the poor fellow's life, supporting him for a considerable time until a boat could be lowered. This gallant action has endeared the young officers to every man on board.

A. W. JOINER.

On the 7th of April 1844, as the "Bridemaid," iron steam-boat, was lying alongside the Old Swan Pier, London Bridge,

James Prizeman, the call-boy, was seen to fall overboard, and was carried by a strong flood-tide towards the numerous craft then moored near the several wharfs, when Andrew William Joiner, mate of the same vessel, plunged into the river, and with considerable difficulty, in consequence of the rapidity with which the then spring-tide was running, saved him, although in a very exhausted state. He was immediately taken to the Old Swan Receiving-house, near the spot, and was attended by Mr. Warrington, the surgeon, through whose exertions he was perfectly restored. The landlord afforded every accommodation.

J. MORTON.

On Sunday, June the 9th, 1844, the following accident occurred at Barnard Castle :—A youth of the name of Robinson, in company with another named Hill, arrived on a visit to his brother, who resides there. Shortly after their arrival, the three went to the Yorkshire side of the Tees, for the purpose of turning their horse into a field. The younger, Robinson, rode down to the river, in order to let the animal drink, and, though ignorant of the locality, went in until the horse slipped off the rock into water which is there thirty feet deep. His brother, thinking the horse had merely stumbled, and being also ignorant of the depth of the river, plunged in to assist him ; but, being unable to swim, he also sank. Hill, then endeavoured to draw him out ; but he slipping off the edge of the rock, was also drawn in. At this time all three were in the most imminent danger, none of them being able to swim, when, by the timely assistance of John Morton, who with great risk to himself rushed into the river, the two youths who were last immersed were saved from what must inevitably have been a watery grave. The younger, Robinson, who was still in the water, had been thrown from the saddle by the force of the plunge, and had seized hold of the horse's neck, which was thus kept below the surface of the water. At this time his danger was observed by some persons, who gave the alarm ; when Thomas Taylor and Ambrose White dashed in, swam across the river, and succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing both the boy and the horse ashore. The boy was found to be very much exhausted, and the horse quite dead.

N.B.—The honorary silver medal was awarded to John Morton, and bronze medals to Taylor and White.

Dr. CREIGHTON.

On the 25th of July 1844, as Dr. Creighton and his brother (sons of Mr. Creighton, the barrister) were fishing on the branch of the canal between Sallins and Naas, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a respectably dressed young woman passed them, apparently absorbed in deep grief, and crying bitterly. In about ten minutes they were alarmed by terrific screams, but the place whence they proceeded was not in sight, as two locks of the canal at short intervals intervened. Running as swiftly as possible along the bank, they saw, just at the cut approaching a bridge, a woman and girl wringing their hands, and on the opposite side two men shouting and pointing to the water. On coming up, the woman hastily told them that a girl had thrown herself in, and that she had sunk and risen twice. At this moment the body rose to the surface of the water, and the gentleman, from the shawl and bonnet, at once recognised the person who had shortly before passed them. Dr. Creighton instantly threw off his fishing-basket and coat, and plunged in. On reaching the body, by diving after it as it was again sinking, he caught her by the arm, and brought her up; but there was more convulsive vitality in her than he expected; for, on striking out for the shore, she turned round and grasped his neck, and both sank together. With great presence of mind he freed himself, again brought her up, and, holding her by the back of the neck and pushing her before him, he swam to land. From the steepness of the bank, and the canal being choked with weeds, it was with great difficulty the wretched creature and her preserver were extricated from their peril by his brother and the men, who had by this time crossed the bridge. She was conveyed to a neighbouring cottage, where Dr. Creighton had her undressed, placed in blankets, and by his medical skill and perseverance, notwithstanding his own dripping state, succeeded in restoring animation and consciousness. The girl is about twenty years of age. What led her to this desperate act has not yet been ascertained.

We understand this is the third human life saved from drowning by the courage and humanity of this young gentleman.

W. M. AITCHISON, LIEUTENANT, RIFLE BRIGADE,
AND BARKWITH.

The following communication was received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 3, 1844 :—

“ Sir James Edward Alexander, 14th Regiment, presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, and begs to bring to his notice the following circumstance, which is also mentioned in an accompanying newspaper :—

“ Lieut. W. M. Aitchison, of the Rifle Brigade, at present stationed here, saved the life of an artillery soldier, of 25 years’ service, by jumping off the Queen’s wharf, in uniform, in 20 feet water, on the 31st of August, and rescuing the soldier, who had fallen from a boat into the harbour. The man was unable to swim, and had already sunk twice ; he was sinking the third time, when he was seized, held up, and saved by the above gallant young officer, who was himself nearly lost by his trousers tearing and getting entangled round his legs, which prevented his swimming. At this critical moment private Barkwith jumped in, and held him up.”

H. MAXTED.

On the 21st of September 1844, about seven o’clock in the evening, the cries of a young man were heard who had got hemmed in by the sea opposite the Cliff Crescent, Margate, entreating that a boat might be sent to his help, which was immediately attended to, and a galley was with great difficulty launched from Margate, and with much danger brought off the spot where he was clinging ; but the efforts of the boatmen were unavailing, as she was swamped and filled with water up to her thwarts, when, finding it impossible for a boat to live in the tremendous sea breaking on the cliff, all hope of saving the youth by that means was reluctantly abandoned. Another boat, belonging to the Clifton Baths, near at hand, was also launched, but compelled by the wind and heavy sea to put back. At this critical time, when the youth, who had been hanging on at least three hours, was nearly exhausted, it was thought that assistance might be afforded from the top.

Ropes were immediately procured from the Clifton Baths, and out of a number of seamen present, Hammond Maxted, a fine

fellow, weighing fourteen stone, and forty-five years of age, volunteered his services, and was lowered down the perpendicular cliff, upwards of sixty feet, and in a few minutes returned with the sufferer, William White, a youth eighteen years of age, covered with sea-weed. He was taken to the Clifton Baths, where he was benevolently treated with proper restoratives, and in a short time was so far recovered as to give the following account of his fearful adventure :—

“I was on the jetty to-night, and having heard that at low-water I could go to the Clifton Baths, I determined upon making the experiment, supposing that the tide was running down, instead of which it was rising. Finding, after a while, my mistake, I thought of returning to the jetty ; but as the sea had then covered the chalk walks on the side of the cliff, I went back towards the Clifton Baths, but was stopped by the large piece of rock, which is only separated from the mainland at the top. I then threw myself into the sea, with the intention of swimming round the point ; but the waves forced me in and out again, knocking me about severely. Being now up to my neck in the sea, which was rising, and after looking into and about the caves of the cliff, where the waves roared dreadfully, I again plunged forward to the point of the rock, and, as I was found on the other side clinging to the cliff, I must have succeeded, although I know not how.”

Maxted declined to receive any remuneration for adventuring his life.

N.B.—On two former occasions Maxted had been the means of saving the lives of individuals.

MISS S. WILKINSON.

On the 10th August 1844, as Miss Sarah Wilkinson, governess in the family of the Rev. L. C. Booth, of Burstead Lodge, Twickenham Common, accompanied by Miss Emma Collins, a visitor at Mr. Booth's, was sitting with two of Mr. Booth's children, reading on the bank of the powder-mill river, which is a very rapid stream, the youngest of the children, about six years of age, climbed unseen on a tree which grew over the river, and suddenly fell in. Miss Collins hurried round the stem of the tree, and seeing the child struggling in the water, was so unnerved as to be unable to assist it ; but Miss Wilkinson jumped into the

stream without a moment's hesitation, at a spot where the depth of water was to her unknown, and with great difficulty, from the rapidity of the stream and the water being four to five feet deep, caught hold of the child's foot, and held it for two or three minutes, until Miss Collins came to her assistance, when by increased exertions the child was rescued. Another moment's delay on the part of Miss Wilkinson in jumping in would have been fatal to the child, who would have floated, by the rapidity of the water, to a part of the bank intersected by a thick hedge, which it would have been impossible for her to have passed. Miss Wilkinson immediately fainted on being taken out of the water, and was afterwards confined to her bed with high fever for three weeks.

W. C. GEARY.

On the 24th of August 1844, a tender belonging to H.M. surveying vessel, "Beacon," in charge of Mr. W. C. Geary, Mate, was occupied in taking soundings in the Gulf of Egeria. In reefing the mainsail, the iron strop round the gaff, to which the peak halliards are hooked, was carried away, and the gaff in descending struck John McCardle, seaman, who was standing to leeward, so violently on the head, that he was stunned and fell overboard. Mr. Geary, who was abaft, immediately jumped after him, and, getting hold under his arm, succeeded in keeping his head above water until picked up by assistance from the vessel. He was in the water, with a cross-sea running, ten or twelve minutes ; but, on reaching the ship, and being rubbed well with hot cloths and placed between blankets, he speedily recovered, and the next day was enabled to return to his duty.

J. F. RANSON.

On the 9th of August 1844, the following melancholy occurrence took place near Ipswich, when Mr. J. S. Buck, for many years past a highly respectable schoolmaster residing on the Norwich Road, met with his death in the praiseworthy endeavour to rescue one of his pupils who had got beyond his depth whilst bathing in the river Gipping, at a spot at which the scholars had for years been accustomed to bathe. At the inquest held before the coroner, the following evidence was deposed to :—Mr. Joshua Farrar Ranson, aged 20, mercantile traveller, living at Boss Hall, was yesterday evening about seven o'clock at a

distance of about three fields from the house, when he heard some boys shrieking out for help. He could not then see them, but ran up to the spot, where he found several school lads, who said there was somebody drowning, and he could see something like a body in the water. He took off his coat and boots, jumped in, and succeeded in bringing ashore the apparently lifeless body of James Morrison, a lad about twelve or thirteen years old, but who was successfully treated by Mr. F. W. Johnson, surgeon. The distressed schoolboys now told him that Mr. Buck was at the bottom, when, divesting himself of his trousers and waistcoat, he again plunged in, but had to dive many times ere he could find the body, which had sunk in a hole about nine feet deep, from which, by reason of exhaustion, he was unable to raise it. Having, however, procured a plough-line, which he tied round his waist, he by that means succeeded in raising the body of Mr. Buck, which he stripped, wrapped in a blanket, and then sent for Mr. Johnson, who for half an hour endeavoured to restore animation, but in vain, the body having been under water a considerable time.

D. HARRINGTON.

The following statement has been received from the Commander of H.M. steam-vessel "Hecate," Ventry, county Kerry :—

"I beg leave to bring before your notice the gallant conduct of Dennis Harrington, boy 2d class in H.M. ship under my command, who on the morning of November 5th, 1844, jumped overboard from the "Hecate," in Dingle harbour (there being a strong tide at the time), and saved the life of John Hagarty, boy, who was in imminent danger of drowning. On a former occasion, about eighteen months since, he acted with similar courage, and saved the life of a boy who had fallen from the jetty at the Cove of Cork, whose father, although present, was incapable of rendering aid. May I, therefore, request the favour of this being brought before the Society with a view of benefiting him?

"JAS. BOWER, *Commr.*"

H. N. MACKENZIE.

THE Petition of Henry Norman Mackenzie, second mate of the barque "Madras," having saved the life of Charles Turner, mariner, on the high seas.

"I, Henry N. Mackenzie, late second mate in the ship 'Madras,'

Commander Captain Kitchen, bound to Port Adelaide, South Australia, was sailing on the 30th of May 1843, in latitude 4° 35' north. At about 2.30 P.M., being asleep in my cabin, I was awoke by hearing a cry for assistance. I jumped up instantly (not having taken off my clothes), got on the taffrail, and saw the face of a person covered with blood about three ship-lengths from the vessel. I leaped into the water to his assistance with my clothes on : when I reached him he seized me suddenly, and it was with some difficulty I got him at arm's length, and supported him until the boat was lowered and picked us up : this was a period of thirty to thirty-five minutes, the vessel making seven knots an hour. The boy's name was Charles Turner, aged fifteen years : he had fallen from the royal yard (while loosing the sail) overboard, and broken three of his ribs, and was otherwise much bruised. I was at this time on my passage to Australia, and did not return with the same vessel. I remained in Sydney three months, and returned to England in October 1844. I have since applied to the Captain of the 'Madras,' but learned the ship had been burnt, and it was some time before the enclosed paper with the passengers' signatures was found, which was necessary to authenticate my statement. Should the Committee think me deserving of any reward, I respectfully hope this delay, being unavoidable on my part, may not deprive me of it ; and I trust that my future conduct will show my gratitude, and that I shall always find presence of mind to assist in saving my fellow-creatures."

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the barque 'Madras,' S. Kitchen, Esq., Commander, feel much pleasure in presenting Mr. Mackenzie, second mate on board the said barque, with the following donations, for the purchase of a small testimony of our high esteem, which he has this day won from all on board by his heroic and very humane conduct, in having rescued Charles Turner, a boy on board the said barque, from a watery grave."

R. C. WHYTE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 15th of January 1844, at which time H.M. ship "Pelican" was lying in the Ningpo river, on the north-eastern coast of China, a seaman, named Joseph White, while working in the main rigging, missed his hold and fell overboard. Lieutenant Robert C. Whyte, senior of that ship, in the most gallant

manner, instantly jumped after him with his clothes on ; and although the man had twice sunk, and was actually swept by the rapidity of the tide under the bow of a large Chinese boat, succeeded in saving him. It was the greatest chance that Lieutenant Whyte's life was not sacrificed in this his gallant attempt. From the well-known rapid tide and dangerous undertow in the large rivers in China, particularly the Ningpo, it had always been supposed that any person falling overboard would inevitably have been drowned ; and so strong was this opinion on board, which was well known to Lieutenant Whyte at the time, that the ship's company had always refrained from bathing during the fine seasons.

This was the second time in which Lieutenant Whyte succeeded in saving this seaman's life, and the third man he had saved within a very few months.

F. BURD AND H. SANDFORD.

On Friday, the 13th of December 1844, two parties of young ladies were placed in extreme peril by the sudden breaking of the ice on a very deep part of Chetwynd Park Pool, near Newport, Salop. One of these parties consisted of three sisters. One of them perceiving her sisters fall in, one on each side of her, started back and screamed for help. Alarmed by their cries, their brother, Henry Sandford, a youth of the age of sixteen, skated up to them from a considerable distance. Having partly rescued one sister, and left her to be held from sinking by a son of Mr. Stanley, of Newport, he hastened to the help of another sister, by whose struggles he was himself pulled into the water. Having extricated himself, though not able to swim, he at length succeeded in rescuing her when become insensible and unable to continue her struggles. He then hastened to assist his friends, Mr. Frederick Burd, son of the Rev. George Burd, Minister of Cound, near Shrewsbury, and Mr. John Stanley (the conduct of both of whom was excellent), in completing the rescue of his other sister. Mr. Burd in the meanwhile had, by his own unassisted exertions, rescued Miss Hathaway, when so far sunk that only her foot was left for his grasp. Unhappily, the exertions made to save the other young lady, the lamented Miss Chalmers, were not crowned with the same success.

The gamekeeper, who was unable to swim, had, with laudable

but incautious eagerness to rescue the young lady from her extreme peril, plunged into the deep water with a rope which broke, and was himself with difficulty saved by a pole held to him by Messrs. Burd and Sandford, by whose united efforts he was drawn out.

J. CARNIE.

On Wednesday, the 29th of January 1845, at 10 P.M., Captain Peter Martin, of the schooner "*Albion*," of Guernsey, lying in Leith docks, in returning to his vessel missed his footing, and fell overboard into the water, then about sixteen feet deep, and which was partially frozen over ; when James Carnie, one of the Custom-house boatmen, bravely leaped into the water, at the imminent risk and peril of his own life, and rescued the drowning man, who was then in an insensible state, but showing symptoms of life. The crew of the vessel were absent in the town when the accident occurred.

JANE POOL.

On the 10th of April 1845, Jane Pool, a slight-made little girl of eighteen, the daughter of a small farmer of Bridekirk, near Annan, in Dumfriesshire, was walking on the bank of the river Annan. This river is deep, rapid, and rocky, and at the place where the undermentioned circumstances occurred, about sixty yards across. On the further side there is a stone causeway separating the river from a mill-race of considerable depth. Mrs. Cooke, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Cooke, the episcopal minister of Annan, was walking on this causeway, and fell into the mill-race, from the slippery state of the stones. She sunk twice, and would have been drowned, had not Jane Pool, at the risk of her life, after two ineffectual attempts, crossed this rapid river, though considerably out of her depth, having been swollen by recent rains, reached the causeway, and pulled Mrs. Cooke, who was clinging to a projecting stone, benumbed with cold and almost exhausted, out of the mill-race. No person was near the spot but Jane Pool, though Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Hugh Stanhope (who were fishing) from a distance saw her enter the river without knowing her motive, and were called to her assistance after she had succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Cooke. This young woman has before saved a little child from drowning.

J. B. SMITH, B.A.

“BLACKHEATH, *June 10, 1845.*

“DEAR SIR,—As I was going on Sunday evening, the 8th of June last, about twenty minutes past nine, from No. 15 Bloomfield Place, Maida Hill, which faces what I believe is called the Junction Canal, to the city, I heard behind me cries of distress : I immediately turned, and hastened in the direction from which they came. Although it was dusk, yet there was light enough left to enable me to see a dark object at about a hundred paces distance struggling in the water. This accelerated my motions, and I rushed onward to the object, which gradually disappeared ; till, when I arrived near the spot, nothing was visible save some bubbles on the surface. Without a moment's hesitation I plunged in, and the impetus I received, both from the speed I was running at and the spring I took, fortunately carried me to the very spot where she (for it was a female) had sunk, and I was enabled at once firmly to secure a hold of her. I swam with her to the bank, which was about seven or eight yards from me, as well as I can judge ; and two men who had started with me, but whom I had outstripped in running, assisted me, when I had got to the towing-path, in getting her out. It was a walled bank, so that their aid was of great service, it being deep water quite close to the side. I ran for a medical man, who came immediately, and, with a policeman, carried her to a place specially appointed for such cases. When I saw her again in the course of an hour, she was then well, but asleep. Further particulars I am not acquainted with, as she was insensible.

J. B. SMITH, B.A.”

R. DEW, MATE, R.N.

STATEMENT of Lieut. Quin regarding Mr. Dew having jumped overboard to save the life of the Hon. Mr. Walpole, on the night of the 20th of August 1844.

“On the night of August the 20th, Mr. Dew being mate of the watch at the time, at twelve o'clock, a boat under sail was reported a-head. On going to the gangway Lieutenant Quin observed a small cutter on the starboard bow, as far as could be made out : hove to, it being a dark night, blowing fresh, with a short chopping sea and the tide running. Shortly after a dark object was seen on the water on the starboard bow, approaching

the ship, at the distance of seventy or eighty yards : on it being hailed by the sentry, some indistinct answer was returned, on which the sentry on the forecastle sung out, " A man overboard !" No boats were down at the time : the quartermasters were below, calling the officers of the middle watch ; when Mr. Dew, without hesitation, fearlessly jumped overboard, and swam to the assistance of the person supposed to be drowning. Soon after a figure was made out, which, on being again hailed, Mr. Walpole's voice was descried. By this time Mr. Dew had reached him, and by their united exertions succeeded in reaching the gangway with the swamped boat, and on a coil of rope being hove to them, she was hauled alongside. Mr. Walpole then said that, on leaving the cutter yacht in her dingy, she had swamped on shoving off, and was in danger of being swept past the ship by the tide ; he was also encumbered with his pea jacket, and would inevitably have perished but for the heroic conduct of Mr. Dew.

T. BARNARD.

The Rev. V. G. Torriano recommends the following circumstances with reference to the case of Thomas Barnard, a mariner, in his parish :—" Three schoolboys were bathing in the river Colne at the lower part of Row Hedge, a village in the parish of East Donyland, about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 15th of June, viz. two brothers, Alliston and Thomas Rayner : the eldest, Alliston, I grieve to say, was drowned. Thomas Rayner had come out of the water, but, finding his companion in danger and sinking, he ran in again as far as he could find footing, and stretched out his hand, which the sinking boy caught, and in the struggle pulled his companion likewise into deep water. There were several persons on both banks of the river, and an alarm was given, but none ventured in. Alliston had already sunk, and Thomas Rayner was on the point of sinking. At this moment Thomas Barnard, hearing the alarm, ran out of his house, plunged into the water, and reached the boy Thomas Rayner just as he was settling down ; caught him by his hair, and swam with him to the shore ; and placing him in the arms of Benjamin Allen, another mariner, returned to recover, if possible, the body of the boy who had sunk. After diving several times in different parts of the river, as directed by the bystanders, he was obliged at last to give up the effort without success. The body was found the

next day by dragging. The water in the river where the accident occurred was ten feet deep. The boy was senseless when brought to shore, but was carried to the house of his grandmother in the village, and medical aid sent for, and happily he soon recovered. He is ten years of age. Thomas Barnard has had the happiness of rescuing several other persons from drowning at sea, but never before applied for a reward. He seems well deserving the kind consideration of The Royal Humane Society."

W. CHAPMAN, LANCE-CORPORAL, 85TH REGIMENT.

"FORT CHARLOTTE, ST. VINCENT, *August 8, 1845.*

"SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to draw the attention of The Royal Humane Society to a gallant act performed (as described in the enclosed deposition) by Lance-Corporal William Chapman, of the 85th Light Infantry, under my command.

"The legislative bodies of this colony have, as a mark of their approval, awarded to Corporal Chapman the sum of £20 sterling, together with a flattering address; and I beg also to recommend him to the notice of The Royal Humane Society, as being deserving of some mark of their approbation of his gallant conduct on the occasion referred to.

"Enclosing the depositions made before the police magistrate of the capital of this Colony, together with a certified copy of two communications on the subject received from the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly," etc.

"F. MAUNSELL, *Colonel, 85th Regiment.*"

"His Honour the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly to His Honour the President and Members of Council.

"This House requests concurrence of your Honourable Board in application to his Honour the President, commanding that he would be pleased to direct the Treasurer to pay to the order of William Chapman, of the 85th Light Infantry, the sum of £20.

"The act performed by Lance-Corporal William Chapman was, in the opinion of this House, of so heroic a nature as to call for some marked testimonial of the approbation of the community at large; and the representatives of the people do not consider the

sum granted too high for the gallant conduct of that individual, in which opinion the House hopes your Honourable Board will consent.

"N. STRUTH, *Speaker*.

"JAMES H. BROWN, *Private Secretary*.

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 9th July 1845."

"His Honour the President and Members of Council to His Honour the Speaker and Members of Assembly.

"This Board concurs in the application to his Honour the President for the payment of the sum of £20 to Lance-Corporal Chapman, of the 85th King's Light Infantry, as a marked testimonial of the estimation in which his conduct, in saving the lives of two individuals at the risk of his own, is held by the legislative bodies, and returns the requisition signed by the President of this Board.

"By command

G. W. D. BEBBERSFORD,

"*Deputy Clerk of Council*."

"Kingstown Police District, St. Vincent, to Wit :—

"Personally appeared before me, James Crosby, Esq., police magistrate for the Kingstown district, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Island and its dependencies, James Hobson, of the town of Layou, in the said Island, police constable ; and William Chapman, of Her Majesty's 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry, lance-corporal ; and the said James Hobson saith that he is a police constable of the Leeward Police District of the said Island, and that he has been in the service for the period of seven years : That on Sunday the 15th day of June, he, with three persons, named Hippolite, Billy Hares, and another person whose name is unknown to him, left the said town of Layou in a canoe to come to Kingstown for a prisoner confined in the common jail there : That upon their passing Johnson's Point, just under Fort Charlotte, about six o'clock in the evening, on their way to Kingstown, the canoe struck against the Point, and the boat was immediately upset, and all the persons in the boat were thrown into the water. The three persons above named could swim, and two of whom swam to the rock ; the said James Hobson could not swim, and was just on the point of being drowned, when the said William Chapman came, as he has been informed, to his assistance, and rescued

him from a watery grave : And the said James Hobson believes, that, if the said William Chapman had not come to his assistance, he must have been drowned, as the said James Hobson must have been exhausted and insensible, and in which state he remained for several hours after he was taken out of the water.

“ The said Corporal William Chapman further saith, that on Sunday, the 15th day of June 1845, he was sitting reading near the barracks at Fort Charlotte, in the said Island, when he saw a boat upset near to Johnson’s Point, and four persons were thrown out of the boat into the water : That he immediately left the place where he was, and with great difficulty descended the rocks, and immediately, without taking off any of his clothes, jumped into the sea, and swam to the assistance of a man who apparently was on the point of being drowned. Two of the three other persons could swim : That he soon came up with the man, who was James Hobson, and with great difficulty succeeded in bringing him on shore : That the said James Hobson was so far gone as not to know what he was doing, and endeavoured to grasp hold of the said William Chapman, which greatly increased his difficulty, since the said James Hobson was a powerful man ; and, if he had succeeded in laying hold of the said William Chapman, they both would, in all probability, have been drowned : That, on being taken on shore to the sergeant’s mess, the said James Hobson was put to bed quite insensible, and did not recover himself until the next morning about seven o’clock, when he left the barracks. And the said William Chapman also saith, that when he had brought James Hobson on shore he again went into the water, and rescued Hippolite, a man of colour, who was much exhausted, and was just going down ; but happily he rescued him also from a watery grave.

“ The Mark X of JAMES HOBSON, *Police Constable*.

“ Taken before me and solemnly affirmed to be true by the said James Hobson, at the Police-Office, Kingstown, Wednesday, the 6th day of August 1845 ; the whole having been carefully read over and explained to, and well understood by, the said James Hobson, and whose mark was also subscribed in my presence.

“ JAMES CROSBY, *J.P.*”

CAPTAIN LES FOURIS.

On the 3d ult., about one o'clock in the afternoon, a Custom-house officer, while on duty on the quay, saw two English seamen baling out a boat : they were both leaning over the gunwale on the same side, and thus capsized her. The officer seeing them plunging in the water, gave an alarm ; on which the Captain in question (Les Fouris), who was walking the deck at the time, dressed in heavy mariners' clothing, sprung overboard and swam after the two individuals above alluded to. By the time the Captain had reached the scene of the accident, one of the men had succeeded in gaining a vessel, and clung to the rudder until assistance arrived. Not so, however, the other : he was already carried into the strength of the current, which was running very rapidly, it being about an hour after high tide, and the river having been very considerably swollen by the recent heavy and continual rains, the depth of water being from twelve to fourteen feet. It should be here observed that, owing to a considerable number of tributary streams emptying themselves into the Orne, the current is at all times difficult to stem after the turn of the tide, which comes up to the town, but no further, and that when the rains set in it becomes almost irresistible. It was, then, in the above-mentioned state of the river that this accident occurred, and that this noble-minded Captain, heedless of personal danger, rescued a fellow-creature who had already well-nigh ceased to exist ; having thus the high satisfaction which must necessarily follow such acts of philanthropy twice blessed, " which bless both him that gives, and him that takes." The man was sinking rapidly, and was quite senseless when taken out of the water.

F. BEHAN.

" 53 GREAT HERMITAGE STREET, WAPPING,

" 22d of September 1845.

" SIR,—I beg to submit the following conduct of Frederick Behan, a German sailor, to your notice, as highly deserving of a reward from your Society for his daring conduct in perilling his own life to save that of a fellow-creature. The particulars are as follows :—Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the 17th of August last, in latitude 32° north, longitude 26° west,

off Madeira, on my homeward voyage from Buenos Ayres, in the brig 'Helden,' under my command, Ann Dowling, a lunatic passenger, precipitated herself into the sea, the vessel being under sail; when, on the alarm being given, Behan most gallantly threw himself overboard, at the imminent peril of his own life, and succeeded in saving the woman. Trusting you will deem him an object worthy of your bounty," etc.,

"JOHN LONGRIDGE."

"SCARBOROUGH, *November 4, 1845.*

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, this day received, I beg to state the information you have received is substantially correct. The weather was moderate, ship going three knots or thereabout. The female was insane, and had thrown herself overboard during the crew's absence from the deck, all hands being at dinner, the helmsman excepted. The seaman acted in a most praiseworthy manner, and was in great peril, being far astern, as the master, John Longridge, and mate, Thomas Moran, informed me; at the same time stating, that one moment later the woman's life would have been lost. I am exceedingly glad this affair has come under your notice and been thought worthy of reward.

"W. B. FOWLER."

T. MAXWELL, M.D.

We have great pleasure in recording one of the most spirited, disinterested, and successful attempts in saving the life of a fellow-being, performed on the 10th instant at the Crinan Canal, by Dr. Thomas Maxwell, son of William Maxwell, Esq., of Dargavel, and nephew to Colonel Campbell, of Possil. The "Dolphin" steamer, which sailed from Oban this morning, was crowded with passengers. A sailor, whose name is supposed to be Thomas Smith, a native of Dumbarton, was observed among those in the steerage in a state of intoxication. After the fly-boat had proceeded about two miles from the west end of the canal, the cabin passengers were alarmed by hearing something fall into the water. Singular to say, no intimation was given from the steerage, and the helmsman did not observe the unfortunate sailor falling overboard; consequently no assistance could be rendered by any one in the boat as the body floated past. The cry of "A man overboard!" at length succeeded in stopping the horses; and, as

soon as it was safe to leap ashore, a number of the passengers hastened to render assistance. Before any one reached the spot the poor sailor had sunk to the bottom, and the witnesses stood on the bank under the most intense feelings of anxiety, not knowing how to rescue him. At length Dr. Maxwell, who for a time was restrained from risking his own life in saving the sailor's, under the belief that the man was drowned, half undressed, and having taken hold of a rope, with the greatest coolness and deliberation plunged into the canal in the direction the body had sunk. His first attempt was unsuccessful, as the water was very dark in the colour, and it was impossible to see the body. On his rising to the surface one of the witnesses pointed out the spot where he observed the last symptoms of expiring humanity. Without losing a moment, the noble-spirited young man swam to the spot, and, diving again directly over the body, succeeded in laying hold of the dying man. On reaching the surface the anxiety of the bystanders was relieved by the words, "I have got him!" The body was instantly brought ashore, and all were thankful to discover symptoms of returning life. Several medical men, well experienced in such cases, were present, and in the most praiseworthy manner adopted the proper means for restoring animation. In a short time he revived; and, fortunately, the "Rob Roy" steamer coming up at the time, the sailor was put on board. After he was so far recovered as to be able to speak, the first inquiry he made was, "Where is my siller?" One common feeling of thankfulness and gratitude was felt and expressed by the numerous passengers to Dr. Maxwell, who thus, under Providence, was the means of saving the life of a fellow-creature.

P. DANCKERT.

On the evening of Friday, the 20th of June 1845, about seven o'clock, a boy, named Scanlan, fell into the river Lea, near North Mall, Cork, and would assuredly have perished had it not been for the daring and gallant conduct of Mr. Paul Danckert, who, on passing at the time, was attracted by the screams of females that some one was drowning. Mr. Danckert, without even partly undressing, leaped into the river, upwards of ten feet deep, with a strong double current running, and at the most imminent risk, being but a middling swimmer, having made three

attempts before he could succeed in laying hold of the boy, and even then he had to dive, succeeded in keeping his head out of water until accidentally a boat arrived ; when, fortunately, both parties were rescued from their perilous position. On Mr. Danc-kert coming on shore, he was loudly cheered. The *Cork Examiner* of Monday, June 23, 1845, after relating the circumstances, adds, " This is an act of heroism deserving eminently the consideration of The Royal Humane Society, who, we hope, will not allow such generosity to pass without signifying its approbation."

J. TEAIT.

On the 20th of November 1845, John Libby, a shipwright, employed on board the Russian corvette " Prince of Warsaw," repairing her, while stepping from the port of the ship to the stage lashed alongside, the latter broke, and precipitated him into the water, then about ten fathoms deep ; which, being perceived by William Teait (a caulker's apprentice, aged nineteen), he instantly plunged overboard to his rescue, with his clothes on, it blowing a strong gale of wind, and a heavy sea on at the time ; and at the extreme risk of his own life, having been under water nearly three minutes, with the drowning man holding by one of his legs, succeeded, by extraordinary exertion, in raising and keeping him up until rescued by a waterman's boat. The unfortunate man, John Libby, did not long survive the effects of his immersion. This gallant boy, John Teait, saved another individual from drowning on a former occasion by his intrepidity.

E. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes was travelling by coach from Lincoln, on the 15th of May 1846, and, on arriving at Saxelby, he perceived a girl in the river Witham, who was sinking for the third time, although several persons observed the accident, but did not attempt to save her. He unhesitatingly leaped from the top of the coach, and, encumbered as he was with his great-coat, plunged into the water, dived three times to the bottom, and succeeded in bringing up the exhausted child.

W. SERGEANT.

On the 25th November 1846, as William Sergeant was passing over the river Welland, at Spalding, he perceived a boy named

William Seaton, in the water. He immediately jumped from the bridge into the river, which was at that spot eight feet deep, and the tide at the time flowing towards the sea. Joseph Staunton also plunged in, but soon became exhausted, and with great difficulty regained the bank, leaving W. Serjeant alone to rescue the boy, which he did, and brought him to shore.

W. E. FISHER, MATE, R.N.

On the night of the 17th of November 1845, a seaman, one of the gig's crew of the "Crocodile" Flag-ship, at the Cove of Cork, when walking on the stage leading to the "Fredonia" merchant vessel, alongside of which his boat was temporarily made fast, having slipped, fell into the river, a strong tide and heavy sea on at the time, the night dark, and blowing a terrific gale. Mr. W. E. Fisher, senior mate of H.M.S. "Crocodile," the officer in charge of the boat, observing that the man was stunned from the fall, and unable to assist himself, leaped off the deck of the "Fredonia," swam to his assistance, and with great exertions brought him on shore in a senseless state. It was a considerable time before the man recovered; and the gallant officer was so much exhausted, that it nearly cost him his life.

F. P. WARREN, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 9th of June 1845, John Newman, seaman, serving on board H.M.S. "Fox," in the Madras Roads, fell from the mizen-top-sail yard overboard whilst exercising, striking in his descent the davit-guy, breaking both collar-bones, and bruising his head; and in this state, most probably, would have been drowned, had it not been for the prompt assistance afforded him by Lieut. F. P. Warren, R.N., who sprang into the water, and succeeded in sustaining the man above the surface until a boat picked them up; the usual heavy Madras swell was running at the time.

NEWMAN, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the wreck of the pilot-boat, "New Flora," of Dover, at Dungeness, and the perilous situation of the crew, being made known to Lieut. Newman, R.N., of the Dymchurch Station, by the man Pain, who so providentially succeeded in swimming on

shore through the surf, he proceeded immediately to the spot, and ordered his boat to be drawn round by land, a distance of a mile and a half, to a convenient place for launching, where she was manned by the lieutenant with a hardy crew of five men. After buffeting for some time with the billowy waves, they succeeded in reaching the ill-fated vessel, and found the boat washed away, and the crew, consisting of five men, obliged to take to the rigging, the sea making a clean sweep over her, and thereby rendering it very hazardous for the galley to approach. The gallant Commander and tars, nothing daunted, were determined to rescue their fellow-creatures, and which they ultimately effected. The poor fellows had been three hours in their dangerous position, and, on safely reaching the shore, through a heavy surf, expressed themselves most grateful for the exertions in their behalf.

R. MUNSIE.

On the 27th of November 1845, in lat. 38° S., long. 62° E., R. Munsie jumped from the stern of the ship "Queen," and swam to the assistance of Mr. Johnston, second officer of the ship, who had fallen overboard, the tide running very strong, and having on at the time heavy clothing, which prevented him from swimming. R. Munsie succeeded, with the assistance of another seaman (named Benjamin Martin, who was awarded a bronze medal), in keeping Mr. Johnston above water till the cutter picked them up.

G. CLIFFORD.

On July 12, 1846, just as the "Waverley" steamer had left the Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, an elderly gentleman, named Wakefield, was thrown by the violent heeling of the vessel, occasioned by the immense number of people on board, from the fore part, where he was standing, some distance into the water. Mr. George Clifford, who was on board at the time, and while the vessel was still going on, boldly leaped in after him, though a very indifferent swimmer; succeeded in getting hold of him, and keeping him above water till the tide, which was very high at the time, fortunately drifted them across the hawser by which the floating barge attached to the pier is held: to this he clung tightly, grasping his prize, till both were fortunately taken from their perilous situation by a boat that had put off to their assistance.

EARL OF LEICESTER AND HON. F. ASTLEY.

On Wednesday evening, 29th July 1846, the Earl of Leicester, accompanied by Mr. Frank Astley (brother to Lord Hastings), went to Holkham beach to fish. About seven in the evening, they came to the small neck of the sea near Overy : at low water the sea in this creek is not above knee deep; but as the tide flows the current rapidly becomes deep and strong. On the evening in question, when the party first arrived there, the water was low ; but during the sport, the tide beginning to flow, the swell of water increased rapidly. Foster, Mr. Astley's servant, was repeatedly warned of his danger, and directed to recross at a spot where the passage was still safe ; but unfortunately, instead of following this advice, he attempted the passage where the current flows strongest and deepest, and was very soon carried out beyond his depth.

Mr. Astley, perceiving his danger, immediately went to him, and begged him to place himself on his shoulders, intending in this position to swim with him to shore. In his efforts to save himself, Foster seized Mr. Astley violently by the throat, dragging him almost under water. Fortunately freeing himself from his grasp, Mr. Astley again seized him as he rose to the surface, and called loudly to Lord Leicester, who was at least forty yards distant, to come to his help. His call was instantly answered : his Lordship shot down the current, and in a few seconds was by their side. With great promptness and coolness Lord Leicester caught hold of Foster under his arms, and, assisted by Mr. Astley, swam with him through the deep and strong current to the shore, about forty or fifty yards distant ; which happily they succeeded in reaching, both greatly exhausted, and dragging between them the body of Foster, which had sunk below the surface of the water perhaps two minutes before they made the shore.

CAPTAIN C. JACKSON.

On the 27th of July 1846, just as the "Locomotive" steamer was entering Teddington Lock, Capt. Charles Jackson perceived at some distance a boy in the water, who had fallen from a lug-boat. He sprang from the paddle-box on to the bank, ran to the spot, jumped in, and, after diving several times, succeeded in bringing the boy safely to shore.

H. VEREKER.

On the 3d August 1846, Thomas Gorman, whilst bathing in the river opposite Meade's Quay, Limerick, was seized with the cramp ; and, being observed to sink by Henry Vereker, Esq., who was standing on the beach, that gentleman instantly plunged into the water with his clothes on to his assistance (the tide at the time being high), and made every possible exertion to save the life of the sufferer, but, unfortunately, without success. Mr. Vereker with difficulty brought the lifeless body of the man to shore.

P. V. TROTEL.

On the 26th August 1846, a boat's crew belonging to the corvette "*La Prévoyante*," commanded by Monsieur du Parc, at anchor in Leith Roads, was ashore in Leith, waiting for some of the officers, during which there was a party consisting of three young men and two young women amusing themselves in a small boat off the pier-head ; when, by some movement or other in the boat, one young woman was thrown into the water. Her cries and shrieks attracted the attention of a young French sailor, named Pierre Victor Trotel, who leaped from a height of eighteen or twenty feet into the Firth : the tide at the time drifting her further into the Firth, he caught hold of her by the hair as she was going down for the last time, and supported her until a boat came to their assistance.

E. P. GREEN.

On the 17th November 1846, two gentlemen were in a skiff on the river Isis, Oxford, which sunk. One of the gentlemen swam to shore and the other sank, being unable to swim, and, on coming to the surface of the water caught hold of the skiff, which had again floated up, but was unable to retain his hold, as the skiff, as soon as he had grasped it, rolled over. Mr. Edward P. Green, a fellow-student, perceiving him in great danger of being drowned, having taken off his clothes, plunged in, and swam about forty or fifty yards to his assistance, and held him at arm's length above water till a punt came, and picked them both up.

MR. MITCHELL.

On the 13th August 1846, as a gentleman named Mitchell was rowing up to Putney, he saw a boy about eight or nine years of age fall from the towing-path in front of the Duke's Head, Putney, into the river, in a depth of twelve feet water. Although the tide was very strong at the time, Mr. Mitchell, without undressing himself, instantly plunged in, and succeeded in raising the boy, who had sunk the second time, above water. When they came up, the boy's arms were tightly clasped round Mr. Mitchell's neck, and it required considerable exertion before he could disengage himself. On relieving himself from the boy's grasp, Mr. Mitchell, who is an expert swimmer, succeeded, after much difficulty, in bringing the boy to the towing-path, which was at the time covered with three or four feet of water, where he was pulled out by a number of persons who had assembled at the spot.

This is the second time in which Mr. Mitchell risked his own life to save that of another.

A. R. JENNER.

On the 9th November 1846, about one A.M., as Mr. Arthur R. Jenner was returning home from the Alfred Club, observing several persons standing near the gate leading from Piccadilly to the Green Park, opposite to the Duke of Devonshire's house, and hearing a man say that a female had thrown herself into the reservoir, he immediately climbed over the railings, and seeing, by the motion of the water, the spot where she was, jumped in, caught hold of her foot, and fortunately succeeded in reaching the stone coping of the reservoir ; then, holding on till a cab-driver came to their assistance, both were extricated.

J. W. FINCH, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 16th July 1846, as James Bradford, a seaman, was casting loose the frapping of the jolly-boat on the starboard quarter of the " *Naiad*," sixty-four gun frigate, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Finch, the boat swung or heeled over, and the man fell over the bows into the water at a time when the tide was running with unusual strength out of the harbour, and the wind blowing nearly half a gale. The cry of " A man overboard " was

instantly raised ; when Lieut. Finch, who was in his cabin dressing at the time, looked out, and saw the man struggling in the tide. He threw off what garments encumbered him, and plunged through the port into the water. At this time Bradford had sunk twice, and was carried at a rapid rate from the ship, being no swimmer. Mr. Finch, however, followed, and persevered in his humane exertions to save the man's life, in which he happily succeeded. After being in the water a quarter of an hour, he got his man (to all appearance dead) on board a victualling hoy-boat, where the usual remedies were applied. Lieut. Finch was much bruised in plunging naked through the port-hole and clearing the side of his ship.

This is not the first time Mr. Finch has similarly risked his own life to save that of his fellow-creatures, although he is a married man, and has a young family looking up to him for support. In 1840 he, assisted by three others, saved the crew of a vessel wrecked off Seaham, and received the honorary bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society.

F. S. GIBSON, R.N.

On the 12th of January 1846, while crossing the Grand Bassa, in Liberia (Africa), in one of the "Lily's" boats, containing Mr. F. S. Gibson, paymaster and purser, and five other men belonging to the said sloop, they were pulling for the mouth of the river, and when in the act of crossing the bar, the rollers broke heavily, and the sea washed over the stern of the boat, and capsized it. Soon after the accident, one of the crew, James Monk, was missing, when Mr. Gibson plunged in, dived, and, with the greatest difficulty and exertion, swam with him to the boat, very much exhausted.

S. O. WOOLDRIDGE, LIEUTENANT, R.N., AND
Mr. BIRTWHISTLE, MATE, R.N.

On the 9th of June 1845, whilst at anchor off Sheerness, when reefing, owing to a point slipping through the hand of one of the seamen named Stephen Bax, he fell from the fore top-sail yard overboard, striking the fore rigging and spars in the chains, broke his arm, and received violent contusions in many parts of his body. Lieut. and Commander Wooldridge being on deck, and seeing the man sinking, jumped after him, dressed as he was,

with the hopes of getting a rope round him. Finding, however, when he was in the water, from having heavy clothes on and a thick pair of wash-deck shoes, and not being a very good swimmer, he was too heavy to trust himself too near a sinking man, he swam round him, occasionally lifting him, and encouraging him by talking. Mr. Birtwhistle (mate), the moment he saw the danger, threw off his jacket and shoes, and sprang after them, and, being a strong swimmer and disencumbered, kept the man up, and unquestionably was his main support, as Capt. Wooldridge had as much as he could do to take care of himself. The tide was running very strong at the time, and they had thereby drifted about four times the "Spy's" length from her, when they were all eventually picked up by a boat crossing the harbour, in a very exhausted state.

R. BATES.

On the night of the 12th of February 1847, an alarm being given that some one was drowning in the reservoir, Mr. R. Bates hastened to the spot, and found a youth, named Arthur Melland (servant to Major Jessop, of Butterley Hall, Devonshire), struggling in the water, the ice having let him in while skating: he was about fifteen or twenty yards from the shore, and in water from twelve to fifteen feet deep. After a vain attempt on the part of a few individuals, who had been drawn to the spot by his cries for help, to get him out by a rope, he being too much exhausted to avail himself of it, Mr. Bates at once went in to him, breaking the ice as he went along, and succeeded in reaching the youth in time to save his life.

H. W. HIRE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 12th of December 1845, William Richardson, A.B., of H.M. steam-sloop "Hecla," was washed off the forecastle whilst securing the anchor, between the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes. A heavy sea was running at the time. The ship was backed and stopped within a short distance of the unfortunate man, who was then exhausted, and on the point of going down, when Mr. Henry W. Hire, first lieutenant, in a most gallant manner, at the risk of his own life, jumped overboard, and supported him until a boat was lowered that picked them both up.

CAPTAIN A. MACAMERON.—*Loss of the "Sirius" Steamer.*

The vessel was on her passage to Dublin, on the 15th of January 1847, between the hours of two and three A.M., with a strong breeze and heavy sea running at the time.

The following account is given by one of the surviving passengers :—

"The fury of the waves was, however, too great over the rocks, which every instant showed their heads above water, to allow of any landing by a boat ; and it is the unanimous opinion of all on board, that but for the heroic conduct of Captain Archibald Macameron, commander of one of the river steamers, who was fortunately on board as a passenger, every soul on board must inevitably have been lost. This man, at the hazard of his life—and he was all but drowned in the attempt—descended the vessel's side, being lowered in one of her small boats, which was capsized almost on touching the water, and by *swimming, leaping, struggling, and buffeting with the waves*, when all on deck thought he was lost, succeeded in drawing on to a shelving rock midway between us and the land, a stout hawser, by which one or two of the sailors descended to him and assisted in receiving the rest of the passengers, as they were lifted over the side which was out of water, and slung ashore by means of this rope and a life-buoy. Thus were about twenty saved, each remaining as landed on the rock, with the spray or waves now and then dashing over us, till others followed in a similar way, when, again by Captain Macameron's exertions, the hawser was made fast to a rock on the mainland, and we were at length, after nearly two hours' suspense (principally spent in fog and darkness), slung safely ashore in the same manner."

CAPTAIN CAMP.

Wreck of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steam-ship "Tweed," of 1800 tons, and 500 horse-power, commanded by Mr. George Parsons, Master, R.N., which left Southampton on the 17th of December 1846, with mails and passengers for the West Indies. She touched at Madeira, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad, Grenada again, Jacmel, Jamaica, and arrived at Havannah at 6 A.M. on the 7th of February, and embarked mails and passengers for Mexico. The passengers numbered 62, in-

cluding two ladies and a female servant ; and attached to the ship, including officers, engineers, crew, and stewardess, there were 89 persons, making a total of 151 souls on board.

“ 55 MOORGATE STREET, 24th April 1847.

“ SIR,—I beg leave to state, that at the time the ‘Tweed’ was lost, a cargo had been prepared for the brig ‘Emilio,’ which (with several passengers) was waiting her at Sisal ; nevertheless, the moment Capt. Camp heard of the disaster, he unhesitatingly proceeded to the spot where it occurred, and, regardless of risk to his vessel, insurance, or personal danger to himself, determined to use every endeavour to rescue the survivors from the wreck. Upon approaching the reef, the surf was found to be so heavy as to threaten destruction to all who ventured near it ; nevertheless Capt. Camp and his crew persevered, and, crossing it in their boats, succeeded in their humane attempt. As it was found that only a small portion of the survivors could be taken from the reef the first day the ‘Emilio’ reached it, Capt. Camp resolved to pass the succeeding night upon the shoal himself, to satisfy those remaining there that he would not abandon them, and to assure them by his presence, that the efforts of his crew would not be withdrawn. The Directors of this Company desire me to recommend to the most favourable consideration of The Royal Humane Society the gallant conduct of Capt. Camp, Mr. Villaverde, the mate, and crew of the ‘Emilio,’ the latter consisting of twelve seamen, one steward, and a boy, whose intrepid exertions upon the occasion cannot be too highly appreciated.

“ E. CHAPPELL, *Sec.*”

“ Consulado General de España en Inglaterra.

“ SIR,—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of yesterday, accompanying the honorary medals which have been awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Captain Camp and crew of the Spanish brig ‘Emilio ;’ and while acknowledging their receipt, and assuring you that I will immediately forward them to the Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs of my august sovereign, I have to request that you will make known to the Committee my extreme gratification at the honour they do me in so intrusting me with the remission of a mark of distinction as honourable to

the givers as it is to those whose humane and gallant conduct it is intended to reward.

J. M. BARRERO.

"J. Charlier, Esq.,

"Sec. to the Royal Humane Society."

CONSTABLE BROWNE.

On Monday, the 17th of May 1847, three respectable young lads, named Craven, Lyons, and Hogan, were boating on the river Suir (Ireland), and proceeding down the river by the green watercourse, under the Old Bridge, at the Borough bounds. There was a rapid flood in the river, and the small boat which they were in was hurried into a deep and dangerous eddy, called Poultreough, in which it was unfortunately upset. An alarm being immediately given, Constable Browne, who has charge of the County Waterford Police Station, close to the spot, rushed out, and, taking his watch out of his pocket, handed it to the orderly, and without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the water, and being an able and expert swimmer, succeeded in saving two out of the three lads from a watery grave. Constable Browne, after placing young Craven and Lyons in safe keeping, returned to the fatal spot, and seeing that the body of Hogan was being hurried by the flood over the weir, dashed after it, took the perilous leap from the weir, and was again near the body, when it sunk in the salmon hole. The intrepid constable dived after it, but not finding it there, proceeded down the river in search of it; but poor Hogan had sunk to rise no more.

D. FISHER.

"H.M. STEAM-SLOOP "SPITEFUL," WOOLWICH,

"27th July 1847.

"SIR,—I think it my duty to bring before The Royal Humane Society the highly distinguished conduct of Daniel Fisher, Quartermaster on board H.M. steam-sloop 'Spiteful,' formerly with me in H.M. brig 'Ringdove,' for having, at the imminent risk of his own life, jumped overboard to save that of John Haggerty, a seaman on board the 'Ringdove,' while she was under weigh, running through the Straits of Sunda, Indian Archipelago. This is not the first time that Mr. Fisher has distinguished himself, he having saved the life of a man named

J. Wright, of H.M.S, 'Wolverine,' in the Bights of Benin, in 1840, and of a boy in H.M. ship 'Jackal,' in Plymouth harbour, in June 1846.

WILLIAM HOSTE, *Capt., R.N.*"

REV. E. L. DAVIES.

On the 28th of June 1847, about six A.M., W. Patey, labourer, residing in the parish of South Pool, Devon, went down to the Salcombe river to get a boat which was moored out in the tide beyond his reach. He stripped himself, but not being able to swim, he collected two or three oars, a spar, and gang-board, which he placed under his chest without lashing them together; then paddling with his hands, endeavoured to reach the boat. The moment, however, he got into the run of the tide, and out of his depth, the timbers parted company, and he was at once left to his own resources: for a moment or two he continued above water, but just as he was sinking for the second time, the Rev. E. L. Davies, of Holwell House, Kingsbridge, who had accidentally arrived at the spot, plunged into the water with his clothes on, and swam out to him; but before he could reach him, the drowning man had disappeared. Mr. Davies then took one of the oars which was floating near him, and pushed it down upon the man, whom he could plainly see moving his hands to and fro at the bottom of the river, as the water was very blue and clear. The poor fellow instantly grasped it, and rose to the surface. Sufficient life was left to enable him to keep his hold till Mr. Davies gained the shore with him, which he did by towing the man after him.

J. MULQUEENY, 46TH REGIMENT.

"As officer in command of the bathing party of the 46th dépôt, stationed at Vale Castle, Guernsey, I marched the men down to bathe at seven A.M., on the 23d of October 1847. After the men had been in the water some time, a sergeant pointed out to me a man struggling. I immediately called to some of the men who were swimming near him, but, whether from fear, or what other cause I know not, they would not go near him, when James Mulqueeny, private of the 46th regiment, who had previously been in the water, and was at the time dressing himself, stripped off his clothes, rushed into the water, which was between

fourteen and fifteen feet deep, and caught James Webb, who was sinking for the third time, by his hair, and succeeded in getting him safe to land.

H. R. WOLRIGE,
Ensign, 46th Regiment."

C. WELTCH.

On the 31st of October 1847, between six and seven P.M., it being quite dark, as Charles Weltch, a boatman, belonging to Hythe, was leaving Southampton Quay, on his return home, he heard persons on the other side shouting that there was a man overboard; he immediately returned to shore, and when he got on the quay, he saw the people looking over the side into the water, and crying that a man was drowning, and no one had attempted to save him, the water being then about twelve feet deep. He immediately plunged off the quay, and swam out to him just as he was sinking, and supported him until a boat came, after a long delay. They were both picked up in a very exhausted state.

CAPTAIN B. MILMAN, 5TH REGIMENT.

The following is a narrative of an escape from peril, and the rescue of five lives by individual gallantry, rarely equalled, and never exceeded, in the records of high and noble daring. It is from the pen of Capt. Bryan Milman, of the 5th Fusiliers, in a letter addressed to his father, Major-General Milman, late of the Coldstream Guards:—

"MAHEBOURG, ISLAND OF MAURITIUS,
"June 30, 1848.

"The following account of an almost miraculous escape that I and five other officers have had from drowning will interest you all, I have no doubt. The names of the others are Colquitt, Bellew, Fitzgerald, Home (all of the 5th Fusiliers), and Palmer, a commissariat officer, in whose boat we were at the time of the accident. Colquitt and Fitzgerald are in the first battalion, and had come down here to stay with me and Bellew. On the 25th we made a boating party, for them to visit one of our detachments about fifteen miles from hence, at Grand River, south-east. We left this about eleven A.M., and after reaching our destination all safe, left it about three o'clock P.M. for home, the weather then

looking anything but promising. When about four miles from home and from the shore, we were overset by a squall. It came upon us so suddenly that we had no time to do anything ; torrents of rain fell at the same time, and there we were, drifting along on the side of the boat (which luckily did not sink) without a chance of assistance, and the night setting in. This happened about half-past five o'clock, and at this season it is dark at six. We drifted in this way for about two hours, and at last grounded in about seven feet water. It was very nearly dark ; and all that we could see were the tops of the mountains in the horizon. We supposed we were about two miles from shore. All of us but myself had stripped on being upset, as I knew, if we came to a swim, that I could take my clothes off in a moment. As it turned out, I think I was lucky in this, for they perhaps, though wet, kept me a little warmer than my companions. Nothing seemed to give us a chance of being saved, except holding on till daylight, and as it was terribly cold, this seemed next to impossible. At last it struck me I might be able to swim ashore to procure assistance, and I got permission from the others to do so. Our boatman, a Creole, who also said he would go, started with me to make the attempt. I left them with a hearty ' God bless you ! ' from all. After swimming some time, I lost sight of the boatman, and was left to myself. I swam back a little, shouting as loud as I could ; but getting no answer, and feeling for my own sake that I must push on, I turned my head towards the mountain tops (my only guides), and struck out my best. I must have been swimming for more than an hour when I landed. I found myself a little tired, and very much benumbed, barefooted, *en chemise*, and not able to see ten yards before me, it was so dark. My first impulse was to fall on my knees and thank Providence ; after which, curious to say, my military schooling came to my aid in the 'extension motions,' which brought some little feeling into my limbs, and enabled me to continue my work. After feeling my way for about half-an-hour along the shore, shouting all the time, I came to a cottage, where I was hospitably received. They told me that they had heard my cries some time, but fancied I was some drunken man returning home, or else they would have come out to my assistance. The poor black gave me some dry clothes, and made me a cup of tea, and then conducted me to the proprietor of the estate, who lived close by, and had the

nearest pirogue (a small boat like a canoe, dug out of a solid trunk of a large tree) in the neighbourhood. M. Chiron, the name of the proprietor, a man of colour, as soon as I explained my situation and my want of a boat to go and assist the others, immediately offered to go himself, and his son also insisted on going with him. I jumped at the offer, of course, and we immediately walked down to where his pirogue was moored, and started, myself at the bottom to serve as guide. By the blessing of Providence, after about an hour's search, we heard the cries from the wreck. I think I never felt so happy or so light-hearted in my life as I did at this moment; for there were so many chances against our finding it. We could not see many yards from our own boat. It was then about eleven o'clock, so that my companions had been exposed on the boat for upwards of five hours. Luckily, with great care, we got them safely into the pirogue, without capsizing her; and by twelve o'clock we were safely housed under M. Chiron's hospitable roof, who fed, clothed, and lodged us for the night. In the morning, the unfortunate Creole boatman was found dead, from cold and cramp, about half a mile from the place he was supposed to have landed at. The kindness, hospitality, and truly courageous assistance afforded us by M. Chiron, at the risk of his own life and that of his son, are deserving of all praise. It was a service of danger to go out even at all in a pirogue on such a rough night; much more to go and seek for five drowning men three miles at sea. He wished his son not to go; but the latter would not allow his father to go without him. Constantly during our long search, when the son was getting tired of pulling the boat, the father would cry out and encourage him, saying 'Courage, mon fils!'

"BRYAN MILMAN, *Capt., 5th Fusiliers.*"

MONSIEUR CHIRON AND MONSIEUR CHIRON, FILS.

To M. Chiron, and his son, who so nobly risked their lives in the case above detailed, the General Court felt bound to award to each the honorary silver medallion, in testimony of their unqualified admiration of such noble courage and humanity.

S. SIMS.

On Thursday, the 21st of September, an accident, that might have been attended with serious consequences, took place at the

Thames Tunnel Pier, and was only prevented by the intrepid and praiseworthy conduct of Samuel Sims, the captain of the "Waterman" Steamboat, No. 12. The boat left Westminster Bridge at thirty minutes past ten o'clock, and on stopping to embark and land passengers at the above pier, Mr. Noble and lady, with a child, came just as the word was given to let go; and they had just reached the boat in safety, when Mr. Noble discovered that it was going to Woolwich instead of London. He made an attempt to leave the steamer again, when the boat was moving, and, with the child, was precipitated into the water. The captain seeing the accident, jumped from the paddle-box, plunged into the tide, and happily rescued them from a watery grave. The captain, after landing his charge at the pier, mounted the paddle-box with his clothes dripping wet, and was hailed with three hearty cheers by the passengers, who, one and all, bore testimony to his good conduct, and congratulated him on his success.

LIEUTENANT HON. W. B. DE BLAQUIERE, R.N.

On the 12th September 1848, at four o'clock P.M., a boy having fallen a great depth from the quay into the water near the Triumphal Arch at Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen, Lieut. the Hon. William Barnard De Blaquiere, of H.M.S. "Ganges," and then of H.M.S. "Virago" (forming one of the squadron lying in the Victoria Dock, Aberdeen Harbour), being near the spot at the time of the accident, immediately jumped into the water, above sixteen feet deep, at the imminent risk of his life, and by swimming brought the boy safely to the side of the dock. No person offered to assist him until they reached the landing-place, although many were present.

J. ROBINSON.

On the 14th February 1848, John Robinson, captain's coxswain in H.M. sloop "Skylark," happily saved the life of a man, named James Balsdon, of the same ship, who had first cut his throat and afterwards jumped overboard while the ship was under sail with a moderate breeze, and would inevitably have lost his life had not Robinson leaped into the sea and supported him (being perfectly helpless, and apparently lifeless) for full fifteen minutes, until a boat was lowered, which picked them both up.

J. FIELD.

On the 2d of August 1848, Josh. Field, captain of the after-guard of H.M.S. "President," jumped overboard while at sea, at the imminent risk of his own life, to save that of Thomas Sunderland, a shipmate, who had accidentally fallen overboard while a heavy sea was running, and supported him till they were both picked up. In the year 1842 he likewise saved two lives in a similar manner.

T. AUSTIN.

During the Regatta at Halton Waters, in the town of Lancaster, on the 12th September 1848, John Helme, one of the crew of a racing-boat, was thrown from his seat by his oar striking a buoy. Mr. Thos. Austin, who was in another boat, racing alongside at a distance of about twenty yards, immediately stopped, and gallantly plunged into the tide, which was running very strong at the time, and seized Helme, who was no swimmer, and apparently on the point of being drowned, and utterly helpless, his hands alone being visible at the moment, and most of the time he was under water. He then supported him until assistance was afforded by a boat, in which Helme was placed, being quite exhausted. Mr. Austin reached the shore with great difficulty, having been seized with cramp. The above case makes a total of five persons rescued from drowning by Mr. T. Austin.

W. R. SMITH, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 4th of February 1847, whilst H.M.S. "Endymion" was at anchor off Sacrificios Island, near Vera Cruz, Mr. West (second mate) slipped his footing from the gangway, and fell into the sea, striking his head against the ship's side. On the cry of "A man overboard," Lieutenant W. R. Smith and others rushed on deck; but owing to the excessive darkness of the night and a current running past the ship at the time, no object could at first be seen floating. At length some white substance was perceived at a distance, when Lieut. Smith immediately plunged into the water, and, on reaching the object seen, found it to be Mr. West, quite motionless. Lieut. Smith instantly raised his head, and kept him floating until, by his repeated calls, a boat reached them.

On approaching the ship, it appeared that, in the crowd to see them brought alongside, another man fell overboard from the main chains, and, not knowing whether he could swim, Lieut. Smith instantly jumped overboard to his assistance, but found on reaching him that he was able to save himself.

F. HUTCHINSON.

"92 FARRINGTON STREET, 16th May 1848.

"DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Committee, I herewith transmit to you the particulars of the case of G. Thornton, aged thirty-six, who attempted suicide on the 14th of March last. It appears that he jumped from the centre arch of Blackfriars' Bridge into the Thames, whence he was rescued by a waterman, and taken to one of the Royal Humane Society's receiving-houses. I had been sent for, but, being from home, my assistant immediately attended. He had stripped Thornton, and just placed him in a warm bath when I arrived. There was no pulsation at the wrist, nor any other sign of animation, and insensibility was complete ; but after some time a slight action of the heart could be distinguished. By friction, incessantly and vigorously applied over the body and limbs whilst in the bath, occasionally by dashing cold water in his face, keeping the mouth and nostrils well cleared, and inflating the lungs by alternately elevating and depressing the ribs, we had, after persevering upwards of an hour, the gratification of seeing animation become gradually restored. I gave him some weak brandy and water when he was able to swallow, and afterwards some coffee ; he was then placed in a warm bed before the fire, and remained there until eleven o'clock the next day. I have a galvanic apparatus always ready for use in these cases ; but, as the means usually recommended by the Society gave promise of success, I did not have recourse to it in this instance. I was informed by some persons that he was not in the water more than five minutes. I believe that asphyxia would be more readily induced after a fall from such a height as about seventy feet than in ordinary cases of drowning, on account of the air being more completely expelled from the lungs by compression of the chest on the body reaching the surface of the water, and the stunning effects produced on the nervous system.

FRAS. HUTCHINSON,
Med. Assist. to R.H.S."

A. F. LUSIGNAN.

On the 4th of April 1848, a boy, named E. Blundell, having fallen into the branch of the river Medway, and floated some distance with the stream, Mr. A. F. Lusignan, of Tonbridge, first divested himself of his coat and hat, plunged into the water, having previously taken a leap, which he was obliged to do owing to the bank at that part being overrun by brushwood and weeds, and happily succeeded in his humane purpose, the water being upwards of twelve feet deep. This is the fourth instance in which Mr. Lusignan has been the providential means of saving life in a similar manner, he having already received the honorary bronze medallion of this Society, in 1841, for one of the cases.

MISS J. HESKETH.

On the 24th of June 1848, as Mrs. Fleming and Miss Julia Hesketh were walking along the beach at the back of the Isle of Wight, near Black Gang Chine, when it was blowing hard and the sea running very high, a violent squall gave so sudden an impetus to the rising tide, that they were both overtaken by the waves, which, in their reflux, dragged into their vortex Mrs. Fleming, who was at once floating in deep water, and at least twenty yards from land. The first impulse of her companion was to rush in to her rescue ; but she was checked by self-possession, which made her conscious that to obey the impulse was certain death to both. She, therefore, with heroic calmness, awaited patiently the returning wave, during which interval twice she saw her friend sink beneath the surface. As she rose the second time, she watched her borne on the crest of a tremendous sea. Seizing the intervening time between the bursting of the surge and its fearful recoil, she plunged into the sea, got hold of her exhausted and nearly insensible friend, and dragged her up the shelving bank, when they were both again submerged. Another desperate effort on the part of Miss Hesketh placed her out of the immediate reach of the waves ; but she had, by clinging to bunches of grass and rushes, the dangerous task of climbing with her burden up a steep bank of slippery green sand, the appearance of which almost belies the possibility of such an ascent, before they were in perfect safety. Only those who know the treacherous nature of the sea on that coast can appreciate the mercy

vouchsafed to her who was thus saved, and the courage and presence of mind displayed on that occasion, and which, under Providence, were the instruments of her rescue.

W. LUCEY.

As Mr. William Lucey was passing along Rotherhithe Wall, on the 27th of June 1848, he heard the coal-whippers at the pier call out that a man had fallen overboard. He then ran to the spot, and saw, as he supposed, a man in the last stage of exhaustion and sinking, having been immersed some time. Mr. Lucey jumped from the wharf with his clothes on into the water, swam out into the tide, and seized the sinking individual, who by that time was under water, and, grasping him by the collar of his coat, swam with him to a mooring-chain, when a person came to his assistance, on which Mr. Lucey let go the chain and swam ashore. This makes the fourth person saved by Mr. Lucey, who had been formerly rewarded by the Royal Humane Society.

J. GRANGER AND J. HESLOP.

"H.M. SLOOP 'ACORN,' CHATHAM,
"27th Aug. 1848.

"SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to lay before the Committee the following statement, viz. :—Charles L. Brown, captain's steward of H.M. Sloop 'Acorn,' in a fit of delirium, on the 3d of January 1848, in Madras Roads, jumped overboard, with the intention of destroying himself. The vessel was rolling heavily at the time, with a strong breeze, lee current, and numerous sharks abounding round the ship; when J. Heslop and J. Granger, captains of the fore and main tops, immediately jumped into the sea after him, and with considerable risk and difficulty saved the unfortunate man.

"J. E. BINGHAM, *Commander*."

N. M'CANN, M.D.

"PARLIAMENT STREET, 7th Sept. 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR,—When addressing you the day before yesterday, announcing the recovery of J. Murray, a waiter at the United Service Club, I little thought that I should have the same pleasurable duty devolve upon me so soon in stating to you one

more recovery, and certainly the most satisfactory of any that I have had to report since I become Medical Assistant to your Society. It is that of a young woman of respectable parents, residing in Lambeth. The case of drowning is so well known to you and your Board, that I do not think it necessary here to enter into detail ; but that she contemplated the double act of suicide first by taking laudanum, and then by throwing herself into the Thames at Westminster Bridge. Singular to say, the latter attempt was an antidote to the former. I also consider it a waste of time for me to enter into the mode of treatment, that being equally well known to the medical members of the Board. However, I must beg to tell you, as I did in my last letter, that I used my best endeavours, which were very successful in this case. It is not a little gratifying to my feelings to have received by post an enclosed letter from a gentleman quite unknown to me.

N. M'CANN, *Med. Assist., R.H.S.*"

H. LAUGHRIN.

On the 1st of November 1848, Captain E. Stanley, of H.M.S. "Calliope," whilst returning from the shore at Rio de Janeiro to his ship in his gig, was upset, together with the rest of his boat's crew, owing to the boat being caught aback in a sudden squall ; when Henry Laughrin, boatswain's mate of the same ship, gallantly jumped overboard, at the risk of his own life, and saved Captain Stanley, whose life was greatly endangered (although an expert swimmer) by a man clinging to him. And furthermore, by the noble conduct displayed by Laughrin, several of the boat's crew were rescued.

H. C. CARTER.

On the 25th April 1848, as Master Harcourt C. Carter, aged fifteen years, son of Major Carter, of Carlton House, Jersey, was on the sands at St. Clement Bay, he noticed two young boys, aged five and six years, on a rock surrounded by the sea, and which, owing to a powerful flood-tide, would have buried them, had it not been for the intrepid conduct of this brave little fellow, who, disgusted with the apathy of a man who at the time was looking on, plunged into the water at the great risk of his own life, and safely landed the two children on the beach.

C. E. H. FARRANT, R.N.

On the 5th September 1848, at five A.M., whilst H.M. steam-sloop "Sampson" was at anchor off Valparaiso, James Smith, private marine, then engaged stopping his hammock on the gantlin, lost his balance, and fell overboard. It being quite dark at the time, and he not being able to swim, with a heavy swell, and a set of current out of the bay, he was carried away from the ship; when Mr. Chas. E. H. Farrant, master's assistant, mate of the watch, ran to the sponson, and, observing that the man was in imminent danger, instantly jumped overboard (into thirty fathoms water), and swam to his assistance. Some minutes elapsed before Mr. Farrant could reach him. He at length succeeded in getting hold of the man, and had made considerable progress on his return to the ship with him, when a boat reached them, but not until after he had been taken twice or thrice under water, through the man clinging so closely to him. The intrepid conduct displayed by Mr. Farrant, who is a young officer only seventeen years of age, and at sea for the first time, is deserving of the highest praise.

J. DICKERSON.

On the 11th January 1849, a vessel, the "Little Gem," of Guernsey, was in a heavy gale off the mouth of the harbour of Granville, with the certainty of being lost, with two persons on board, who would have been infallibly drowned, as they were alone on board, their boat having put off for assistance from the pier, and being unable to return. In this position John Dickerson got a boat and seven men from a French man-of-war, the "Passpartout," at that time in this harbour, which put him and two French seamen on board, who navigated the ship safely to a port to leeward, and thus saved her and the two men left on board. Such was the violence of the storm, that the boat was swamped in returning, and five out of seven of this boat's crew were drowned. All must have perished, but for the heroism and devotedness displayed by John Dickerson and the two French seamen. The British Government have promised medals to the four surviving Frenchmen, and a pecuniary gratification to them and to the families of those deceased.

T. CARNE.

On the 19th of March 1849, Thomas Carne, a labouring miner, was crossing the river Tamar, at Calstock, Cornwall, in a boat kept by the Wheal Maria Mining Company, for the purpose of conveying to and fro the labourers who work in their mine, when, by some alarm raised among the men (thirteen in number) in consequence of the boat springing a leak, the whole were upset, the depth of water being eighteen feet. Thomas Carne and another man at first swam ashore, but, seeing the danger of the others who could not swim, Thomas Carne immediately returned, and brought out two of his companions. By the time he had effected this, and disengaged himself from his heavy coat, the other seven were under the surface of the water, locked together by arms and legs, and sinking fast. Carne, however, instantly swam to the place, and by diving and extraordinary exertions succeeded in landing them. By this time there were no traces of the two remaining unfortunate men, who were perfectly dead before they were got out by drags. However, by the noble heroism and determination of Thomas Carne to save his companions, nine out of thirteen were restored to their wives and families.

In addition to a silver medal, £5 was awarded to Thos. Carne by the General Court.

O. J. JONES, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 24th March 1849, as H.M.S. "Ganges" was lying at the outer anchorage of the Cove of Cork, Edward Galloway, a seaman belonging to that ship, fell from the futtock shrouds into the water, striking several times against the rigging and the ship's side, when Lieut. Oliver J. Jones immediately ordered Fisbee's life-buoy and ropes to be thrown to him; but the man, who was stunned by the fall, was unable to avail himself of the use of them, and sank in between nine and ten fathoms; upon which Lieut. Oliver J. Jones, in the most gallant and meritorious manner, at great risk of his own life, leaped overboard, and dived after him, and brought him up in a state of insensibility, and held him until further assistance was procured. But for the prompt and spirited conduct of this officer, the man's life would have been lost.

This officer saved the life of William Andrews, a seaman belonging to H.M.S. "Melville," in Halifax Harbour, on the 4th June 1837; but, with that modesty inseparable from real merit, never mentioned it until spoken to on the subject, when he showed a certificate to that effect from the present Rear-Admiral Peter Douglas, at that time captain of the said ship.

F. G. POWELL.

On the 3d April 1849, as Master Thos. Sangster, Master Frank Graham Powell, and Master John Frederick Everett, gentlemen commoners at Winchester, were returning from Twyford along the banks of the river Itchin, Master Sangster, in crossing the boards of the seventh lock, fell into the water, which at that time was seventeen feet deep, and running with a strong current through the lock, the lower gates being open, and rushing violently over the gates of the upper end of the lock, the river being very much swollen, thereby causing a tremendous rush at the place where Sangster fell in. Frank Powell (though himself a very indifferent swimmer), having perceived that his young friend Sangster had, after a few struggles, become quite insensible and sunk twice, nobly plunged into the water, at great risk of his own life, and caught him by the hand; they were both impelled by the force of the current through the lower lock-gates into the river beyond; but by a fortunate eddy of the stream were carried (after they had drifted down some way) to the bank, where, by the assistance of their school-fellow Everett, they accomplished the gratifying task of dragging Sangster ashore. When rescued, he was perfectly insensible; but by being rubbed violently by Powell and Everett (for they could procure no other assistance, being more than two miles distant from any residence), animation was at last restored. Thus Powell, at the early age of thirteen years, by his noble conduct and humane exertions has derived the gratifying reflection of having saved the life of his friend and school-fellow.

E. GÉRARD.

On the 20th April 1849, at three o'clock A.M., an English merchant vessel called "The Thistle," of Whitby, was driven ashore at low-water. The sea at the time was raging furiously, and as the tide rose the vessel was lifted and thumped alternately

upon the sand banks, reeling to and fro, and threatening destruction every moment to the unhappy crew. The master's last act, before quitting the deck, was to fire off a musket twice as a signal of distress, and was about to fire the third time, when a heavy sea broke over the ship, and nearly carried him away : he then fled to the fore-rigging to join his men, who had already sought shelter, or rather prolongation of life, in the shrouds. They remained for eight hours in the fore-rigging, little thinking, as was afterwards discovered, that the foremast was sprung ; and after this lapse of time passed in the most intense anxiety and suffering, during which some hundreds of the villagers and peasants of the surrounding neighbourhood had gradually collected, each feeling within himself his sad inefficiency to render the least assistance, and every moment expecting to see their fellow-creatures rudely thrust from their hold, and plunged into eternity,—at this awful moment there appeared from among the crowd a youth of the name of Eugène Gérard, who, at the early age of eighteen, had been already buffeted about by the winds and waves. This youth, more intrepid than the rest, seeing the impossibility of approaching the ship with boats, boldly went forward, and at the most imminent risk of his own life (notwithstanding the entreaties of his father to return), dashed into the sea, and, after having been three times overturned by the violence of the waves, succeeded in forming a communication between the ship and the shore by means of ropes ; and thus, by his daring courage and humane exertions, saved the master and the wretched suffering crew from a watery grave.

REV. J. L. ROBERTS.

On the 31st May 1849, as the Rev. John Llewellyn Roberts, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, was returning, after bathing in the river Cherwell, in company with two scholars of the same College, their attention was drawn to a "call for assistance," at the time they were in a field on the further bank of the river, and at first the call was not supposed to be serious ; but, on coming nearer, they perceived a person in the water struggling violently, and evidently in very great danger. A pole had, indeed, been thrown in, but, from his apparent helpless condition, he was unable to grasp it. Perceiving how matters stood, Mr. Roberts threw off his boots, and the greater part of his

clothes, and instantly jumped into the water, struck forward, and succeeded in catching him by the hair just as he was disappearing for the third time, quite exhausted and insensible. It is due to Mr. Roberts to state, that in nobly undertaking to save the life of the gentleman (who proved to be Mr. Impey, of Wadham College, Oxford), he did so at the great peril of his own life, and with considerable anxiety as to the issue of a collision, for it may be mentioned that Mr. Impey is very tall and athletic, while Mr. Roberts is barely of the average height ; but by his skill and determination he contrived to reach the shore, bearing the gentleman he had rescued, and who was subsequently pulled out by the people on the bank. After remaining upon the ground some time, Mr. Impey recovered sufficiently to express his deep obligations to Mr. Roberts, who had so bravely risked his own life to save that of a fellow-creature.

J. HUGGINS.

In February 1849, whilst H.M. steam-sloop "Scourge" was at anchor off the island of Trinidad, a boy, named Thomas Burgess, of the said ship, fell overboard, when John Huggins, late quartermaster of H.M. steam-sloop "Scourge," prompted by the most gallant spirit, instantly jumped overboard, and by diving fortunately rescued the poor boy from drowning, but not without encountering the very great risk of his own life, owing to the number of sharks which infest those waters. Independent of this gallant act, it must be observed that Huggins, during his short career at sea (being a very young man), has, by his humane and meritorious conduct, been fortunate enough, and had the gratification of saving, at different periods, eleven other lives, making in all twelve human beings he has rescued from a watery grave.

T. H. FELLOWS.

On the 29th July 1849, about eight o'clock A.M., Mr. Blore (a son of the celebrated architect), while bathing with a friend at the Weir, below Windsor Bridge, unavoidably got into an eddy, became alarmed; and began to sink. His friend immediately swam to his assistance ; but he not being a very expert swimmer, both were in imminent danger of being drowned. At this time, they being nearly exhausted, Mr. Secker, town-clerk of Windsor,

jumped into the water, and called out for aid, but unfortunately was unable to render any effectual assistance himself. At this juncture Mr. Thomas Howard Fellows, Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, and Mr. Stephen Cave, who were at the time proceeding in a punt to the Weir for the purpose of indulging in the healthful enjoyment of bathing, saw the two persons in the water struggling and vainly attempting to support each other, and crying for help ; upon which Mr. Fellows gallantly jumped in and swam to Mr. Blore, and succeeded (but with great difficulty) in releasing him from the eddy, and, with the aid of Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Cave, brought him to the shore quite exhausted. It is certain that but for the very humane and timely assistance rendered by Mr. Fellows to Mr. Blore, and to his companion by releasing him, both their lives must inevitably have been sacrificed.

W. HORTON.

On the 4th September 1849, William Horton, aged fifteen years (the son of David Horton, a blacksmith by trade), whilst engaged on a stage at the end of Frith's Wharf, in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thus earning a trifle towards their daily support, his attention was suddenly directed to something he heard fall through the hatch of the wharf, and on looking under he perceived a girl floating in the water, which at the time was very deep (between sixteen and eighteen feet). He immediately, with the most noble daring, plunged in, and swam towards her. Upon reaching her, he discovered she was not alone, but had an infant only ten months old firmly grasped in her arms ; however, by great presence of mind, and considerable exertion on his part to support them, he succeeded in rescuing both the girl and infant, and eventually placed them in safety on a pile of stones, under the wharf, where they remained until further assistance was rendered. This courageous deed of the poor lad was followed up by another gallant act ; for on the 17th of the same month, while engaged in his daily labour on Mr. Cunard's new wharf, a child of six years old, named Dunn, accidentally fell over into very deep water. Some workmen near at hand immediately prepared to row off in a boat to its assistance ; but their humane intentions were rendered futile by Horton, who had likewise noticed the accident from a short distance, when he ran down the wharf, and, without waiting to divest himself of any portion of his wear-

ing apparel, leaped into the water at the risk of his own life, swam to the rescue, and saved the child, who was on the eve of sinking, probably never to rise again. Thus this brave youth, by the exhibition of skill and courage rare at his tender age, has been instrumental in saving the lives of three children within a fortnight.

SHERARD OSBORNE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 20th September 1848, Lieut. Sherard Osborne, R.N., of H.M.S. "Dwarf," while fitting out in the basin of Portsmouth Dock-yard (the depth of water at the time being 27 feet), his attention was suddenly drawn to the cry of "A boy over-board," and it proved to be William Mustrell, second class boy of the same ship; when Lieut. Osborne, without the slightest preparation, but with his full uniform on, including his sword, jumped in, and catching at a rope, which, however, proved not to be made fast to the vessel, fortunately saved him. The boy would inevitably have been drowned but for the very gallant conduct of Lieut. Osborne on this occasion.

EXTRACT of the MINUTES of the BRIGHTON BRANCH SOCIETY,
Thursday, December 28th, 1848.

W. CHEESMAN.

"That of William Cheesman, the superintendent of the bathing-machines at Kemp Town, who during the last season saved the Rev. G. Powell, of Hendcott, near Salisbury, and also Mr. Mc'Donell, from drowning; the former of these instances was marked by the greatest courage and perseverance on the part of Cheesman, and accompanied with imminent danger to himself. These facts were fully proved by letters from Mr. Powell and another gentleman, and also by information supplied by the Honorary Secretary.

"Resolved, That William Cheesman be recommended by this Committee to the Parent Society as eminently deserving the honorary silver medallion."

The honorary silver medallion was awarded accordingly to W. Cheesman by a General Court.

W. WRIGHT.

"That of William Wright, who on the 18th of December brought up the body of Mary Hill from a well 130 feet deep.

"The case of William Wright, adjourned from last meeting, was again brought forward ; when it appeared that, as soon as the alarm had been given on the day above named, that a woman named Mary Hill had fallen into a well in Nottingham Street, Wright instantly offered to go down. The great depth of the well (130 feet) made it necessary that a new rope should be first added to that which had been already prepared ; and on this being done, Wright went down. The two lights which he took with him were both extinguished in the course of his descent ; but he remained there about twenty minutes, succeeded in putting ropes around the body of the woman, and both were drawn up ; but life was extinct in the woman.

"The above circumstances were proved by competent witnesses, and in the course of the inquiry it appeared that Wright had received, ten years ago, the honorary bronze medallion of the Society for saving a boy's life at the Chain Pier.

"Resolved, That William Wright be strongly recommended to the Parent Society as deserving the distinction of a silver medal."

The honorary silver medallion was accordingly awarded to W. Wright by a General Court of the Parent Society.

P. RUSSELL.

On the 3d September 1849, at four P.M., Mary Farrell had fallen into the broad basin of the Royal Canal, Dublin, close to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and was on the point of sinking, when Mr. Peter Russell, although at the opposite side of the basin, jumped into the canal with his clothes on, and caught the girl, who had struggled into the middle of it (the depth of water being between eight and nine feet), and was in the act of rising to the surface ; he then swam with her to the wall, and some men (who came in the meantime) lifted her from his arm and assisted him in getting up the wall, otherwise he would have been obliged to swim with her to the point of the canal where the quay-wall ceases.

J. GRAY.

On the 6th January 1850, at half-past seven o'clock A.M., Mr. Joseph Gray was skating on a pond on Hampstead Heath, called the Fourth pond, which is one of the reservoirs of the Hampstead Water Company, when he heard a cry raised of "One in," at the opposite end of the pond to that on which he was, and saw a boy, who afterwards proved to be William Robert Wheatley, of the Cock and Crown, High Street, Hampstead, struggling in the water. He immediately skated to the spot as fast as possible, and threw off his coat and hat as he went along, it being evident from the situation of the boy (he being near the margin of ice and water), that unless he was prepared to go in after him it was useless attempting to save him. He had previously rescued nine drowning persons from the water, and was determined to attempt the rescue of the tenth. He kicked off his skates as fast as possible, at the same time calling to the boy to remain quiet, and he would come to him : he then crawled along on the ice until it gave way under him, which it did before he reached the boy, although the hole he made broke into the one the boy was in, which caused the boy to lose his hold of the ice and fall back ; he then got him up, and lifted him repeatedly on to the ice, which as repeatedly gave way and let the boy in again ; and after great difficulty, Mr. Gray, with assistance, saved him.

E. WYLDE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 25th January 1850, at seven o'clock P.M., Richard Gibbons, a seaman of H.M.S. "Garland" fell overboard on coming from the quay at Ostend to his ship. The fall being heard by the man on watch, he raised an alarm ; every one was soon on deck, and everything in the shape of a hook soon in use. It was ten minutes ere they could hook him up, partly covered in mud on account of there being a great deal of drift ice about the ship. Lieut. Edward Wyld, R.N., commander of H.M. packet "Garland," had him instantly taken down to his fore-cabin, stripped, wiped dry, and laid on his back, with the head and shoulders a little raised, and put him on a warm mattress and warm blankets : he then with the other officers commenced rubbing the body, which was continued for nearly two hours before animation could be restored ; at last they had the pleasing gratification of hearing

him speak, although no hopes of recovery had been pronounced by a French doctor who had previously seen him.

On a former occasion Lieut. Wylde went out in a life-boat, and saved the lives of the crew of a foundering vessel on the coast of Norfolk.

M. LEE.

On the 1st February 1850, at ten o'clock A.M., a poor woman, named Sheltis, living at Watgate, in the town of Bandon, Ireland, was blown down in a high wind while washing her clothes, and carried out into a rapid river (the Bandon), at that time swollen by the late rains and floods. She was rapidly passing down the stream, quite out of her depth, unseen by any one, when providentially she was enabled to cry out, and her cry was heard by a young man, named Matthew Lee, a clerk in an office, who rushed to the brink near where he heard the cry, dashed in, and, by swimming seventy or eighty yards, was eventually the cause of her life being preserved. The river where the claimant overtook Mrs. Sheltis was bounded by a wall about seven feet high above the flood, and he was obliged to bring the person saved about thirty yards up against the current; and Lee, without a moment's delay ran the imminent risk of his own life, having to use great exertion and trouble before he could bring her safe to land.

This is the second instance of Mr. Lee saving life.

MISS H. ATKINSON.

On the 6th April 1850, a little girl, named Elizabeth Hudson, playing near a marsh adjoining the garden of Mr. Henry Kersey, yeoman at Steerston, near Harleston, Norfolk, accidentally slipped therein, the depth being from six to eight feet. It appears that, from the lightness of the child and her short clothes, she floated seven or eight yards before she went under water. Alarm was instantly given by two little girls and a maid-servant who witnessed the accident, which brought Mrs. Kersey, and another servant, also, the groom and a man who was passing at the time; but so formidable a place was it, that by no means could Mrs. Kersey prevail upon either of the men to go to the rescue of the drowning child. Miss Harriet Atkinson, a young lady of delicate health, and teacher in the family, hearing the cries of Mrs. Kersey and

her servants, rushed to the spot, and without a moment's delay or question, dashed fearlessly into the water, swam about twenty yards, and fortunately caught the child. She then turned and brought the child six or seven yards nearer to the side, and, just as she had completed her heroic task sank fainting in the water. It was only by Mrs. Kersey and maid-servants literally pushing one of the cowards down to the young lady that she was saved from sinking, in her fainting state, under the water ; but, thanks more to the courage of the women than the men, she was saved, put instantly to bed, and soon after both the adventuress and the child were well.

J. JONES.

On the 9th April 1850, Captain H. Hopper went out fishing in a boat called a coracle, in the river Zing, near Carmarthen, and was upset by an eddy. John Jones saw the accident, and immediately plunged into the river, at least twenty feet deep, and attempted to swim to his assistance in a direct line through the pool ; but such was the force of the current, that he was at least fifty yards below where Captain Hopper was ; he therefore landed and ran till he was opposite the part of the pool where Captain Hopper still kept himself above water, being unable to swim, having lost the use of one of his legs ; and a second time swam to his assistance ; he then happily succeeded, but with great difficulty, in reaching the land with his charge.

T. HAMBER.

On the 18th April 1850, the Wadham boat was upset in the mid-stream of the river Isis, by running foul of another boat near Iffly Lock, Oxford. The crews of both boats, consisting of eighteen persons, were thrown into the water, which was very high, and running rapidly at the time. Mr. Thomas Hamber, of Oriel College, was in a boat with some others, and on seeing the accident jumped out of his boat into the river, swam thirty or forty feet to the bank, and then ran along the bank and jumped in near them. He was in time to bring one man to shore, and then plunged in again to the assistance of those who could not swim, and was thereby the means of saving three individuals through his great presence of mind, and almost superhuman strength and tact.

About two years since Mr. T. Hamber jumped into the same

river, and saved the life of a young man who was upset while steering a boat.

J. W. TARLTON, COMMANDER, R.N.

On the 21st March 1849, a seaman, named Hages, whilst employed painting ship at Genoa, fell overboard, and, not being able to swim, would inevitably have been drowned before assistance could have reached him, but for the intrepid and gallant conduct of Commander J. W. Tarlton, R.N., of H.M.S. "Vengeance," who instantly jumped overboard from his cabin port, and succeeded in saving the poor fellow from a watery grave, and he was promptly got on board again, to the delight of all hands ; indeed the praiseworthy and noble act has obtained for Commander Tarlton the admiration of every one in the ship. In the winter of 1847 he went to the assistance of the crew of the U.S. Brig "Somers," when she foundered off the port of Vera Cruz, and received the thanks of the American Government for his exertions.

H. FOLKS.

On the 20th July 1850, several boys had been bathing in the river near Bishop Stortford, Herts, and were about returning to their respective homes, when Master Alfred Folks ascended a lofty tree, the branches of which overhung the river, from whence he slipped, and became immersed in about twelve feet of water. It appears the other boys were at the time some distance off ; but on hearing a splash, they hastened to the spot, and although Master Henry Folks was not at the moment aware that it was his own brother in danger, he at once jumped into the water with his clothes on. At the same instant the boy rose above the water, and then went down a second time. Master Henry Folks continued, however, to struggle with the weeds on the surface until Alfred rose a second time, when he caught him by the back of the neck and pushed him to the bank of the river, and, if assistance had not been close at hand, it is quite evident that both must have sunk, as when taken out they were in a state of extreme exhaustion.

This is the second instance of Master Henry W. Folks being instrumental in saving life.

J. EDWARDS, P.C.

On the evening of the 25th July 1850, as the "Ajax" steamer was leaving the quay at Cork harbour, a female on landing fell off the gangway plank into the river, the tide being then full in. A sailor, seeing the accident, jumped after her, but being unable to swim, and being firmly clasped by the woman, they both would inevitably have perished, had it not been for the prompt and heroic conduct of a police constable, named James Edwards, who, without divesting himself of any part of his apparel, plunged into the tide, and, at the risk of his own life, saved those of the female and the sailor.

This case was first submitted to the Cork Dispensary and Humane Society, and recommended by that branch for a medal of the Parent Society.

DR. STANDEN.

On the 17th August 1850, James Southgate, aged eight years, was pushed over the quay by another boy into the river Ouse at Lynn, Norfolk, when the water was from twelve to thirteen feet deep, and a strong flood-tide running at the time. Dr. Standen, seeing that the child was carried away by the tide and had sunk, and feeling that he would certainly be drowned, instantly pulled off his coat, plunged into the river, and succeeded, by diving, in catching hold of the boy, and with considerable difficulty and risk, brought him to land, after having swum at least a distance of thirty yards.

E. SMITH.

On the 17th August 1850, Mr. George Read, aged nine years, while fishing at Henley, in seven or eight feet of water, got his hook entangled in the weeds, and, in the effort made to disengage it, fell into the river Thames. Master Edward Smith, who was also fishing at some distance higher up the river, and hearing the noise caused by young Read falling into the water, looked in that direction, but at first could see nothing of him; presently, however, the child reappeared, and young Smith, perceiving he was fast drowning, rushed down the wharf, and with all his clothes and shoes on, plunged in and dashed at him. Read then seized him in such a manner as to incapacitate Smith from swimming in

the ordinary way, and had he been unable to tread water, both of them, in all probability, would have been drowned. By a series of efforts, however, Smith came alongside the wharf, and so obtained the aid of his younger brother and their maid-servant (the only parties there), by whom he and his burden were safely landed.

Smith learned to swim last summer only : he is the son of the late Captain Smith, Madras Army.

MR. HARRIS.

On the 28th August 1850, about half-past nine o'clock P.M., as Mrs. Green was passing across a plank between two steamboats, in order to land at the Southampton pier, her foot slipped, and she fell into the river, then about twenty feet deep. Mr. Harris, hearing of the accident, left the party, and without divesting himself of any part of his dress, gallantly jumped into the stream, and fortunately grasped her clothing after twice sinking, and brought her to the vessel's side. The night was intensely dark, and the escape of Mrs. Green from being drawn under the steamboats was almost miraculous. Mr. Harris was indefatigable in his exertions, and continued his attentions to her for some time, before taking off his own drenched clothing.

R. MOORE.

On the 4th September 1850, at five P.M., a little boy, nine years of age, accidentally fell overboard from a barge lying near the lock in the Grand Surrey Canal Dock. On being missed by the man in charge of the barge, he gave an alarm, upon which the lock-keeper, Richard Moore, immediately ran out of the house, plunged into the canal, and dived under the barge and brought the boy up in a state of complete insensibility. The water was sixteen feet deep where the accident happened.

This makes the fifth time Moore has saved human life in the Grand Surrey Docks by his intrepidity, and the eighth case during his life.

J. M. J. COLLIER.

On the 5th July 1850, Mr. John Hussey, who was residing at St. Malo, went in the morning to bathe in the sea at St. Servan, near St. Malo, and soon after disappeared ; when Joseph Maria Jean Collier, a French soldier in the custom-house battalion of St.

Malo, who had observed the occurrence, at once divested himself of his sword and part of his dress, and plunged into the sea, in the direction that was indicated to him : he swam out, and after diving several times ineffectually, was himself so much exhausted by his exertions and the weight of his wet clothes, that he called out for assistance, and was rescued by a custom-house boat, which went to his relief. The brave conduct of Collier in endeavouring to save Mr. Hussey, though it unhappily failed, was considered so meritorious as to lead to its being represented to the French Government ; and the British residents at St. Servan raised a subscription, the amount of which was appropriated to the purchase of a few articles of plate, which were presented to him in the presence of his officers, accompanied by a complimentary letter.

CAPTAIN H. BINSTEAD, R.N.

On the 25th September 1850, in the afternoon, a little girl, named Ellen Farrell, fell from a bridge into a cut connected with the navigation of the Aire and Calder rivers, Wakefield. A bystander who saw the child in the water offered a sovereign to a man, then in the water up to his knees, to save her, but he, not being able to swim, durst not venture farther into the river. Fortunately, however, Captain Henry Binstead, R.N., came up at the moment, and immediately plunged into the stream with all his clothes on, and succeeded, at great risk, in rescuing the child. The deed was a noble and a daring one on the part of Captain Binstead, as the place is considered extremely dangerous, and the current there very strong.

MISS MARY KANE AND MISS KATE KANE.

On the 25th September 1850, at seven o'clock A.M., a number of persons were assembled for bathing at Bundoran, Ireland. Miss Mary Kane and her sister Kate had just bathed, and barely changed a wet for a dry garment at a little distance on the rocks, when a cry of distress attracted Miss Kate's attention. She saw a female named Mrs. Lundrum, struggling in the water, and the bathing-woman who had gone to her assistance, also taken at once off her feet by the under-current, which is there most powerful, especially during a high spring-tide, after a storm, as was the case on that morning. Miss Kate ran out on the rocks collecting the bathing-dresses to tie together and throw out, in the hope that

they might lay hold of them, when her sister Mary, hearing the screams of those who were looking on, rushed through the crowd, and at the imminent risk of her own life, dashed into the sea to effect the rescue of those two persons. The bathing-woman, whose struggles were very violent, was nearly exhausted, when she rushed and seized her by the arm, and with much difficulty kept her head above water. Having then only one hand to swim with, Miss Mary soon found that, instead of nearing the rocks, she was, with the two others, gradually drawn out, when Miss Kate, standing on a point of rock, herself in a most dangerous position from the great swell, and up to her waist in the water, seeing her sister as well as the others in such peril, made a throw with the bathing-dresses she had tied together, and a great wave having brought the sufferers a little nearer, Miss Mary redoubled her exertions, and with a few bold strokes succeeded in laying hold of the dresses, and all three were thus drawn in together. The bathing-woman was received by her own friends, many of whom were looking on. It was a most touching sight to behold the two sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Kate Kane, thus restored to each other, kneel down, wet as they were, on the bare rocks, accompanied by a number of persons who witnessed this great deliverance, and return thanks to the God of all mercies, who had thus preserved their lives from imminent danger, and enabled Miss Mary, though at the risk of her own life, to be the means of saving two persons from a watery grave.

MISS M'DONALD.

On the evening of the 26th of July 1850, between nine and ten o'clock, it being quite dark, Miss M'Donald, a young lady of sixteen, a native of Oregon, being near the river, and opposite her father's house, at Carillon Bay, on the Ottawa river, its width being about a mile and a-half, heard cries for help at a distance on the water. There was no one but herself and some young children near, and the cries for help becoming very urgent, Miss M'Donald determined to go herself to the rescue. With considerable difficulty she reached a small leaky boat, anchored off shore, in which she embarked with one of her brothers, a child of eight years of age, and, guided by the cries of the now drowning parties, she pulled boldly out into the bay. After great exertion at the oars, to the use of which she was unaccustomed, she reached

a boat, bottom upwards, to which three boys (John Cameron, John Robbins, and Adam Robbins) were clinging almost exhausted. With much effort, and at the risk of upsetting her own craft, she dragged the boys off the wreck into the boat, and then pulled for the shore, which she regained between ten and eleven o'clock. Those who are acquainted with the locality consider that few men, even able boatmen and good swimmers, would have had the courage to undertake the risk.

The noble and intrepid conduct of Miss M'Donald caused the most lively sensation at the time of its occurrence. A committee was also formed for the purpose of raising a subscription to purchase a silver tea-service, which was presented to Miss M'Donald as a testimonial for her heroic and praiseworthy conduct.

R. W. WOODHOUSE, JUN.

On the 12th of December 1850, the following melancholy and painful occurrence took place, and which gave rise to the noble and daring courage of Mr. Robert William Woodhouse, jun. :—

Mr. Woodhouse was on the beach when the fishing-boats were making for the shore in face of a most tremendous surf, and one of which was capsized, and observing that one of the crew, in the effort to save himself, had nearly exhausted all his strength, he instantly plunged into the sea, and swam to his assistance, although at the greatest peril of his life. Mr. Woodhouse had the satisfaction of saving the life of the poor fisherman. Seeing another poor fellow endeavouring to escape a watery grave, he again ventured out, taking with him, for greater safety, a rope; and, notwithstanding the admonitions of those around him, who assured him it was most hazardous to proceed further, he was determined not to relax in his exertions. The force of the waves, however, was so great, that the rope gave way. Mr. Woodhouse then endeavoured to near the wreck, when he was dashed against a plank with such violence as to severely injure his foot, and to cause him to be separated from the sinking man, who was not seen after.

The wife of one of the fishermen was venturing into the sea to render assistance to her husband, when she suddenly got beyond her depth, and must have perished had not Mr. Woodhouse, for the third time, dashed forward and saved her.

An order of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Woodhouse by the Queen of Portugal.

J. ROACH.

On the 19th of October 1851, a canoe, containing three men, was upset at what are called the Upper Steps, at the Wharf Tonnes Town, St. Helena. Two of the men immediately swam to the shore; but the third, John Enley, continued struggling in the water under the immediate eyes of a number of spectators, who were utterly unable to render the slightest assistance. He was sinking for the third time, when Joseph Roach, a native boatman, who had run some distance from observing that something unusual was occurring, having arrived at the spot, at once leaped overboard and seized Enley by the hair, but was so firmly grasped round the thigh by the drowning man, that he could not rise to the surface, until a boat coming to his aid enabled him, by extending an oar, to emerge with the almost lifeless man.

This is the third instance of Joseph Roach having been instrumental in saving life.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. MOGGRIDGE, R.E.

The 25th of December 1850 afforded a scene of a very exciting character. A skiff, containing three men, had crossed from the Island, Kingston, Canada West, and encountered, near the shore at Stuart's point, a narrow field of ice, broken up and driven in by a strong southerly wind. Through this the islanders attempted to force their boat; but, after entering a short distance, found themselves in a position in which they could neither advance nor recede, and one, consequently, full of peril. They could not leave their boat; for the ice, broken up into very small cakes, and agitated by a heavy sea, afforded no footing whatever. They were now about 150 yards from the point. One of the men of the rifles stationed there undertook the dangerous task of going out upon the ice, by means of a couple of boards, and conveying a rope to the boat, depending for his own safety, in some measure, upon the rope itself; but he had not proceeded more than halfway, when the line was either cut by dragging it along the broken surface of the ice, or in some other manner rendered useless for the purpose. Either this man's strength or courage failed him upon the severance of the rope: he seemed utterly unable to return, and his situation became one of great peril. A few gentlemen succeeded in getting a light punt, and with this Lieut. Moggridge, Royal

Engineers, and the serjeant in command at the Tower, attempted to reach the man, but without success. Mr. Moggridge then volunteered to reach the man by means of two planks, and succeeded ; but here a fresh difficulty arose, and fears were entertained for both. A snow-storm and darkness had set in. The rifleman had been exposed for upwards of three hours, and but little able, in consequence, to do anything for himself, and he had to be led by a process painfully slow to the shore, if he should succeed in reaching it. After much difficulty, Lieut. Moggridge succeeded in bringing the rifleman to the shore, who was at once taken charge of by his comrades, and properly cared for.

W. C. A. HANKEY.

On the 29th of April 1851, Charles J. H. Childe, aged sixteen, went out into a field, accompanied by a young friend, Walter C. Alers Hankey, for the purpose of collecting aquatic insects in a pond at Sydenham. In attempting to reach with his net a remote part of the pond, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water, between six and eight feet deep. Being utterly unable to swim, he immediately sank, when his young friend, W. C. A. Hankey, only eleven years of age, who witnessed the accident, saw his danger, and felt he must try and swim to his rescue. He got over the railings, and jumped in without taking off his jacket, swam to the centre of the pond, and not knowing how to swim with one hand, pushed the lad with his body or his feet, till he got him to the bank in an unconscious state.

W. WICKHAM.

On Sunday, the 27th of July 1851, Whalley Wickham, Esq., was walking in his garden near Frome, Somersetshire (accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Robert Boyle), when his attention was arrested by the cries of a woman calling for assistance to save her drowning infant, who had fallen into the river Frome. Mr. Whalley Wickham, who was about 400 yards from the spot, without a moment's hesitation immediately sprang over a very steep fence, hurried to the spot, and, breathless as he was, plunged in and swam to the other side, and safely brought the child to shore. The depth of water was ten feet, and the river twenty in width.

About four years since Mr. Wickham was enabled to rescue two young men whose boat had been upset during some boisterous weather on the Thames.

GUNNER GRAY, R.A.

On the 3d of May 1851, private M'Vane, of the 55th Regiment, while bathing between Catilin and Sandy Bay, on the Mediterranean side of Gibraltar, about 130 yards from shore, suddenly sank to the bottom, a depth of ten feet. Private Jewell, a comrade, had tried, unsuccessfully, to save him, being compelled to shake him off to save his own life. Gunner Gray immediately plunged in, and dived for the drowning man; the current, however, was so strong that he missed him the first and second attempts; but he tried again, when, not being able to lay hold of the body with his hands, he contrived to grasp his neck with his feet, raised him to the surface, and landed him safely on the beach. Had it not been for the gallant and noble conduct of Gunner Gray, M'Vane must have been lost.

W. W. ANSTEY.

On Saturday, 14th June 1851, two o'clock p.m., at Shadwell Docks, on crossing the lock-bridge, Mr. Jekyll Anstey was precipitated by the force of the crowd a height of from fifteen to twenty feet into the water. His son, aged twenty-four, who was a passenger in the emigrant ship "The American Eagle," bound for New York, and on the point of leaving the docks, immediately leaped from the lock bridge to the rescue of his father with all his clothes on: they both sank, and on rising the young man grasped the collar of his father and held him in this situation till some men clambered down the frame-work of the bridge by a rope, and both were assisted out of the water. But for the cool and intrepid conduct of his son, Mr. Anstey must have perished. He was carried to the nearest Receiving-house of the Society in that vicinity, and after the usual restoratives being applied, recovered; but without the opportunity of again taking leave of his son, as he had sailed immediately after the accident.

T. H. JULLAN.

On the 15th July 1851, a boy, named Stephens, belonging to H.M.S. "St. George," at Hamoaze, fell overboard, and as the tide

was running strong, he soon drifted away. A seaman, named Boyd, jumped after him, but, not being able to swim, could render little assistance. Both being, therefore, in a perilous situation, Mr. T. H. Julian, second master, the officer of the watch, gallantly plunged overboard, and providentially sustained them until rescued by a boat when at a considerable distance. Mr. Julian was full dressed. This is not the first instance of Mr. Julian's gallant and humane conduct.

C. S. STANHOPE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 7th of August 1850, on the passage from Valparaiso to Pisco, in lat. 19° south and long. 75° west, about six P.M., while exercising furling sails, two men fell overboard from the main-top-sail yard. One of these men caught hold of a rope, and was saved unhurt; the other man in his fall struck his head against the main channel, and fell into the water senseless, but not dead. Lieut. C. S. Stanhope, R.N., being then on the poop, saw his helpless state, and immediately, with great coolness and excellent judgment, jumped into the main channel, and thence overboard, to save the wounded man from drowning. Lieut. Stanhope supported the man in the water, swam with him to a life-buoy which had been let go at the first alarm, where he remained with the man until brought on board by the boats, which were lowered. The man was so severely injured by the blow he had received that he died soon after he was brought on board.

P. DONOR.

On the 9th of August 1851, private M. Kenealy, 9th Regt., while bathing in the Boyne river, near Drogheda, was carried out of his depth by the strong current, and not being a swimmer, he immediately sank to the bottom. Mr. Patrick Donor, who saw the accident, ran the distance of 400 yards, immediately swam to his relief, and dived for the drowning man; but from the discoloured state of the water he had much difficulty in finding the body: when brought to the shore, after five hours of great exertion, he, Mr. Donor, was enabled to restore animation. This is the ninth instance in which he, by his humane and praiseworthy conduct, has been instrumental in rescuing persons from drowning.

W. H. RICHARDS.

On Monday, 13th October 1851, at twelve o'clock, a little boy seven years old, named John Lidbury, was playing on the logs near the head of the pier, Havant, Portsea, where he fell into the water, and as it was very deep, would have been drowned, but for the intrepidity displayed by Mr. W. H. Richards, a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, who had just landed on the pier from Ryde, and who immediately threw off his hat and coat, and plunged in after the child. After great exertions he succeeded in bringing up the body, which appeared lifeless. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and the application of restoratives soon recovered the child.

W. C. ANGOVE.

On the 28th of October 1851, at seven P.M., a young woman, named Caroline Hicks, in crossing a plank from the steam-ship 'Ripon' to the quay at Southampton Docks, fell into the water, a distance of about thirty feet, it being then quite dark. Among others, who in consequence of an alarm ran to her assistance, was Mr. W. C. Angove, fourth officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship 'Bentinck,' who immediately ran on shore and descended the dock wall by some bars as far as he could, and, at the imminent risk of his own life, jumped towards the water, and, landing on a flat, by great exertions succeeded in raising her above water until further assistance arrived.

C. BURGESS.

On Thursday, November 27th, 1851, at the late disastrous and fatal accident on the Brighton and Portsmouth Railway, the conduct of Charles Burgess (the guard of the passenger train) in the above catastrophe, is beyond all praise. Having escaped injury by a miracle, and received shock after shock by the overturning of his van as it rolled down the steep embankment, he released himself from the wreck, and showed his gallant nature by first rushing to the assistance of those he knew must be wounded. He found Pemberton, the driver, sitting on a bank, with a large clasp knife in his hands, with which he had inflicted a frightful gash in his throat. Burgess immediately caught hold of his arm, and gave him in charge of Hargreaves, a stoker, while

he (Burgess) went to look after the train. Pemberton, however, broke away, and threw himself into the river Arun. Burgess, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the night, boldly plunged into the river, at the risk of his life, and dragged out the body of the bleeding engineer, thus saving him from death a second time.

T. ODDY.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the BRIGHTON BRANCH SOCIETY, dated December 5th, 1851.

"The Committee next proceeded to investigate the claim of Mr. Thomas Oddy to reward for rescuing a person of the name of Vickery from drowning, on the 21st of June last. From the evidence of Mr. Oddy, and Mr. Vickery's statement, it appeared that on the above day, on the beach beyond Adelaide Crescent, Mr. Oddy observed a man who, whilst bathing, had been drawn out of his depth by the reflux of the tide. Stripping off a portion of his clothing, Mr. Oddy plunged into the sea, and brought the man out in a state of insensibility, which lasted for upwards of an hour: it was high water at the time Mr. Oddy swam out. The Committee were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Oddy had placed his own life in jeopardy, and upon the motion of Moses Ricardo, Esq., seconded by W. A. Soames, Esq, it was resolved unanimously, 'That Mr. Thomas Oddy be recommended by the Committee to the Parent Society as worthy of the receipt of the Society's silver medal.'"

The honorary silver medallion was awarded by a General Court of the Parent Society.

H. SPENCER.

On Saturday evening, the 13th of December 1851, a woman with her infant, in landing from the steam-vessel at St. German's Quay, accidentally fell into the water, and in the attempt to save herself, caught hold of her father, who was standing on the quay, and dragged him in also; on the alarm being given, Henry Spencer (pilot) unhesitatingly plunged in after them, and first succeeded in seizing the man and swimming with him to a rope; he then went back to the scene of the accident, and next succeeded in finding the woman, and bringing her also to the rope, holding fast to it with one hand, and supporting her with the other till all were taken in by a boat. In the meantime, the child had been rescued by John Rippon, and for which he received the

Society's honorary bronze medal. This is not the first time Spencer has perilled his life to save others.

M. GUÉRIN DE TENCIN.

On the 1st of December 1851, four P.M., two English gentlemen, while taking a pleasure excursion on the river Seine, near Versailles, after rowing about for some time, their boat came in contact with one of the arches of the bridge, and Mr. Moore, one of the gentlemen, lost his balance and fell into the river, and sank. Monsieur Guérin de Tencin, who witnessed the accident, immediately plunged into the water, swam to the spot, dived twice and rescued him ; thus making upwards of forty persons saved by the gallant and humane conduct of Monsieur Guérin de Tencin, to whom various governments have presented as many gold and silver medals.

P. BROWNE.

On the 8th February 1852, a lad named Bourke, having got into a boat, lying in the river near Queen's Bridge, Dublin, was, owing to the very rapid flood, capsized and thrown into the water ; he had sunk and again risen, when Patrick Browne, who happened to be riding by, plunged fearlessly from a height of 16 feet, swam upwards of 100 yards, and at the imminent peril of his own life succeeded in catching the boy and conveying him to the boat, and after a severe struggle with the flood he brought him to the shore in safety. What renders this circumstance the more praiseworthy is, that Browne was labouring under the effects of a recent fracture of the leg. This is the fifth person who has been rescued by this intrepid individual from a watery grave within the last six years.

T. SAUMAREZ, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the evening of the 31st of March 1851, while under weigh, a man named Sullivan fell overboard off Sierra Leone. Lieutenant Saumarez, of H.M.S. "Volcano," who was in the gun-room at the time, on the alarm being given, instantly rushed on deck, jumped overboard, and succeeded after much difficulty in rescuing him. Lieutenant Saumarez has, in several instances, displayed similar acts of bravery in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures.

C. LOXTON.

On the 26th of August 1851, while H.M. brig "Rollo" was proceeding into the Dover Roads, at a distance of six miles from shore, and going at the rate of four knots, with studding-sails set on both sides, a naval apprentice, in descending from the main rigging, accidentally fell overboard, when Charles Loxton, a sail-maker's mate, gallantly jumped overboard and succeeded in reaching, and, after severe exertions swam with him to the line of the patent log, which was towing astern ; he continued to hold the boy with cool presence of mind until assistance arrived. The crew being at breakfast, a quarter of an hour elapsed before the ship was rounded-to and a boat lowered, and when hauled in Loxton was completely exhausted.

F. SKEAD AND J. W. LAMBE.

On the afternoon of the 5th of February 1852, a gallant act was performed by two officers of H.M.S. "Trafalgar," off Malta ; the ship at the time was going through a heavy sea. Mr. Sheepshanks, a cadet, having lost his balance, fell from the upper stern gallery into the sea ; the alarm was instantly given, when the second master, Skead, plunged from the gun-room port, and picking up a chair that had been thrown overboard, he swam towards the drowning lad. On his approach the boy, exhausted, gave a scream and sank, but quickly rising, Mr. Skead was enabled to push the chair within his grasp, and throwing himself on his back, he continued to support him till assistance arrived. Mr. Lambe, midshipman, in the meantime jumped from the poop, a leap of upwards of 40 feet ; he ultimately succeeded in saving his little messmate, and Mr. Skead, who, from his great exertions, was taken into the boat in a state of convulsions.

The honorary silver medal was awarded to both claimants.

A. H. GARDNER.

On the 7th of October 1851, at eight P.M., as H.M.S. "Waterwitch" was anchoring at Mouravia, on the west coast of Africa, a boy named Clarke fell overboard out of the fore-rigging. Commander Gardner, though dressed in heavy blanket clothes and thick boots, immediately jumped overboard and saved the boy. There was a strong tide running, and it was perfectly dark. The boy's struggles

were so great, and so much time elapsed before assistance could reach them, owing to the sailors being aloft furling sails, that they were both in the act of sinking, and Captain Gardner was taken up almost lifeless.

F. PYNE.

On the 26th of December 1851, at Lisbon, a seaman, named Edward Clements, let go his hold on the main yard, and fell with a fearful crash on the lower port deck, and from thence overboard. Mr. Frederick Pyne, mate of the upper deck, immediately sprang from the starboard gangway after him, and swam to his assistance, but having on the whole of his uniform had great difficulty in keeping Clements up. The only boat near was Captain Halstead's gig, which was on the port side. He sank twice, the poor fellow he supported being so heavy from the effects of the fall. Captain Caldwell, seeing the danger of both officer and man, plunged in to their aid, and by this time the dingy and Captain Halstead's gig rescued them from their perilous situation. This is the third instance in which Mr. Pyne has been the means of rescuing a fellow-creature under similar circumstances.

MR. FOOTE, A.S.

On the evening of the 7th of March 1852, at Ithaca, a soldier named Bidwell, of the 41st regiment, in a state of intoxication fell into the water, when Mr. Assistant-Storekeeper Foote, of the Commissariat Department, at the imminent risk of his life, gallantly dived into the sea a depth of three fathoms, and rescued the body before life was quite extinct. Although every effort was made to restore animation it was without success.

J. WARD.

On the coast of Africa, the 28th of May 1851, W. M'Carthy, a seaman belonging to H.M.S. "Gladiator," fell from the fore-sponson overboard. Mr. Ward, boatswain, without a moment's hesitation, gallantly plunged after him, and although the ship was going at the rate of nine knots an hour, succeeded in holding him above water until assistance arrived; this making the ninth person Mr. Ward, by his intrepidity, has rescued.

MR. SULLIVAN, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 29th of May 1852, four days after the departure of H.M.S. "Megæra" from St. Vincent, an act of great daring was performed. The ship was going seven knots through the water, when William Tizzard, captain of the fore-top, in the performance of his duty, unfortunately fell overboard from the main-yard. Mr. Sullivan, midshipman of H.M.S. "Megæra," with all his clothes on, immediately jumped from the poop, a height of twenty feet, into the sea, and happily succeeded in seizing the man, who could not swim, conveyed him to a life-buoy, and kept him above water until they were both secured by the ship's boat.

REV. J. O'REILLY.

At Paul's Wharf, on Saturday, June 12, 1852, a humane and courageous act was performed by the Rev. James O'Reilly. One of the passengers in a river steam-boat, named Mr. Jesse Oldfield, had fallen into the Thames in attempting to jump from the pier on to the boat; he rose twice without the power of making an effort to grasp the life-buoy that had been thrown to his assistance, and being fast carried down by the tide, Mr. O'Reilly immediately leaped overboard, and fortunately held the man up until assistance arrived, when both were rescued from their perilous situation.

H. CAMPBELL.

On the 23d of June 1852, at Sea View, Isle of Wight, the following melancholy and painful occurrence took place, in which three persons met an untimely end, and which also gave rise to the noble and daring courage of one of the survivors. Master Herbert Campbell, with five others, took a pleasure boat, and after sailing about for some time, and when at a distance of about a mile and a half from shore, the weather proving squally, they determined on returning, and on the boat's head being put to the wind, they were all suddenly precipitated into the sea. Master Herbert Campbell (aged twelve), with heroic courage, swam with his younger brother on his back nearly a mile towards the shore, when they were fortunately picked up by a boat that had put off to their rescue.

H. G. BOWDEN.

On the 21st of June 1852, a young gentleman was rowing on the river Thames, near Eton, and in attempting to get out of the way of an eight-oared boat which was rowing down the stream at a rapid pace, he turned too suddenly round and was capsized. Being unable to swim, he immediately sank. On his rising, the rapid current carried him into deep water, and he would have been drowned had it not been for an Eton boy named Henry G. Bowden, who was passing at the time, and seeing the danger of the young gentleman, he, without waiting to strip off his clothes, plunged into the river and succeeded in bringing him to shore ; and looking upon the matter as a simple occurrence coolly walked home, changed his clothes, and thought nothing more of the circumstance ; and no doubt this gallant act would never have been mentioned afterwards, had it not been by the young gentleman who was thus saved.

H. POPE.

On the 15th of July 1852, a little boy accidentally fell into the Paddington Canal, and his sister, aged five, in attempting to pull him out fell in also, when Henry Pope, boy of H.M.S. "Impregnable," who was fishing at the time, gallantly plunged into the water from the opposite side of the canal, swam to the spot, and after much difficulty rescued them. Had it not been for Pope's prompt and energetic exertions they must have been drowned, as there was no one near the spot at the time of the accident.

G. WEBBER.

On the 1st of August 1852, an Excise officer, named George Lowe, a heavy powerful man, while bathing in the Bristol Channel, near Watchett, was carried by a current out of his depth. George Webber, aged eighteen, was also bathing, and perceiving the danger of Lowe, who had sunk, he swam to the spot and seized his wrist, but Lowe dragged him under water. As soon, however, as Webber could disengage himself and recover breath, he again approached the drowning man, who caught him a second time by the leg, and so much exhausted by his attempt to release himself from the grasp of Lowe as to be scarcely able

to reach the shore. No sooner had he rested a few seconds and regained his presence of mind, than in an agony he deplored his inability to save his fellow-creature ; but on being urged to try once more by those on shore, he plunged a third time into the sea, followed the current beyond the spot of their last struggle, and providentially succeeded in finding the now insensible body, and dragging it by the hair to the shore.

J. HEARN.

At sunset, on the 22d of August 1852, a cot was upset on the river Suir ; one woman was drowned, four others clung to the little boat : their cries for assistance attracted the notice of James Hearn, who immediately swam to the spot. As he reached the boat two of them (women) dropped off exhausted ; he seized them both, and by the most admirable courage and presence of mind settled them so that each of the other two men, by passing their arms over the keel of the boat, were able to support each other. Hearn then swam to the shore, pushing the boat before him. As he neared the beach a cot put off to their assistance, and one of the women in attempting to grasp it missed her aim and sank. Hearn again showed his brave and humane conduct by diving and picking her up, and ultimately rescued them all. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant marked his approbation of Hearn's brave conduct by a donation of £10.

About five years since, Hearn rescued another individual near the same spot.

W. H. M. DOUGALL, CAPTAIN, R.N.

At Dundee, on the 3d of August 1852, a boy named Swadle, while bathing, was carried out of his depth into an eddy, where he was rapidly sinking. So soon, however, as his danger was perceived, Captain William Heriot M. Dougall, R.N., who had just landed from the "Fife" steamer, without a moment's hesitation, at once gallantly leaped from the pier, a height of about fifteen feet, into the water, and having with great difficulty reached the spot, got hold of the boy, and swam with him in his arms to the shore. The boy must have perished had it not been for the timely aid of Captain Dougall.

E. B. REEVES.

On the afternoon of the 21st of August 1852, off Malta, a seaman engaged in painting the outside of the ship, which was going five knots an hour through the water, all plain sail, missed his footing and fell overboard, when Edward B. Reeves, quartermaster of H.M.S. "Bellerophon," without waiting to strip, jumped from the lower deck port, swam to his assistance, and succeeded with much difficulty in keeping him up until a boat reached them, at which time the man was completely exhausted and in the act of sinking, having no knowledge of swimming or of supporting himself while in the water, and would inevitably have been drowned had it not been for the gallant and prompt assistance of quartermaster Reeves.

V. E. JAMES AND J. QUINTIN.

At St. Servan, near St. Malo, France, on the morning of the 1st of September 1852, Mrs. Colonel Baldock accompanied her two daughters to bathe in the sea near the Casino, when a returning wave carried both of them far out of their depth. The eldest, with great presence of mind, threw herself on her back and floated, but the youngest, after struggling some time, disappeared under the water, at a distance of about forty yards from shore. Mrs. Baldock's cries for assistance were heard by a young man named Victor Edward James, who, without a moment's hesitation, ran down to the beach, and ascertaining the direction in which she was last seen, he threw himself into the sea with his clothes on, and swimming to the spot happily succeeded in bringing her to the surface after she had for the last time sunk. Miss Baldock, however, seized James and dragged him under water, and would have perished but for the courage and humanity of Joseph Quintin, who although too late to render aid at first, and perceiving their danger, plunged into the sea, swam to their assistance, and after great difficulty brought both to shore.

J. W. TARLETON, COMMANDER, R.N.

On Saturday morning, the 2d of October 1852, a seaman, whilst employed in painting the ship at Rangoon, missed his footing and fell overboard, and not being able to swim, would inevitably have been drowned but for the intrepid and gallant

conduct of Commander Tarleton, R.N., of H.M.S. "Fox," who instantly jumped from his cabin window and succeeded in saving the poor fellow from a watery grave.

This is the second instance in which Commander Tarleton has been awarded the honorary silver medal of this Society for a similar act of bravery.

J. R. WARD, COMMANDER, R.N.

On the 8th of November 1852, a female, in a fit of derangement, threw herself from the quay into the river at Stockton-on-Tees, and would have been drowned but for the gallant and humane conduct of Commander J. R. Ward, R.N., who immediately threw off his great-coat, jumped into the water, a height of nine feet, and swam to the woman, who lay motionless, and drifting down with the tide with her face under water. Captain Ward succeeded in holding her head above the surface, and swimming towards the quay-wall obtained a footing, from whence they were rescued by a boat and conveyed to shore.

J. L. CREAK.

On the 7th of May 1852, as Miss Wilkins was proceeding along the jetty, in order to get into a boat, she slipped and fell backwards on the east side, and fell into deep water. Mr. John Lee Creak, of the Baths, Brighton, on hearing the alarm, immediately ran to the spot, and plunged into the sea, without removing his clothes. Upon rising to the surface of the water, Mr. Creak saw a part of a female's dress near him, and again diving succeeded in grasping the arm and raising her head above water, and with the assistance of John Beard, succeeded in bringing her in safety to the beach. The depth of water into which Miss Wilkins fell was upwards of seven feet, and her life would have been lost but for the exertions of Mr. Creak, as she was being carried out to sea by the tide.

On former occasions Mr. Creak has been the means of saving the lives of several persons, whom he afterwards brought to his baths, and rendered skilful assistance for their recovery.

W. BENCRAFT.

On the night of the 13th October 1852, a carpenter named Higson, employed at the Company's Docks, New Harbour, Singa-

pore, in passing from the jetty, alongside of which the P. and O. Company's steamer "Chusan," was lying, fell into the sea. Immediately a cry was heard on board the steamer of "A man overboard;" and Benfield, a steward, who had been suffering from illness for some days past, at once jumped into the water to the rescue. The first officer, Mr. Bencraft, who was in his cabin, on hearing the cry, immediately came out, and having fastened a rope to his body, threw himself into the sea to assist, and swam towards the spot where he heard the splashing in the water. The tide was running very strong at the time, and having reached to the extent of the rope, he was obliged to unfasten it and trust to himself. He shortly after gained the spot, where the two men were apparently clasping each other; he caught hold of the nearest, and all three went down together. On coming up, he still retained his hold, until he heard a boat pulling towards them, which he hailed, as the night was dark, and it might have passed them. On the boat coming up, Higson and himself were both rescued, but Benfield could not be seen.

This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Bencraft has exerted himself in a similar manner.

J. JORDAN.

On the 23d December 1852, as Lieut. Carpenter, R.A., was skating on the river St. Lawrence, near Montreal, he incautiously went upon some ice that had been formed only that morning, and broke through it. He supported himself on the ice for nearly two minutes, when John Jordan, a Canadian ferryman, ran towards him, but before he reached the place, the ice broke with him, and fortunately only one leg went in; he threw himself on his face, and approached near enough to Lieut. Carpenter to throw him his long winter sash, worn by Canadians round their waist, and which Lieut. Carpenter held with his mouth and right hand. In the meantime a rope had been brought from the artillery barracks which was thrown to Jordan, and when he had got tight hold of it, they were both relieved from their perilous situations.

H. GRIERSON, CAPTAIN, 15TH REGIMENT.

On Saturday, the 29th of January 1853, a young lad, aged fourteen, named Patrick Kelly, went to slide over a pool situate near the town of Mullingar; he incautiously approached too near

the spring, where, the ice being thin and weak, it suddenly gave way, and precipitating him into the deepest portion of the pond, and where the water was considerably beyond his depth. Rising to the surface he continued to catch hold of the table ice; but either through fright or cold, or both combined, he made no further efforts to extricate himself. Fortunately, at this juncture, Capt. Henry Grierson, 15th Regiment, who was coming from the barracks, seeing the commotion about the pond, rushed down, and perceiving the perilous position of the boy, boldly and at once plunged into the water, broke up the ice in his immediate vicinity, severely lacerating his hands in his efforts, and, after considerable danger and difficulty, succeeded in dragging him on shore in all but an exhausted condition. Not content with doing things by halves, he did not stop even here, but had him at once conveyed to a neighbouring house, wrapped up in blankets, and restoratives applied; wasting not even a thought on his own dripping condition and bleeding hands until he had the satisfaction of knowing that, under Divine Providence, he had been the means of not only preserving a fellow-creature from a sudden and violent death, but also a decent and worthy family from affliction and mourning.

R. W. DAVIES, LIEUTENANT, 3D W.I. REGIMENT.

On the 3d of November 1852, a private soldier, named George M'Donald, belonging to the 3d W.I. Regiment, missed his footing, in endeavouring to ford the river Rio Grande, at Port Antonio, Jamaica, and was swept into deep water by the force of the current; when Lieut. R. W. Davies of that regiment, who was riding by at the time, jumped off his horse, and gallantly plunged into the current, and with great difficulty rescued him, although running a great risk at the time, on account of the danger of coming in contact with the timber floating down the river, which was unusually high at the time.

J. F. MILLER.

On the night of the 5th of March 1853, as the "Onyx" and "Princess Alice," Government mail steam-packets, were lying alongside the tidal quay, in Dover harbour, a lady named Mrs. Cathala, mistaking her way to the gangway stage, walked through the bow port, and fell overboard. At this critical moment, Mr. Miller, 3d class engineer on board the "Princess Alice," sprang

into the water, and caught the lady before she had time to sink, whom he sustained by swimming, till a rope was thrown to him from the "Onyx," by means of which he, with great exertions, owing to the united weight of himself and her whom he was rescuing, and the tide setting strong out of the port, succeeded in preserving her till they both were got hold of and pulled on board by the crew of the "Onyx."

D. ROSS AND G. MUNRO.

On the 25th of February 1853, Master Hercules Ross, accompanied by a lad named Allan Stewart, his gillie, started in a punt to shoot wild ducks on the ice in the centre of an estuary, at the upper part of the Devnort Firth. When they were about the centre, the ice unexpectedly broke up, owing to a high stream-tide and thaw. It closed on the punt and crushed it to pieces, and they were left in the water amongst broken masses of floating ice. When the crash came, Hercules Ross found that Allan Stewart had lost all presence of mind, and had neglected to secure his pair of sculls; he, however, stuck by the drowning boy, put one of his own sculls under him, and eventually they managed to get on to a piece of ice, and remained there for three hours, drifting about the middle of the estuary. When Donald Ross and George Munro were made aware of their danger, they, without a moment's hesitation, went off in a rotten old cobbie; they were in very great danger, as the planks of the old boat were crushed, but they gallantly persevered; and, after battling with the ice for an hour and a half, at last reached and rescued both the boys.

A. HANDSCOMB.

On Saturday, April 30th, 1853, a poor lad named Dugley, of Reigate, accidentally fell into a well thirty-seven feet deep and containing six feet of water, and would have been drowned but for the courageous and intrepid conduct of a young man named Aquilla Handscomb, who, on rushing up to the scene, instantly slid down the rope, and taking the lad out of the water and holding him (notwithstanding his hands were much lacerated, and causing him pain) by stretching his feet from side to side until a pail was fastened strong enough to hold them, and lowered down the well; they were both drawn up to the surface. This is the third time Aquilla Handscomb has saved life in a similar manner;

once having descended another well and rescued a boy ; and on another occasion he saved a boy out of a pond, both on the Duke of Bedford's estate.

W. H. JONES.

On the 18th of May 1853, a child named John Gadsden, aged four years, accidentally fell into the Regent's Canal, when Mr. W. H. Jones, a gentleman residing near the spot, gallantly plunged in at the opposite side of the canal, without divesting himself of his clothes, swam to the spot, and after much difficulty, owing to the sides of the canal being bricked up as it approaches the Maida Hill tunnel to considerable distance, rescued him ; and he only was extricated himself by the assistance of some one out of the crowd that had by this time assembled.

REV. H. G. KINNEAR.

At Ware, Hertfordshire, on the evening of the 25th May 1853, a humane and courageous act was performed by the Rev. H. G. Kinnear, one of the curates of Ware. A boy named Alfred Parnall, had fallen into the river Lea, at the Ware Mill-Lock, while fishing, when Mr. Kinnear, who was fortunately taking a walk on the bank of the river, hastened to the spot, and seeing the perilous position of the boy, whose hair only was in sight, and men engaged with poles endeavouring to pull him out, though in fact pushing him under the water, instantly took off his coat and dropped into the lock, a depth of at least eight or nine feet from the water-mill, and succeeded in getting hold of the child, apparently dead ; and Mr. Kinnear, with the dead weight of the child pressing him down, found it impossible to swim a sufficient distance to reach a low bank, and the water-walls being hopelessly above him, when the lock-keeper fortunately brought a ladder and descended sufficiently near to Mr. Kinnear to take the boy out of his arms. A rope was then let down by the men on the bank, and with this assistance Mr. Kinnear was released from his perilous situation. This is not the first time Mr. Kinnear has risked his life to save a child from drowning.

J. THOMPSON, LANCE-CORPORAL, 1ST W.I. REGIMENT.

On Saturday, the 25th of June 1853, Master John Trew, aged thirteen, son of Archdeacon Trew, whilst bathing in the harbour

at Nassau, Bahamas, and learning to swim, under the direction of another boy less robust than himself, suddenly found himself sinking, and being obliged to relinquish the hold of his companion, who was unable any longer to sustain the weight of Master Trew, was in danger of perishing himself. Master Trew, immediately on being cast off, after a brief struggle in the water, went down and speedily descended to the bottom. At this critical moment, Ensign Anderson, of H.M. 1st W.I. Regiment, who was in a row-boat at some distance from shore, observing a person struggling in the water and suddenly disappear, instantly pulled to the spot, when lance-corporal James Thompson (a black soldier) of his regiment, who was in the boat with him, having carefully kept his eye on the spot where the boy sank, on reaching it, saw his body at the bottom, and in a moment sprang overboard, dived, and brought him to the surface.

D. KEANE.

On the 29th of June 1853, as the boys of the Waterford Union were bathing in the river Suir, near Waterford, one of them, named John Shanahan, became exhausted and sank to the bottom of the water, where it is nearly twenty feet deep, and where the bed of the river inclines much from the shore towards the centre, and would have certainly been drowned but for the intrepid conduct of David Keane, aged fifteen, who, seeing his danger, instantly swam to his assistance, and going round him once or twice for a favourable opportunity of catching hold of him in such a manner as that he (Shanahan) could not grasp him, then took him by the arm, and succeeded with great difficulty in bringing him in safety to the shore.

W. ELLERAY.

On Monday, the 18th July 1853, while some children were playing on the margin of the river Greta, near Keswick, a little boy named Frederick Hogarth Gray, fell in and was carried down the stream at a rapid rate. An alarm was immediately made, when several people rushed to the place, but nothing was to be seen of the little sufferer, when Mr. W. Elleray, with much presence of mind, ran along the bank of the river for about 300 yards below the place where the child had fallen in, where he caught a glimpse of the child's clothes, and immediately plunged in, although the

bed of the river is staked (for the purpose of preventing poaching), and each stake has a number of hooks attached to it; he succeeded in reaching him after a few bold strokes, and without the least signs of life in the child, and his own strength being nearly exhausted, it was with great difficulty that he reached the edge of the river, and ran with the child in his arms to his own house, and sent for the doctor, who succeeded in restoring animation, although it is supposed the child was immersed nearly eight minutes.

R. KEAST.

On the 27th July 1853, while lying in Plymouth Sound, a seaman named Gustavus Meredith, belonging to H.M.S. "Queen," fell from the main rigging overboard; in falling he struck against the gangway of the entering port sentry, and against one of the lower deck ports, which stunned him so much that he fell into the water in a state of unconsciousness, and was rapidly sinking, when Richard Keast, boatswain's mate, sprang through a lower deck port, swam to his assistance, and saved him.

This is not the first occasion in which this petty officer has been mainly instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures.

A. W. WAINEWRIGHT.

On the evening of the 3d August 1853, two young gentlemen named Armstrong, and Mr. A. Wainewright, aged seventeen, took a boat and rowed down the canal of the river Exe, near Exeter; and on their return the elder Armstrong, having taken his seat near the bow, got up hastily to change it, and thus overbalanced the boat, and all three were precipitated into the water, which was fourteen feet deep. Mr. Wainewright immediately swam on shore, when, turning round, he saw his two companions, in endeavouring to cling to the boat, turn it right over, so that the youngest Armstrong was taken down under it, while the elder was struggling to get hold of it again. Mr. Wainewright then, without waiting to take off his coat, gallantly plunged in, swam to their assistance, seized the youngest by the arm, who was just going down a third time, and swam ashore with him in a state of complete insensibility. By this time the elder brother was nearly exhausted still trying to hold on, but the boat kept turning with his great

weight (his height being upwards of six feet), and so ducking him continually, when Mr. Wainwright again plunged into the canal to his rescue, and seized him, but his size and weight, and Mr. Wainwright's exhaustion, were such, that all he could do was to drag him into shallow water, when Mr. Wainwright, getting upon his feet, continued dragging him till he got him safely to the bank.

W. N. TINLEY, CAPTAIN 39TH REGIMENT.

At Cork, on the morning of 9th August 1853, Captain W. N. Tinley, 39th Regiment, was going out to bathe in Cork harbour, when, shortly after passing the barracks, he saw a man in the water struggling for his life; he immediately ran down to the rock, and jumped into the water, which was ten feet deep, and swam to his assistance, and succeeded in catching him by the hair of his head, raised him out of the water, and put his arm round his, and succeeded in bringing him to the rock, where some of the men from the guard-room assisted in taking him out of the water. The man proved to be a private soldier of Captain Tinley's regiment.

J. F. MOREL.

On the night of 10th July 1853, on the arrival of the French mail-packet, "*Passe Partout*," in Dover harbour, a young lady's maid, passenger by the said packet from Calais to Dover, accidentally fell overboard into the harbour, and in all probability must have been drowned, had it not been for the heroic and praiseworthy conduct of Jean Felix Morel, a quartermaster on board the "*Passe Partout*" mail packet, who jumped overboard, at the risk of his own life, and rescued her from the water, and safely landed her on the quay.

J. BETTS.

At Hastings, on the 5th September 1853, a boy named George Moore, belonging to Battle Union, was bathing off the east Groyne, and was washed off the rocks by the surf into deep water, and must have been drowned; when John Betts, who was standing on the beach, seeing the danger of the boy, gallantly jumped into the sea with his clothes on, and swam twenty yards to the spot where the boy went down. On reaching it he dived, and having caught him by the hair of his head, brought him to the surface,

and afterwards to shore, in one arm, and swimming with the other. It appears that, during the last seven years, John Betts has been the means of saving, in the neighbourhood of Hastings, no less than ten persons from a watery grave.

F. SEMPLE.

On the 2d of November 1853, Mr. F. Semple being on board H.M.S. "Victory," for the purpose of passing an examination qualifying him for the rank of a lieutenant, he was awaiting his turn, when a boat's crew, from bad management and want of presence of mind on the part of the occupants, upset alongside, and imagining that he could be of some use (a woman being among them, who proved to be the wife of a marine), he went overboard from the bottom of the accommodation ladder, and caught the woman by the hair with one hand, and succeeded in holding on to a rope with the other, until they were at last hauled on board and duly taken care of. Mr. Semple would not have acted as he did, but from the strong tide that was running at the time, he fancied that unless one possessed perfect confidence, they must inevitably go down ; but with him, of course, it was very different, for from practice he was perfectly at home in the water, and therefore he did not consider that he had done anything more than his duty in aiding a fellow-creature in the time of need.

T. HUGHES.

At Holyhead, on the evening of the 5th November 1853, a woman, named Mary Edwards, and child, accidentally fell from the jetty into the sea, and must have been drowned, but for the praiseworthy conduct of Thomas Hughes, third mate of the City of Dublin steam packet "Eblana," who, while on board attending to his duty, heard the cry ; he immediately jumped overboard, and succeeded in getting hold of the woman and bringing her to the surface. She at that time had lost the child, who had sunk ; he dived down after it, and held it up by his teeth, while he adjusted a rope round the body of the poor woman, who was then hauled up by persons on the jetty, and afterwards brought up the child himself, with the assistance of another rope which was thrown to him. The woman and child were taken to the house of Mr. Williams, the harbour-master, where medical aid was immediately procured, and proved successful in both cases.

It also appears that Thomas Hughes had on former occasions saved four individuals from drowning.

E. J. BROOKS, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 13th October 1853, a boy named Jardine, belonging to H.M.S. "Vengeance," fell overboard off Tenedos, near Constantinople, and not being able to swim, and a strong current running at the time, must have been drowned had it not been for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Mr. E. J. Brooks, midshipman, who was reading in the gun-room, but on hearing a cry immediately jumped out of the quarter port, swam to his assistance, and laid hold of him ; and the moment he found somebody touch him he grabbed at Mr. Brooks's arm, and thereby would have prevented his keeping him above water much longer had he not managed to reach a boat astern of the ship, when both were hauled into the boat, the boy being quite insensible.

H. SIMMONS.

At Valparaiso, on the 2d September 1853, Quartermaster James Loring, of H.M.S. "Nereus," fell overboard from the fore-top, striking against the fore-channel in his fall and breaking his thigh, and must inevitably have been drowned, as he had twice sunk, but for the gallant and intrepid conduct displayed by Henry Simmons, boatswain's mate, who jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and rescued him.

T. WADD.

On the 31st December 1853, a boy named George Worrall, whilst skating in one of the ponds in Darlington Park, Northampton, fell into the water where the depth is very considerable. The poor boy struggled for some time, endeavouring to save himself by taking hold of the edge of the ice, and so raising himself up ; but the ice breaking he was again plunged into the water in an exhausted state, and sank to the bottom. Meanwhile, an alarm being given, Thomas Wadd, butler of John Reddall, Esq. of Dallington Hall, who had been skating, and was in the act of taking off his skates, ran to the boy's assistance, and seeing the body come up to the surface, as it is supposed for the last time, laid himself flat on the ice, so as to make his weight press equally over a larger space, and thus grasping the clothes of the boy

endeavoured to haul him out of the water. The ice, however, giving way under the efforts used, both were then plunged into the water, the boy's body sinking to the bottom. Thomas Wadd, being a good diver, after some time managed once more to get hold of the boy's clothes and bring him to the surface ; but being exhausted, he found himself quite unable to swim ashore and drag the body with him, hence he was obliged to let it once more sink and swim ashore alone. The poor boy's destruction now seemed certain. But no ! Another of Mr. Reddall's servants, having heard the hue and cry, was seen approaching, and Thomas Wadd told him to bring a rope which happened to be in an adjoining outhouse. This he fastened round his own waist, and giving the end of it to the man on shore, again plunged into the water and dived to the bottom to seek for the poor boy's body ; the water being by this time muddy he had to grope about for some time before he could find it ; at length, having managed to raise it once more to the surface, they were both hauled on shore, he himself being in a very exhausted state, and the boy, to all appearance, dead.

H. SKELTON.

On Tuesday, the 13th December 1853, at the Island of Ascension, a boy named William Coombes, while fishing, was seized with a fit and fell into the sea ; when in the water, and lying at the bottom, his head was observed to be underneath a large projecting cliff, and it therefore required a great deal of exertion to rescue him from such a dangerous situation, when Henry Skelton, a seaman of H.M.S. "Tortoise," who had been employed at work near the spot, heard a noise, ran out and gallantly jumped into the sea, dived, and in a few moments succeeded in rescuing the boy from a watery grave.

W. GREEN.

At Spalding, on Tuesday, the 10th January 1854, as two boys named Robinson, aged ten and twelve years, while sliding on the ice of the river Welland, the ice broke and both of them fell into the water, and had either left hold of the other it is thought they must have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Mr. Green, master of the "Margaret" sloop, who was sitting in the Old Bell Inn at the time ; and on being apprised that two

boys were drowning in the river nearly opposite to where he was, he, with true British ardour, rushed to the spot and plunged into the water, and, at the risk of his own life, was the means of rescuing the youths from a watery grave.

W. SIMKIN.

On the 7th August 1853, in lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$ s., long. $25^{\circ} 44'$ w., William Simkin, third mate of the emigrant ship "Neptune," jumped overboard and swam to the assistance of a female passenger who had thrown herself into the sea. The ship was going at the rate of eight knots an hour, with a stiff breeze, and before she could be brought to and a boat lowered they were both nearly a mile astern, and quite lost sight of, as the sea was running very high. The life-boat was pulled in the direction in which they were last seen, on the top of a wave, with as little delay as possible, and Simkin, with the body of the female (which he had supported for some time, although she pulled him twice under water), was brought back to the ship, Mr. Simkin in the most exhausted state, but the female quite dead.

T. HUDSON.

At Waterford, on the 22d April 1854, a child named John Waugh, nephew of the quartermaster-sergeant of the 89th depot, accidentally fell into the river Suir, and must have perished but for the gallant conduct of Thomas Hudson, mate of the "Camilla" steamship, belonging to the Waterford Company, being in the cabin at the time, and on hearing the cry of "A boy overboard!" came up, and seeing no attempt to save him, instantly jumped overboard, swam to his assistance and rescued him, although there was a strong current running at the time.

C. D. LUCAS, MATE, R.N.

Extract of a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the "Duke of Wellington," off Cronstadt, 28th June 1854 :

Their Lordships will observe in Captain Hall's letter the great courage of Mr. Charles D. Lucas, acting mate on board H.M.S. "Hecla," in taking up a live shell and throwing it overboard, and I trust their Lordships will mark their sense of it by promoting him.

Extract of a despatch from Captain W. H. Hall, commanding H.M.S. "Hecla," referred to by Sir Charles Napier :

With regard to Mr. Lucas, I have the pleasure to report a remarkable instance of coolness and presence of mind in action, he having taken up and thrown overboard a live shell, thrown on board the "Hecla" by the enemy, whilst the fuse was burning.

The foregoing noble and courageous act having been brought under notice of a General Court of the Society, held on the 12th July 1854, the following resolution was passed unanimously :

That the Society's honorary silver medallion be hereby awarded to Lieutenant Charles D. Lucas, R.N., for his gallant, prompt, and intrepid conduct displayed on the 21st ult., in having taken up and thrown overboard a live shell, which had been fired into H.M.S. "Hecla" during the attack on Bomarsund, in the Baltic sea, and was on the point of explosion, as by this cool and courageous act in all probability a great saving of human life was effected.

W. DIXON.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, on Monday, the 5th June 1854, as two boys, Thomas C. Clinton and John Willis, were on the quay watching the steamer "Tynwald" coming into the harbour, they were precipitated over the quay into the sea by the sudden jerk of a hawser which was used in the act of mooring her. They would inevitably have been drowned but for the gallant and prompt assistance of Mr. William Dixon, who, when he saw the boys in the water, instantly jumped over the quay, a height of twelve feet above the water, swam to their assistance, grasped and brought them both to some steps in the vicinity.

A. C. HALLOWES.

On the 10th of July 1854, between Hungerford Pier and Waterloo Bridge, a man named William Merritt accidentally fell overboard from the "Sunbeam" steam-boat, which was on its passage up the river, and the "Blue Bell" steamer was going down the river from Hungerford Pier, and passing at the time, stopped, and persons on board endeavoured, by throwing out a life-buoy, to save the man, but failed, when Mr. Arthur C. Hallowses, one of the passengers, who had hitherto been prevented from jumping after him, was allowed to do so, although a strong ebb tide was

running at the time, and he, taking the life-buoy on his arm, jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him to the side of the vessel, when they were both hauled on board,—this making the third life Mr. Hallowes has saved under similar circumstances.

T. NICKALLS.

On Sunday, the 2d of July 1854, three men became immersed in the Surrey Canal, at its most dangerous part, by the upsetting of a boat, from their being partly inebriated at the time, and no one offered any immediate assistance, until Mr. Tom Nickalls, of Willow Brook Lodge, who was asleep in his room at the time, hearing the cry for help, ran to the spot, jumped into the water up to his waist, and pulled out one man who was within his depth ; he then swam to the other who was in the middle of the canal, and did the same ; but the third individual had disappeared just before his arrival, and on being told that one other person had sunk, he swam out a second time, dived, and in a few seconds appeared holding the insensible man by his coat collar, and brought him safe on shore. Thus were the lives of three persons saved by the intrepid conduct of Mr. Nickalls.

H. ATKINS.

At Sheerness, on the 18th June 1854, James Bligh (private Royal Marines), belonging to H.M.S. "Waterloo," accidentally fell overboard, between two vessels, and would certainly have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Henry Atkins, A.B., who immediately jumped into the sea, swam to his assistance and rescued him : and on the 18th of the following month a boy, named Edward Balkman, accidentally fell from the gangway of the "Waterloo" into the sea, and was being carried away by the tide, when Henry Atkins (captain of the fore-top) immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and was also the providential means of saving him.

M. LOWTHER, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 20th July 1854, Robert Scholfield, a boy belonging to H.M.S. "Illustrious," attempted suicide by jumping overboard at Portsmouth harbour from the gun-room port, and would have been drowned but for the gallant and humane conduct of

Lieutenant Marcus Lowther, R.N., who was in the captain's cabin at the time, and on hearing a splash in the water, ran to the stern gallery, and jumped therefrom, a height of twenty-six feet, swam to his assistance, and succeeded, by diving, in bringing the boy to the surface, and to a boat which was lying astern of the ship.

J. DUCKWORTH.

On the 7th of August 1854, as a police officer, named John Holding, of the Bury division of Lancashire constabulary, was returning from Bury, through Radcliffe, and on the bridge crossing the Irwell, he saw a boy fall into the river ; he immediately took off his belt, and ran round the houses to the bank where the boy had fallen in, and walked into the water after him, not knowing the depth ; he had not gone many yards before he stepped into a deep hole, considerably beyond his depth, and not being able to swim, he sank and rose several times, and both he and the boy were evidently drowning ; when Mr. John Duckworth, landlord of the Swan Inn, who chanced to have left his house to transact some business three or four hundred yards from the place where the boy was immersed, heard the outcry that two persons were drowning, he immediately ran to the spot, and without further hesitation leaped into the water, and seeing that the boy was nearly gone, swam to him first, and carried him across the river, where the people on the other side received him ; he then turned back to look for the police officer, but he had disappeared, and as he could not tell exactly where he had gone down, was some time before he could find him, he at last felt him with his feet, and having moved him, caused him to float a little, and then by diving brought up the body apparently lifeless, he having been under water three minutes. Mr. Duckworth then carried the body into a dye-house, where every means was adopted to restore animation, and with a successful result.

R. H. P. DORAN.

At Fermoy, on the 16th September 1854, Ensign Robert Doran, 50th Regiment, with Ensign Charles Fitzgerald, 49th Regiment, went in a very small birch-bark North American Indian canoe to paddle it on the Blackwater river ; when at a distance from the shore, in very deep water, and the stream running rapidly, the canoe upset, immersing the two young officers into

the water; Ensign Fitzgerald, being totally ignorant of swimming, sank three times, and was almost gone, when Ensign Doran, with the greatest presence of mind, swam to his assistance, and rescued him from a watery grave.

E. THOMAS.

On Friday the 22d September 1854, Joseph Fearn, a superannuated sailor, upwards of eighty years of age, fell over the town quay, at Fowey, into the sea, and, although there were several men on the quay at the time, yet not one of them made the least effort to rescue the poor old man from his perilous situation, when Mr. Edward Thomas, on his arrival, and seeing the danger of the old sailor, immediately threw off part of his clothes, and gallantly plunged into the sea, swam to his assistance, and catching hold of him just as he was sinking for the last time, succeeded in bringing him safely on shore.

REV. R. P. CLEMENGER.

On Tuesday, 21st November 1854, a boy, named Edward Barker, accidentally fell into the Regent's Canal, at Agar Town, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant and humane conduct of the Rev. R. P. Clemenger, M.A., who was making a house-to-house visitation, as incumbent of that district, when his attention was called to the fact that somebody had fallen into the canal. He hastened to the spot, and getting over a high wall on to the towing-path, plunged into the water, and swam towards a moving substance, which he afterwards discovered to be a child, seven years old; he then took hold of it and swam to the opposite shore, where its mother and several persons were assembled, who snatched the boy out of his arms, and began to hold him up by the legs, head downward. Knowing that such treatment was improper, he told them to hold him head upwards, and to carry him home, and as he saw they did not know what to do properly, he resolved to stay with the boy until medical aid should arrive; and having applied remedies which led to his restoration, he was on the point of returning home to divest himself of his wet clothes, when he learnt, for the first time, that the father of the child was still missing, he having plunged into the canal before his arrival to endeavour to rescue his child. Had they told him this when he first picked up the boy, he might,

perhaps, have been able to do something towards saving him also, but as he had been so long in his wet clothes, and cramped with cold, he was obliged, though reluctantly, to run home as fast as he could. However, he saw a barge close to the spot, and men busily engaged in recovering the man's body.

W. TIPPER.

On the 7th of July 1854, two seamen belonging to H.M.S. "Vesuvius," while lying off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, were knocked off the ship's ladder. They were both unable to swim, and had sunk out of sight in the muddy stream, which was fast sweeping them from the ship, when William Tipper, boatswain's mate, immediately jumped overboard, swam to their assistance, and supported them until picked up by a boat.

T. HEELIS.

At sea, on the 9th of May 1854, Thomas Jackson, captain's cook of the ship "Malabar," fell overboard from the starboard fore-chains (evidently in a fit of some nature). The ship was immediately rounded to and both life-buoys cut away, at the same time Mr. Thomas Heelis, third officer, nobly leaped overboard, reached, and swam with one of the life-buoys to the drowning man and succeeded in keeping him afloat until the boat came to pick them both up, and which returned on board with the unfortunate Jackson in a precarious state ; every remedy was, however, immediately put into execution by the ship's surgeon, and he gradually recovered.

REV. E. THURSBY.

At Worcester, on Friday, the 16th of February 1855, a girl, named Mary Ann Nichols, venturing on a part of the river Severn then covered with ice, but which was insecure from an influx of hot water issuing from the City Water Works, became immersed. A crowd quickly gathered, but the ice appearing so unsafe, no one was bold enough to go directly to her aid. A number of coats were then tied together, and with this connecting link a man ventured to approach the girl, but on nearing the danger he retired, and all hope seemed given up of the poor girl's recovery, when the Rev. Walter Thursby, curate of St. John's, Worcester, who a few moments before had skated to the spot, seeing the extremity of the danger, most

heroically dashed forward to her help, but the ice immediately gave way, and he thereby shared the danger of the unfortunate girl, who having twice before sank, was now upheld by the vigorous arm of her deliverer, he still having his skates on. A rope was now obtained and thrown to Mr. Thursby, which he grasped in his teeth, and supporting the girl with one hand, he worked himself to a stronger part of the ice with the other, and there getting a firmer hold of the rope, the two sufferers were, after several attempts, dragged out of their danger. The girl, in a state of insensibility, was conveyed to her home, and has since recovered the shock she underwent.

W. STIRLING, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

The Society's silver medal was awarded by a General Court, in January, and presented at the last festival to Lient. Walter Stirling, now of the Coldstream Guards, late a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Britannia," who, whilst in command of the boats belonging to said vessel, rescued thirty-five lives, under fire of the Cossacks, as shown by the following :—

Extracts from the log of H.M.S. "Britannia." First extract, date November 15th, 1854 :—

"At 4.30 p.m., sent a cutter to the wrecks, and brought off nine men from No. 37 Transport, being one of the transports cast ashore off the Katcha in the hurricane of the 14th instant."

Second extract, date November 16th, 1854 :—

"At daylight sent boats again to the assistance of wrecks, steamers covering them, and brought off twenty-six men."

The cutter above mentioned was commanded by Mr. Walter Stirling, midshipman ; the same boat, under his command, was also employed on the 16th, according to the foregoing second extract ; and in the "Queen's" cutter, employed on the same service, one man was killed, and a shot went through the ensign of that of the "Britannia."

G. STANLEY, R.N.

At Wellington, New Zealand, on the 13th of October 1854, as Mr. George Stanley, master's assistant, H.M.S. "Pandora," was going on shore in the schooner's dingy, accompanied by Commander Byron Drury, the boy Thomas in the act of shoving off the boat fell overboard ; just then a heavy squall came on,

which drove the dingy astern, and with all our exertions we could not have got her up in time to save the boy had not Mr. Stanley in the meanwhile jumped overboard, and supported him until picked up by the whaleboat, which was astern of the schooner. When they were both in the boat we tried to regain the vessel, but the squall was too heavy, so that we were obliged to bear up for the shore.

F. R. RANSOME.

On Saturday, the 27th of January 1855, J. B. Whieldon, Esq., second master of Prince Henry's Grammar School, at Evesham, took with him Emma and Mary Jane, the daughters of J. B. Haynes, Esq., surgeon, of Evesham, to slide upon a pool at the back of a place called Glover's Island, the water being about twenty feet in depth, and the bank very steep and precipitous. Mr. Whieldon and the young ladies had been but a short time on the ice when it suddenly gave way under them, and all three were instantly immersed. Their shrieks brought to the spot Mr. Francis Robert Ransome, third master of the Evesham Grammar School, who, seeing their perilous situation, immediately leaped into the water and succeeded in rescuing the elder young lady first, whom he laid upon the bank, and plunged again into the water, and with considerable difficulty brought the sister to the bank. Mr. Ransome was now so completely exhausted by his exertions and by the intense cold, that for a moment he lay down upon the grass unable to move, when, suddenly recollecting the perilous situation in which Mr. Whieldon was left, he arose to attempt the rescue of that gentleman, and by means of a stick he was enabled to draw him to the bank, and hold his head above water until further assistance arrived, when the whole party were conveyed to their homes, where, by the skill of Mr. Haynes, in a few days they were perfectly well.

G. GUEST.

On the 29th of March 1855, at three o'clock P.M., on the departure of the London steamer from the packet office, Pernases Quay, Cork, a boy, named Daniel M'Cullagh, accidentally fell into the river, when sub-constable George Guest, who was then on the quay on duty, seeing the boy sink, instantly plunged into the water, with his uniform on, and seized the boy as he rose to the

surface and swam with him to a slip, where he brought him safely on shore.

Again, at about eleven o'clock on the same night, the sub-constable (Guest), while in his bed, hearing screams of distress, without waiting to dress himself, ran to the spot, Merchant Quay, when he saw one of his comrades, sub-constable William Hamilton, struggling in the river Suir, endeavouring to save an unfortunate female who had attempted suicide, in a strong current close to one of the arches of St. Patrick's bridge ; he immediately threw off his shirt (which was afterwards stolen), jumped off the quay into the river, a fall of thirteen feet, seized the woman, and kept her, as well as Hamilton (both nearly exhausted) on the surface, until a boat was procured, which brought them all safe to shore.

J. HALL.

On Wednesday, the 13th of July 1855, a boy, named John Bindley, was accidentally pushed into the river Tame, at Tamworth, by another boy, and would inevitably have been drowned, but for the intrepid and humane conduct of John Hall, Esq., Alderman (aged 71), who, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to his assistance, and getting over a high wall with difficulty, his leg having become entangled in some iron pallisades, he let himself down into the water, with all his clothes on, swam to the boy's assistance and succeeded in laying hold of him, and by making a strong effort drew him to the surface, and towards the side of the river, but went underneath from the efforts ; as soon as he recovered himself, he gave him a push, keeping him above water, having been under himself more than once, and became thereby much exhausted ; he called for assistance, and his son, on getting over the wall, was enabled, by holding out a long garden pole to drag the boy to the side, and thus rescued him, Mr. Hall being still in the water, until a boat came to his assistance, and landed him on his own premises.

R. MASON.

On the 13th of July 1855, Alfred Brasier was, with another youth, bathing near a place called Tumbling Bay, near Guildford, and was carried by the stream into a hole nine feet deep ; the other lad in trying to rescue him fell in also, but after struggling some time he managed to get out and called for help. Mr.

Robert Mason, jun., who was at work near the spot, heard the cries for help ; he was obliged to first cross the river before he could get to the hole, he therefore plunged in with his clothes on, and having gained the other side, he ran some distance and again plunged in and dived to the bottom of the hole, and so succeeded in rescuing him. This makes the fifth person that Mr. Mason has saved under similar circumstances.

CAPTAIN W. S. PENGELLEY, R.M.L.I., AND E. N. B. PORTMAN,
MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 1st of July 1855, at Barro Sound, in the Baltic, Mr. Hardy M'Hardy, naval cadet of H.M.S. "Colossus," accidentally fell overboard from the mizen rigging, and sank, but on his returning to the surface, Captain Pengelley, of the Royal Marines, who had taken off his coat, and awaited, in the after part of the main chains, his rising, jumped in two or three yards within reach of the drowning boy, and being joined Mr. E. N. B. Portman, a midshipman of the same vessel, who had likewise jumped overboard, they both supported him until a boat was lowered to their assistance and rescued them all. Had it not been for the praiseworthy conduct of these two officers, the boy must have sunk before the boat reached him, as he was, from his heavy wet clothes and great exhaustion, unable to swim to the life-buoy.

W. H. WILKES.

At Worcester, on the 29th July 1855, an unfortunate female threw herself into the river Severn. A great crowd instantly rushed to the bank, and, as her clothes buoyed her up, she floated down the stream for several yards in sight of the whole mob, no one making the least effort to save her, until, at last, Mr. W. H. Wilkes, jun., seeing that she was rapidly sinking, pulled off his coat and gallantly jumped into the stream, and, with great judgment, swam out some distance until he got the woman between himself and the bank ; he then supported her head and shoulders with his hands whilst swimming with his feet, and pushed her along to the shore, not giving her any opportunity to grasp him, and so endanger the safety of both. The river on the evening in question was much swollen by heavy rains, and at the spot where the girl threw herself in was fifteen feet.

O. DOBBIN.

On Saturday evening, 4th of August 1855, a man, named Michael Hogan, got beyond his depth while bathing in the water at Blackrock, Galway, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned had it not been for the gallant and humane conduct of Mr. Oliver Dobbin, cashier of the Bank of Ireland, whose attention was attracted to the perilous situation of the drowning man; he, without hesitation, plunged in, swam to his assistance, holding him up with one hand and swimming with the other until nearly exhausted, when he propelled the body before him until he gained footing, and eventually was assisted on shore by the Rev. John Lewis, who had waded to the spot.

G. GALLAGHER.

On the 24th of July 1855, a boy named Simpson, belonging to H.M.S. "Buzzard," was accidentally washed overboard from the sponson into the sea, off Greytown, in the Gulf of Mexico; a heavy sea and strong current running, and a gale blowing at the time, he must have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of George Gallagher, boatswain's mate of the same vessel, who immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance—although there are numerous sharks which infest the anchorage where the accident took place—supported him for a considerable time, until they were picked up by the boat at a great distance from the vessel.

J. R. WOODRUFF, COMMANDER, R.N.

At Gibraltar, on the 3d of September 1855, as the "Thames" transport had finished coaling and was hauling off from the New Mole, a passenger named John Bowen, whilst endeavouring to get on to the sponson, being intoxicated, fell overboard, striking his head on the side of the quay; he became insensible, and must have been drowned but for the intrepid and humane conduct of Commander J. R. Woodruff, aged sixty-five (Admiralty agent), who immediately jumped overboard, made a rope fast round the man, and thus rescued him.

C. F. WALKER, MIDSHIPMAN.

Off Sebastopol, on the 16th of September 1855. A seaman, named Richard Cullis, belonging to H.M.S. "London," was in the

launch moored astern of that vessel, and in climbing out of her by means of the bull rope, finding himself unable, in consequence of weakness, resulting from illness (and it blowing hard at the time), to get on board, went down the rope again to get into the boat, but she had gone so far astern that he was unable to do so, nor was he able to keep himself above the sea which was breaking over him, when Mr. Charles F. Walker, midshipman, being in the gun-room at the time, and who had seen the state of exhaustion to which the man was reduced, flung his jacket off, and in the most gallant manner plunged into the sea, and having swum to the launch, with great difficulty and risk to himself, from the violence of the sea, and the circumstance of every other boat having been hoisted up for security, Mr. Walker got hold of the man, and supported him until the launch was hauled up, both being quite exhausted, and the seaman nearly insensible.

S. WELCH.

On the night of the 1st of October 1855, Mr. Thomas Foal, boatswain serving in H.M. gunboat "Snapper," accidentally fell overboard (the night being dark) into the sea, off Nargen, in the Baltic, and must have been drowned, as he was sinking rapidly, but for the courageous and humane conduct of Samuel Welch, A.B., who jumped overboard, and, by diving, brought Mr. Foal to the surface, and he was then taken on board. This is not the first time that Samuel Welch has saved lives by rescuing men from drowning.

J. C. W. ELLIS.

Peter M. Clark, one of a boat's crew, who had rowed down to Ely, and had returned as far as the Bottisham Locks, and were waiting there until the eight-oar should be punted through. Being deceived by the darkness of the night, and the river exceedingly swollen by the late rains, and the weakness of his sight, one of the crew missed his footing and fell into the lock ; the gates were open, and he, being unable to swim, was carried down some considerable distance by the rapid current, sinking and rising several times. He had sunk for what most probably would have been the last time, and was beginning to feel dull and languid, when he seemed to strike against something, and immediately afterwards rose to the surface. He then found that some one was supporting him ;

this was Mr. John C. W. Ellis, coxswain of the boat, who had caught him by the jersey. He kept his head above water until they reached the boat, by means of which they were brought to land. He could not possibly have escaped being drowned had not Mr. Ellis rescued him by diving, under circumstances the most trying, arising from the extreme darkness of the night, the depth and rapidity of the current, besides his having two thick coats on.

J. TIMOTHY.

At Menai Bridge, on the 28th November 1856, previous to the sailing of the Liverpool steamer, an aged female, who has for many years supplied cakes to the passengers, accidentally fell over the stage into the sea, in the presence of crowds of people; but no one attempted to rescue her—the weather being very cold, with frost and snow—until Mr. John Timothy, aged seventeen, who did not see her fall, but was attracted by the cries of the people, immediately jumped in with all his clothes on, swam to her assistance, and supported her in the water until they were drifted by the current, which was running strongly at the time, to one of the mooring-chains of the stage, to which with the woman he clung until the boat came and rescued them from their perilous situation.

H. BONNER.

At Boston Haven, Lincolnshire, on the 24th of November 1856, a boy, named William Gilliatt, accidentally fell from a wall, a height of thirty feet, into the water, fourteen feet deep, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the intrepid conduct of Mr. Henry Bonner, licensed victualler, of Boston, who on hearing the alarm hastened to the spot and gallantly plunged in to his assistance. The night being dark and a strong tide running at the time, he with great difficulty and risk rescued him. This made the eleventh life Mr. Bonner has saved under similar circumstances.

G. GRIFFIN.

Yesterday, being in tow of H.M.S. "Highflyer," H.M. gun-boat "Plover" being also in tow of the same vessel, one on each quarter, running down the north-east trades, going six and a half knots per hour. At half-past eight o'clock P.M. a man was observed to fall from one of the "Highflyer's" after guns into

the sea, but no one from the "Highflyer" saw him. He passed, floating on his back, and one of the life-buoys was thrown towards him ; the men on deck loudly hailed him to swim for it, but apparently were not heard, when George Griffin gallantly sprang overboard with the intention of taking the life-buoy to him. The "Highflyer" was hailed to say a man was overboard, and a boat lowered from the vessel and the "Plover" at the same instant, the vessels still going very fast through the water, and both man and buoy being out of sight from the low deck. The "Highflyer" took in her studding-sails and was brought to the wind and hove-to. They anxiously watched the boats, which, after being about two-thirds of a mile off, were now returning, but it was not until close at hand that they had the satisfaction of seeing that the boat contained both the steward and the lad for whom he so gallantly perilled his life.

A. BULLOCK, MIDSHIPMAN, R.N.

On the 9th of October 1856, a seaman belonging to H.M.S. "Centurion" accidentally fell overboard, through the swamping of the cutter in the river Tagus, off Lisbon, when Lieut. Augustus Bullock, who was in the wardroom at the time, and saw the man overboard passing astern of the ship, with his face downwards, and no apparent means of assistance near, immediately jumped from one of the wardroom ports into the sea, and swam to his rescue, assisted by four others, who had also jumped overboard, taking with them barricoes, and helping to support him in the water from 25 to 30 minutes, until a boat came to their assistance, some delay being occasioned by the swamping of the cutter.

HON. A. D. S. DENISON, MATE, R.N.

On the 15th of November 1856, as the boats belonging to H.M.S. "Hornet" were leaving to attack the Bogue Forts, in the Canton river, China, a private of marines stepping from the ship into the boat missed his footing and fell overboard, being at the time fully accoutred, and with sixty rounds of ammunition in his pouch, he could not keep on the surface of the water, and a strong tide running, which carried from reach of the boat's crew. When the Hon. Albert D. S. Denison, acting mate, H.M.S. "Hornet" (at that time officer of the boat), gallantly jumped overboard, swam to his

relief, and succeeded in keeping him afloat until the boat came to their assistance.

E. W. MAY.

On the 5th of December 1856, when in the latitude of the Bay of Biscay, during a heavy gale from the south-west, and the sea running very high, two sailors were washed off the bowsprit of the steamer "Da Plata," when Mr. Edward W. May, a young officer on board, unfastening a circular life-buoy, instantly jumped overboard in his heavy rough-weather dress, from a considerable height above the water, and when in the water another life-buoy was thrown over to him, to which he swam and secured it. He then swam in the direction in which he had seen the drowning man, frequently lost sight of him, owing to the height of the sea, but eventually succeeded in reaching him. He found him perfectly insensible, with his head under water, and managed to put one of the life-buoys over his head and arms. He was then trying with difficulty to get over his own head the other life-buoy (which hitherto he held under his arm), when a heavy sea took it and washed it over his head and chest without his further effort. He then supported the man in the water until a boat came to their assistance, and they were both taken on board.

J. C. WILSON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the night of the 1st of January 1857, seven persons stepped from the side ladder of H.M.S. "Spiteful," then lying in the harbour of the Piræus, into a shore boat, for the purpose of going on shore. The night being exceedingly dark, it was not observed until after the boat had put off that it was disproportionately small for such a number of persons, and that its gunwale was borne down to the edge of the water by their weight. The consequence was that the boat filled, and all of them were precipitated into the water. They all, however, succeeded in regaining the ship, except the Greek boatman, who, being unable to swim, clung to the boat, and drifted away with it. As soon as Mr. Wilson regained the deck of the ship (which he was the first to do), he inquired after the safety of the rest, and on hearing that they were all holding on in security alongside except the Greek, who by that time had drifted ten or twelve yards astern of the ship, and crying out piteously for help, he immediately plunged off the gangway, swam to his assistance, and on reaching him discovered that

he had hold of the boat. He then told him that if he would hold on by his waist, he would take him back to the ship. The Greek, however, either from terror or misapprehension, instead of doing as directed, sprang upon Mr. Wilson's neck, and being a heavy man, took him under ; twice they sank and rose together, and both would inevitably have been drowned, had not Mr. Wilson succeeded in grasping a rope which was thrown to him from the ship, by which they were both hauled on board in a state of great exhaustion.

F. BOULD.

At Walsall, on the 30th of January 1857, as five females were crossing the ice on Hatherton Lake, at a part which was unsafe, the ice suddenly gave way, and they became immersed at a part of the lake thirty or forty feet deep, and seventy or eighty yards distance from the shore, and on the alarm being given, Francis Bould immediately went to their assistance. He got hold of one of the drowning persons, and succeeded in pulling her out of the water. At this time the ice where he was standing broke, but he, however, managed to save himself from sinking, and got upon the ice again. He then got hold of the clothes of several of the people and prevented them from sinking ; and by their own exertions and his assistance three of them were rescued and got safe to land. He then got hold of another of them, who was quite helpless, and endeavoured to convey her to land, but in doing so the ice broke several times and let them both into the water. He became exhausted and could not reach the shore, when, fortunately, a rope was thrown to him, one end of which he fastened to his body, and by that means he soon got the body of one apparently dead to land. Mr. Moor, surgeon, was sent for, who, after about two hours' anxious and diligent attention, succeeded in recovering her and three others. The body of the fifth female was, unfortunately, not recovered until some time afterwards, and life found to be extinct.

G. MOODY.

On the night of the 23d of December 1856, the ship at sea and the night very dark, Thomas Beezley, private, R.M., fell overboard from H.M.S. "Raleigh," on her voyage to the Cape ; as soon as the cry of man overboard was heard by George Moody, ordinary seaman, he jumped overboard from the fore-chains into the sea and saved the drowning man.

H. CHRISTIAN, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 10th of February 1857, a first-class boy belonging to H.M.S. "Rifleman," when anchored off Corrientes, in the river Parana, accidentally fell overboard and was on the point of sinking, when Lieut. Henry Christian gallantly jumped overboard, without waiting even to pull off his jacket or boots, which added considerably to the risk of stemming a current of full three knots, swam out to his assistance, and by diving rescued the boy, who had sunk under water.

ERASMUS WILSON.

On Wednesday, the 22d of April 1857, as Mr. Erasmus Wilson, surgeon, was riding in his carriage, and crossing the bridge over the Regent's Canal, Albert Road, an alarm was suddenly raised that an aged woman had thrown herself into the water; he immediately stopped the carriage, and throwing off his coat and waistcoat, rushed to the water's edge and plunged in to her assistance; he had almost succeeded in bringing her to land, when he found himself fast sinking from the increasing weight of his clothes and boots, owing to the contact of the water; he was therefore compelled to relinquish his hold of her, and succeeded in reaching the bank in an exhausted state; but, notwithstanding this, he procured his reins, and, getting some bystanders to hold them, again plunged in, and succeeded in bringing the body of the then almost lifeless female to the shore, which, with assistance, was lifted over a fence erected close to the water's edge, and on the restoration of life, through skilful treatment by Mr. Wilson, she was afterwards conveyed to the St. Pancras Infirmary, where she ultimately recovered.

W. BALL.

On the 3d of September 1856, H.M.S. "Monarch" being then at anchor in Esquimatt Harbour (Vancouver's Island), a seaman, named Richard Smith, in coming down the main-rigging fell into the sea and was unable to swim, when William Ball, captain of the fore-castle, who was walking on the main-deck, being at the time on the sick-list, immediately jumped overboard through one of the main-deck ports, swam to his assistance, and brought him alongside the ship. And on the 27th of March 1857, after weighing the anchor at Caldera, William Austin, A.B., fell from the foreyard-arm

into the sea, a height of eighty feet, and would in all probability have been drowned, having received a violent concussion, when W. Ball again jumped overboard from the forecastle, swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him alongside the ship, when they were both hauled on board.

C. HUGHES.

On the evening of the 22d of April 1857, Mr. W. E. Atkinson, in attempting to cross the river St. Lawrence, opposite the Three Rivers, on foot, and when about three acres from the shore, the ice gave way and he became immersed; he with great presence of mind kept very quiet. The intense coldness of the water soon chilled him and deprived him of exertion. Several spectators were present at the time the accident occurred, but the dangerous state of the ice prevented any exertions from the parties; when Mr. Charles Hughes, seeing the accident from the shore, with noble intrepidity ran to his rescue, and on his way snatched up a small piece of scantling. When quite close to Mr. Atkinson, the ice gave way with him under one foot, but with admirable presence of mind he placed the board under the other, and stretching forward was just able to seize Mr. Atkinson by the collar of his coat, and hold him up for some time, until boards were procured and laid on the ice so as to form a bridge, and thereby render the ice able to bear the pressure of hauling him out of the water, and thus enable both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hughes to be taken safely on shore.

O. G. DE LANCEY, 47TH REGIMENT.

On the night of the 27th May 1857, on board the screw-steamer "Adelaide," on her passage from Malta to Gibraltar, about ten o'clock P.M., an alarm was heard that there was a man overboard. The officers were in the saloon at the time, and on rushing out saw Lieut. Oliver de Lancey, 47th Regiment, run to the stern of the vessel, and without a moment's hesitation jump overboard with all his clothes on, in the hope of saving the man. The vessel at the time was going at the rate of nine knots. A boat was lowered and Lieut. de Lancey picked up, after having been nearly an hour in the water; he had managed to get off all his clothes, and was much exhausted. The man who jumped overboard was never seen again: his name was Martin Dempsey, of E company, 47th Regiment.

J. BEEDEN.

At sea on the 9th of July 1857, a seaman named Charles Jenner, belonging to H.M.S. "Cumberland," accidentally fell overboard from the main chains, and struck a lower-deck-port in his fall, while learning to heave the lead; the ship at the time being under all sail, and going through the water about seven knots. He would in all probability have been drowned, but for the intrepid conduct of James Beeden, A.B., who immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and supported him until picked up by the cutter.

Rev. J. J. BERESFORD.

On the 13th of July 1857, a boy named John Broom went beyond his depth while bathing in the river Nene, Peterborough, and being unable to swim sunk to the bottom, and must inevitably have been drowned, had not the Rev. John James Beresford, B.D., and Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, who was rowing up the river in his skiff, without a moment's delay jumped ashore, thrown off his clothes, and dived into the water. The spot where the body lay was so overgrown with weeds that at the first dive he got entangled in them, and had considerable difficulty in extricating himself. Regardless of the danger, he twice more attempted to get hold of the body by diving, but without success, and at last as a final effort went down feet foremost and succeeded in getting the body between his legs, and after much struggling managed to strike to the surface, when he was able to catch hold of the boy by the hair, and swam with the head above water to the shore. Fortunately Dr. Paley was met with, who arrived ten minutes after the rescue, and, in about five minutes after, breathing was restored. The greatest credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Beresford, for his courageous promptitude and judgment exhibited under such trying circumstances, when one half-minute's more delay must have been fatal, and when nothing but what appeared almost superhuman efforts in so delicate a man could have saved the boy's life.

G. BATE.

On the 6th of August 1857, a lady, while bathing in the sea at Bude Haven, Cornwall, was carried by the tide beyond her

depth ; she did not lose her presence of mind, but knowing how to float she kept herself above water and called for assistance, when a young man, named George Bate, nobbler, on hearing the alarm gallantly plunged into the sea and swam out a distance of half a mile to her assistance ; and on reaching her, Bate with cool caution kept swimming at a proper distance until he found that the lady was collected, for well he knew when he left the shore, besides the danger of the waves there was yet greater peril of the convulsive grasp of despair, which too often paralyses the arms which would otherwise save ; finding that there was no such risk he began his arduous task of swimming to the shore against the tide, the lady resting her hands on his shoulders, and helping him as much as her feeble strength would permit, more than once being submerged by the wave behind lifting her over him, until they both reached the shore in a very exhausted state, the lady having been half an hour in the water. The Duke of Northumberland sent Bate a pecuniary reward, and some other persons also sent small sums of money in acknowledgment of his bravery.

E. FORBES.

On the 13th of July 1857, a little girl named Caroline E. Forbes accidentally fell from a wooden pier run out 200 yards from the shore near Geneva, and was carried some distance out by the current, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the intrepid conduct of her brother, Master E. Forbes, aged fourteen, son of the Rev. E. Forbes of Douglas, Isle of Man, who gallantly plunged into the water, swam to her assistance, and with one arm supporting her brought her safely back to the breakwater, and gave her to a bystander in a very exhausted state, who took her to the nearest house. Young Forbes was too much exhausted by his exertions and the weight of his clothes to get out of the water unassisted, but luckily a workman, who had come to the spot, assisted him up from a scaffolding round the breakwater to which he was clinging. It further appeared that Edward Forbes is but an imperfect swimmer, having only lately learned to swim.

J. H. HUNT.

On the 16th July 1857, a boy named Joseph Ward accidentally fell into the river Liffey, Dublin, while fishing, and would have

been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Mr. John H. Hunt, medical student, who, happening to be passing at the time, boldly jumped from the quay wall, a height of fifteen feet, into the water in his clothes, swam to his assistance, and supported him until a boat came to their relief,—this making the third person Mr. Hunt has rescued from drowning within the last two years.

A. FERGUSON.

On the 19th of July 1857, two youths named Murray, neither of whom could swim well, in attempting to ford the river Tweed near Coldstream Bridge, were swept away by the current; the eldest attempted for some time to push the other towards the shore; in this he succeeded, as the impetus given to the lesser boy brought him within his depth, but the exertions caused the elder one to sink, and he would inevitably have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Andrew Ferguson, fisherman, who, throwing off his clothes, plunged into the river and dived in search of the body about forty-five yards from the shore and at a depth of nine or ten feet; but being carried too low down by the force of the current when under water had to ascend the river, and again dive, and succeeded in raising and conveying it to the shore in an insensible state, when two other fishermen by employing the usual remedies had restored animation ere Dr. Brown arrived from Coldstream.

V. DARRAS.

On the 25th of August 1857, two boys, aged thirteen and ten years, sons of the Rev. Edward White, were bathing in the sea at Boulogne, and about forty feet from the water's edge, when suddenly a step outwards made by the younger threw him into a deep hole, and a wave coming in at the same time, he lost his footing, and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom, and was carried off by a strong tide. His mother being on the shore watching, saw his disappearance, and called to the elder boy to go to his help. He did so at once, and on a sudden fell into the said hole, and was also carried away by the current. The mother seeing both her children drowning, and no assistance apparently at hand, rushed into the water in the vain hope of reaching them, when Monsieur Victor Darras, who had been bathing near the spot,

threw off his coat, and rushed down to the water. He first of all arrested the advance of Mrs. White, and made for the hole, of which he was aware. The youngest boy was stiff, and fast drowning, the elder still violently struggling ; this one he seized by the hair, and dragged him towards shallower water, where other help had now arrived. He then returned to deep water to rescue the youngest one, and by swimming and pushing the child before him succeeded in bringing him safe to land. It further appears that Monsieur Darras had previously saved five lives.

CAPTAIN HATHORN, R.N.

On the 30th of August 1857 as the steamer "Queen of the Belgians" was leaving the quay at Boulogne, an intending passenger who arrived too late, came off in a punt, and in his attempt to mount the side of the vessel fell into the water and sank. He rose to the surface, and again disappeared apparently under the steamer, when Captain Hathorn, R.N. (formerly superintendent of the Packet Department of the South-Eastern Railway), gallantly plunged into the water from the steamer's sponson, and dived under the vessel to his rescue. At length Captain Hathorn rose, with the seemingly lifeless body of the rescued passenger, and both were speedily assisted on board. It appears that Captain Hathorn has, on other occasions, preserved the lives of his fellow-creatures.

W. HODGE.

On the 7th of September 1857, two youths, named Thomas Watts and John Coles, went to bathe in the river Taw at Ashford, Devon ; the tide was coming in rapidly, they lost their footing, and being unable to swim, both were swept away by the current, when William Hodge, aged twenty-one, and a farmer's son who had been fishing near the spot, on hearing their cries ran to their assistance, and gallantly plunging into the water, swam to one of them and caught him ; but the drowning youth grasped him so tightly round the neck that he was almost suffocated, and they both sank in about fifteen of feet water ; and at the bottom Hodge by a desperate effort freed himself from the grasp of the youth now senseless, shook him off, caught him again by the hair of his head, and after some difficulty brought him to land, where he left him, and plunged again into the water, in search of the other.

He dived repeatedly in hope of finding and saving him also, but in vain ; he had sunk for the last time and was carried off by the tide, and the body only found the next morning.

J. FAHEY.

At Cork, on the 25th of September 1857, a boy named Henry Mahony accidentally fell into the water. The sea was running very high at the time and the current strong, and he would in all probability have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Constable James Fahey, who, on seeing the accident, gallantly leaped from the quay into the sea, with his uniform on, and swam to his assistance and caught him just as he was sinking the third time. The weight of the boy, his own wet clothes, and the violence of the waves almost exhausted him, when they were both rescued by a boat which had put off to their aid ; the lad was carried about thirty yards from the quay, was nearly fifteen minutes in the water, and when brought to shore was nearly insensible.

A. MAUBANT.

At St. Heliers, Jersey, on the 3d of October 1857, whilst Monsieur Achille Maubant, professor of French and Drawing, was bathing near the St. Besnard Rock, his attention was directed, by a loud outcry, to the dangerous situation of three children who were upon the said rock, and had been surrounded by the flowing tide. He immediately swam to the spot, a distance of sixty yards, and threw the first child into the water, and supporting him with his left hand, bore him to the shore ; he did the same with the second child, and whilst so engaged, perceived that the third and last child had been washed off the rock into the sea. Returning with as much speed as he could to the spot where the said child had sunk, he dived, and succeeded in recovering the child, which had been about three minutes under water, and was nearly insensible, and swimming with it to the shore, as he had done with the former two, gave the three children into the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Querre, who were witnesses of the whole transaction, and from whom they received the first cares and attentions for their recovery, and then took them to their respective homes.

LIEUT.-COL. MOFFAT AND CAPTAIN J. S. CASTLE.

At a Meeting of the General Court, held on the 13th of January 1858. Present, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously, "That the warmest thanks of the Court be presented to Captain J. S. Castle commanding the 'Sarah Sands,' transport, as also to Lieutenant-Colonel Moffat, commanding Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, and the men under their respective orders, for their cool, courageous, and energetic exertions on the 11th of November 1857, when the ship was on fire on her passage to India, and by whose united and admirable arrangements not a single life was lost." It was also resolved, "That the silver medal be awarded to each of those gallant officers for their laudable and heroic conduct on this occasion, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented with the medals."

E. J. POLLARD, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 25th of November 1857, a seaman named Joseph White accidentally fell overboard from the "Woodcock" gunboat, off Tiger Island, in the Canton river; a strong ebb-tide was running at the time. He, being unable to swim, would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant E. J. Pollard, R.N., commanding the gunboat, who immediately jumped overboard and swam to his assistance. On reaching him, the man became alarmed, and immediately clasped Lieutenant Pollard round the legs, who—with one hand holding him by the neck—had only the other to assist in supporting himself until he was picked up in a very exhausted state by a boat.

J. BERGER.

On the evening of the 29th of November 1857, whilst about seven miles off Cape Comorin, the cabin-boy of the troop-ship "Castle Eden" accidentally fell overboard, and, as the ship was running before a fair breeze, would have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of John Berger, A.B., who immediately jumped overboard from the main-rigging (where he was employed), swam to the boy's relief, and supported him until a boat was lowered, and picked them both up.

T. G. DRAKE, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 1st of February 1858, as H.M.S. "Calypso" was proceeding to Sheerness from Chatham in tow of a steamer, and on arriving near the Nore, the steamer came alongside the "Calypso" for the purpose of taking off the parties on board who wished to leave the vessel; when, as Mr. Pope, the master attendant at Chatham Dockyard, was in the act of handing Miss Howard from one vessel to the other, they both lost their footing and fell into the water. The tide at the time was running very strong, and Mr. Pope with the young lady was soon carried a considerable distance from the vessels. Mr. Pope being an excellent swimmer, his first anxiety, on recovering himself was to save Miss Howard, who, at this time, was near him. He immediately swam towards her, but the young lady seized him and they both went under water. She, however, released her grasp, and he supported her until Lieut. T. G. Drake, R.N., of the "Calypso," who, on witnessing their imminent peril, gallantly leaped from the bulwarks into the water and swam towards them, reached them just in time to assist Mr. Pope in saving the lady, who had sunk twice. By their united efforts Miss Howard was supported until a boat reached them, when she was immediately conveyed on board in a state of great exhaustion.

G. GREEN.

At Grimsby, on the 3d of August 1857, a young man named Welton, in attempting to jump from the steamer on to the jetty, accidentally fell into deep water, and striking his head against a pile in his descent was severely cut and rendered insensible, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of George Green, mariner, who immediately plunged into the water, without even taking off his clothes, dived, and succeeded in bringing him up to the surface, when a rope was lowered and they were both hauled up on to the jetty. Welton, in an insensible state, was removed to the Humber Hotel, and after considerable attention so far recovered as to be able to return to his home in the evening.

H. MEYERS.

On the 23d of March 1858, a child, aged four years, son of W. Upton, Esq., of Forest Hill, was playing near a piece of water

known as Old Croydon Canal, when he accidentally fell in, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Mr. Henry Meyers, who was fishing on the opposite bank. On hearing screams for help, Mr. Meyers immediately ran to the spot, and, wading up to his shoulders through the mud a considerable distance until he got beyond his depth, swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing the child safely to shore. Mr. Meyers was obliged to walk four miles in his drenched condition to his residence, the day being piercingly cold.

J. HAWKINS.

On the 7th of April 1858, a seaman belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship "Pera" accidentally fell overboard, when about 200 miles south-east of Malta, and, being unable to swim, would inevitably have been drowned (the ship going at full speed at the time) but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Joseph Hawkins, boatswain, who was then below in his cabin. On hearing the cry he ran on deck and immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and supported him until picked up by a boat.

J. CAMPBELL.

At Brampton, Cumberland, on the 18th of April 1858, a boy named Thomas Batey, accidentally fell into the river Irthing, and being unable to swim, was carried down by the tide into the deepest part, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the courage and intrepidity of a youth named Joseph Campbell, aged sixteen, who, on being attracted to the spot by the bystanders, immediately plunged in with all his clothes on, swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him safely to shore.

A. M'KIRGAN.

At midnight, on the 21st of January 1858, as the "Garland" steamer, on her passage from Derry to Glasgow, had called for goods and passengers at Portrush, during a gale then at its height, a man was blown off the quay into the harbour, and would have been drowned had not Mr. Alexander M'Korgan, pilot, without a moment's hesitation, jumped from the quay into the sea, with his clothes on, and supported him until a rope was thrown to his

assistance, which he succeeded in placing round the man's waist, when he was hauled on to the quay in a very exhausted state.

A. STAMERS.

On the 24th of May 1858, a small yacht, the property of Dr. Johnson, of Passage, Cork, was overtaken by a violent squall off French's point, which laid her on her beam-ends. The sea running very high at the time prevented any assistance being rendered from the shore. The intense anxiety felt by all parties may be imagined, as the party on board consisted of Miss Johnson, Miss Croly, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. A. Stammers. The yacht drifted to Merino Point, and was in momentary danger of foundering, when Mr. Stammers, with admirable presence of mind and courage, threw himself into the sea, and swam twice to shore with the two ladies, and returned a third time to the boat for Mr. Lloyd, who could not swim ; thus being the means of rescuing three amiable young persons from a watery grave.

HON. T. J. WYNN.

At Sunbury, on the 3d of June 1858, several young gentlemen of the Military College were bathing in the river Thames, when one of them, Mr. Vernon Hassall, having left his companions and swimming into the deepest part of the river, was suddenly seized with cramp and sank beneath the surface. The Hon. T. J. Wynn (son of Lord Newborough) happened to be in a boat at some distance from the spot. Without a moment's hesitation and without undressing the gallant young man plunged into the stream and succeeded in bringing up his exhausted companion, and conveying him safely to the bank of the river.

C. PATES.

On the 9th of June 1858, a boy named Knight accidentally fell into the river Exe, at Exeter, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the intrepid conduct of Mr. C. Pates, surgeon, who, as he was driving past at the time, immediately got out of his carriage, and without even taking off a single article of clothing, gallantly sprang from the bridge into the stream (a height of fourteen feet), swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him safely to shore. It also appears that during the

last nineteen years, Mr. Pates has rescued no less than six children at or near the same spot.

T. D. LEES.

On the 18th of April 1858, Mr. Thomas D. Lees (who lost his sight by an accident twelve years ago), was walking along the sands at St. Andrews, Fife, in company with two young companions, when they observed three children, one of whom, named Peter Bloomfield, aged six years, was wading into the sea in pursuit of his handkerchief, when being carried by the rapid current beyond his depth, he was in danger of being drowned—Mr. Lees's companions being aware that, at the place where the child was, the bank shelved abruptly, the current running fast, and neither of them being swimmers, they could not venture to save the drowning child—when Mr. Lees instantly stripped off his coat and rushed into the water, and, directed by the voices of his companions, strove, sightless as he was, to rescue the child. He succeeded in seizing its cap, which encouraged him, and induced him to continue his efforts. At last he got the child within his grasp, and was successful in carrying it to shore, to all appearance quite lifeless. In addition to the courage thus displayed, Mr. Lees also exhibited much sagacity and humanity, for, having folded his coat into a thick cushion, he laid the child upon it, and carefully tended it until assistance arrived.

J. FOSSE.

James Fosse was but ten years old when he gave the greatest proofs of his courage and self-denial in saving the life of young Chaffin, aged eighteen, who was near being drowned in the Rhone. From that time to the present not one year has elapsed that he has not saved several persons from a similar death. It would require an especial work to describe all his sublime actions of devotion—four medals of the second class, three of the first class in gold, the prize medal of Montyon, and the cross of the Legion of Honour, are all monuments of his glory which say more than writing. Nevertheless as we (the Mayor and Council of Beaucaire) are called upon to certify in an authentic manner the humane acts of this generous citizen, we assert that he has saved from the waves of the Rhone more than sixty persons, who owe their lives to him, and it is impossible to enumerate all who, during

the great inundation in 1836, were rescued from death by his manly intrepidity ; during eight days and nights he never ceased rescuing the unfortunate inundated. A village of 1800 persons, immersed to the first floor in the water, all owed their safety to Fosse alone. Always great, generous and devoted in the cause of humanity, he gave an additional proof of his courage in going to assist Folcher, a labouring blacksmith, aged seventeen, who on the 5th of August, had become entangled under a burning rafter and was nearly suffocated, and for which act we have signed this paper, wishing to assist him in obtaining his rights.

F. HIXON, R.N.

On the 4th of June 1858, a seaman accidentally fell overboard from the cathead of H.M.S. "Herald," off Port Jackson. The ship being under weigh, and the waters abounding with sharks, he would have been drowned, but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Mr. Francis Hixon, acting second master, who immediately jumped overboard, swam to his relief, and supported him until a boat was lowered and went to their assistance.

LORD HASTINGS.

On the 7th of August 1858, as Mr. H. B. Gough, aged sixteen, was bathing at Woodstown, on the river Suir, county Waterford, he got beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, would in all probability have been drowned but for the noble courage and intrepidity of Lord Hastings, who had been bathing near the same spot, and on seeing his danger immediately swam to his assistance, dived, and succeeded in bringing Mr. Gough safely to shore ; he himself incurring considerable risk, not being a good swimmer.

J. BUCKLEY.

On the 22d of September 1858, two young soldiers, Serjeant Mahoney and private J. Buston, Royal Limerick County Regiment, went to bathe off Fort Sutherland, Hythe, Kent. The sea was running high at the time, and having ventured out a considerable distance they became exhausted and unable to swim to shore, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Serjeant John Buckley, of the same regiment, who, on seeing their danger, immediately swam out to their

assistance, and, after two or three attempts, succeeded in seizing hold of Mahoney, and brought him to shore. He then swam out again to the relief of Buston, who had by this time sunk, and having felt him with his feet, dived, and caught him by the arm and swam with him to shore in an insensible state. This is the fifth time that Serjeant Buckley has saved persons from drowning under similar circumstances.

E. ROBERTS.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, on the 1st October 1858, a youth, named Charles Butt, accidentally fell into the harbour from the rigging of the schooner "Mary," and would have been drowned, as there was no one present who could render him any assistance, until Captain Edward Roberts, of the same vessel, arrived on the spot, and immediately jumped overboard with his clothes on, swam to his relief, and caught him as he rose for the last time, and succeeded by great exertion in conveying him safely to the shore.

G. J. ANSTRUTHER, MIDSHIPMAN.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Vansittart, commanding H.M.S. "Magicienne," in China :—

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Mr. Brabazon, acting mate, and Mr. G. J. Anstruther, midshipman, who came with me, or of the whole boat's crew, as out of nine men on board eight were wounded by the pirates, Mr. Brabazon, and the two marines keeping up a most effective fire with their rifles. Mr. Anstruther most gallantly jumped overboard after T. Mills, one of the gig's crew, who, in consequence of a stink-pot having exploded upon him, had to jump overboard to save himself, but being unable to swim, was fast sinking when Mr. Anstruther rescued him. Mr. Anstruther's strength was also exhausted when assistance came to him.

J. SULLIVAN.

At Halifax, on the 6th of September 1858, John Martin, A.B., H.M.S. "Gorgon," having been on leave, and returning on board at midnight intoxicated, accidentally fell into the harbour between the ship and the wharf. Mr. John Sullivan, boatswain of the same vessel, immediately jumped overboard, and although

the man, being entirely unable to help himself, was sinking, he succeeded by diving in laying hold of his hair, bringing him to the surface, and supporting him in the water until a rope was thrown to his assistance, by which he was enabled to keep himself up until the man was hauled on board.

MISS ROWBOTHAM.

At Woolwich, on the 12th of October 1858, while the children of Mr. Rowbotham were amusing themselves by playing in a yard at the back of the house, the youngest (a boy about two years of age) unfortunately fell into a tank, the covering of which had been left open. The tank, which is between nine and ten feet in depth, was three parts filled with water. The child had scarcely fallen in, when Miss Rowbotham, aged sixteen, who was in a distant part of the yard, looked round in quest of her brother, when, to her dismay, she discovered his perilous position: without hesitating a moment she rushed to the spot, and with singular coolness and intrepidity descended the aperture into the water, which was considerably beyond her depth. She then grasped the child with one hand, while with the other she supported herself by holding the dress of a younger sister, who stood terrified at the edge. In this dangerous position, slightly assisted by the temporary expansion of her dress, she managed to float on the water until assistance came, when the young lady with great difficulty lifted the child into the arms of its mother, who stooped to receive it. In the meantime her own position was becoming momentarily more perilous from the fact of her clothes becoming saturated, and thus causing her more readily to sink. She was, however, with difficulty extricated by her mother, with the assistance of one of the neighbours, who had hastened to the scene of accident.

MRS. M. S. HECTORSON.

On the 9th of September last, four men belonging to North Yell were returning home in their boat from Mid Yell, and, being overtaken by a gale, their boat was upset, at a distance of a mile from the land. The men succeeded in getting upon the bottom of the boat, and the wind blowing strongly from the south drifted them on towards the side of Burra Ness, a point of land jutting eastward for a considerable way into the sea, and bounded by high rocks. The men residing on Burra Ness with all haste drew down

a boat with a view of rescuing the four men from their perilous situation ; but, being unable to round the point of the Ness against the wind, they were obliged to return. While the men were thus employed, their wives ran directly to the south side of the Ness, to which the boat was drifting ; and on coming thither they found that the boat had stuck fast, the mast and sail touching the bottom at the distance of twenty yards from the foot of a steep cliff, nearly thirty feet high. The men were much exhausted, the sea washing over them—every moment was precious—when May Stout Hectorson, with noble courage and intrepidity, was lowered down by a rope, and, standing on a small shelf at the water's edge, she succeeded in throwing a rope to the men on the boat. By this rope she drew two of the men through the water to the shelf on which she stood, one of them being so exhausted that he could scarcely make any effort to get upon the rock. The boat was then shifted from her position by the force of the waves, and carried nearly to the shore, when all were rescued.

T. G. WARREN.

At Sheerness, on the 17th of September 1858, John Geer, boy, of H.M.S. "Waterloo," accidentally fell overboard, and, being unable to swim, would have been drowned but for the noble courage and humane conduct of Corporal T. G. Warren, who gallantly jumped overboard from a lower-deck port, and supported him in the water until a boat was lowered to their assistance, and both were taken on board in a very exhausted state.

J. DAVIES.

On the 13th of October 1858, Private Powell, of H.M.'s 33d Regiment, accidentally fell overboard from the troop-ship, "Earl of Balcarres," whilst at anchor in Bombay harbour, the tide running very strong at the time ; and, being unable to swim, he would have been drowned but for the noble courage and intrepidity of Assistant-Surgeon J. Davies, of the same regiment, who was writing in his cabin at the time. He immediately fixed on a swimming belt, jumped out of the port, swam to his relief, and succeeded with much exertion in supporting private Powell until a boat picked them both up.

J. SAUNDERS.

At Devonport, on the 6th of December 1858, a seaman named Frederick Wrate, of H.M.S. "Liffey," accidentally fell overboard from the main-chains into the harbour, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned had it not been for the noble courage and intrepid conduct of Joseph Saunders, A.B., of the same vessel, who immediately jumped overboard with his clothes on, swam to his relief, and succeeded in supporting him until assistance came. Gunner Thomas Jones, Royal Marine Artillery, also jumped overboard, and was awarded the honorary bronze medal of the Society for his humane conduct.

D. COLLINS.

At Queenstown, on the 21st of October 1858, as the passengers were leaving the Cork river steamer, a female accidentally fell from the gangway into the water, and must inevitably have been drowned, there being no boats at hand, but for the prompt and gallant conduct of Dennis Collins, seaman, who instantly jumped overboard to her rescue, and although there was a strong tide running at the time, succeeded after much difficulty in reaching a mooring chain, by means of which he was enabled to support her above the water until a boat was procured, which relieved them from their perilous position. Collins received the honorary bronze medal of the Society for a similar act of bravery in 1867.

H. A. COWPER, H.M. CONSUL.

On the 8th of November 1858, a seaman belonging to the Royal Mail Company's ship "Tyne," lying in the Southampton Dock, accidentally fell from the fore-castle into the water, between the wharf and the ship, and in all probability would have been drowned but for the gallant and humane conduct of Henry A. Cowper, Esq., H.M. Consul at Pernambuco, who immediately jumped from the pier (with his clothes on) to his relief, and after struggling for nearly twenty minutes became exhausted, when Thomas Batchelor, carpenter, jumped overboard to their assistance, and together they succeeded in saving the man.

J. Moss.

On Sunday, the 19th of December 1858, three boatmen, named John Moss, William Axon, and George Claringbold, of Walmer, put off in a punt from the lugger "Stornoway," about fifteen miles south of Dungeness, for the purpose of attending a barque which had signalled for assistance ; they succeeded in doing so, and were returning to the lugger, when, owing to the strong wind and the heavy sea, the punt got under the bows of the "Stornoway" and was run down, submerging the three men. Moss with great efforts managed to get on board the lugger, and expected the others were following, but Axon, having become weakened with being so long in the water, was not able to make sufficient exertions to save himself. Moss, therefore, at the risk of his own life, heroically jumped into the water, lashed a rope round Axon, and, with the assistance of those on board, succeeded in saving him. He then looked for Claringbold, and saw him on the bottom of the punt, some distance off, when Moss again jumped overboard, and assisted him on to the bobstay ; he seemed much exhausted, and the heroic man (Moss) had to cheer him in every way he could, but at length a heavy sea parted them. Moss, on getting hold of the bobstay again, saw Claringbold some distance off, but before he could reach him a second time Claringbold sank, and was not afterwards seen. Moss with great difficulty reached the lugger, thus saving the life of Axon, and using almost superhuman efforts to save Claringbold.

A. RUSSELL.

At Rock Ferry, Liverpool, a man named Robert Williams accidentally fell overboard from H.M.S. "Hastings" while getting into the pinnace ; an ebb tide was running at the time, at the rate of four knots an hour, and being unable to swim, he would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Alexander Russell, A.B., who, immediately on hearing the cry of a man overboard, ran on deck, and jumping from the stern ladder into the water swam to his relief, and succeeded with great difficulty in keeping him afloat until the arrival of a boat, which had by this time gone to their assistance, when both were rescued in a very exhausted state ; thus making the fourth life Russell has saved under similar circumstances.

T. DUGGAN, 9TH REGIMENT.

At Galway, on the 10th of January 1859, a female while getting a pail of water accidentally fell in, and was carried away by the rapid current of the river Corrib, became insensible, and would have been drowned but for the courage and humane conduct of Private Thomas Duggan, of the 9th Regiment, who, immediately on perceiving the accident plunged into the river, with his uniform on, and succeeded with great difficulty in bringing her in safety to the shore.

R. MANSEL, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 17th of January 1859, a boat containing four men was returning from the revenue cutter to the shore, at Pevensey, Sussex, when, through the heavy sea which was running, it was capsized and all became immersed; when Lieutenant R. Mansel, R.N., of H.M. Coast-Guard, on seeing the accident, immediately rushed into the sea, and with great difficulty and risk seized hold of one man, named Michael Russell, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the shore, the other three unfortunate men being drowned.

T. HARPUR.

On the 24th of August 1858, when off the island of Socotra, in very severe weather, a heavy sea broke on board the vessel forward and washed a man overboard. Immediately the accident occurred, the engines were stopped and reversed, and life-buoy cut away; I hesitated, however, in lowering a boat in such a sea, but Mr. T. Harpur, the boatswain, and petty officers running aft and clearing away the barge, I had not the heart to refuse them, it being in my opinion a most heroic act. The boat was lowered, and after getting clear from the ship, I kept the vessel as much as possible between the sea and the boat, to protect her, though the ship's rudder was much endangered thereby. The man was saved, but on returning, as the boat was close to the vessel, a very heavy sea, which I thought had overwhelmed the boat, brought her alongside to leeward half full of water; the boat was nearly lost, and bilged alongside from the heavy sea knocking her against the ship. The men were saved by tackles and ropes, and the wreck of the boat got up. I consider Mr. Harpur, the boatswain,

entitled to great praise, as well as the men in the boat, for having risked their lives in order to save that of the man washed overboard.

J. NEWMAN.

On the 29th of January 1859, as H.M.S. "Boscawen" was lying in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, John Welsh, A.B., accidentally fell out of a boat coming alongside the ship under sail; there was a heavy sea running at the time, which separated him from the boat, and before they could get to his assistance he had sunk, when Jack Newman, head Krooman, immediately jumped overboard with a rope, and by great exertion brought him alongside the ship. And again, on the 18th of February 1859, while lying in Simons Bay, Mr. C. Ridley Smith, Naval Cadet, fell out of the fore rigging into the sea; there was a heavy sea running at the time, which prevented Mr. Smith regaining the ship, and delayed the boats pulling up to his assistance, and he would inevitably have been drowned, when Jack Newman again jumped overboard, swam to his relief, and rescued him.

R. F. BOXER, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the evening of the 30th of January 1859, while H.M.S. "Cumberland" was lying in Stanley Harbour, South America, the Hon. A. F. Hood, Naval Cadet, in coming down from his station in the mizen-top, accidentally fell overboard, striking his head against a boat in his fall, and would have been drowned but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant R. F. Boxer, who, notwithstanding the very cold and boisterous state of the weather, immediately jumped overboard to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him to the gangway, when both were hauled on board in a very exhausted state.

A. HELLARD.

At Portsmouth, on the 14th of August 1858, a man named John Young, who had accidentally got beyond his depth while bathing in the sea, had sunk three times, and would in all probability have been drowned, but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Mr. Augustus Hellard, who swam to the spot and (the man being under water) felt about for him, seized him, and succeeded with great difficulty in bringing him safely to the shore in a very exhausted state.

CHAPMAN, MIDSHIPMAN.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th of February 1859, while H.M.S. "Boscawen" was beating up to the anchorage, during a furious wind and heavy head sea, a seaman named Hill was accidentally knocked overboard by the main-sheet, when two of his shipmates, Bates and Thoms, with Mr. Chapman, midshipman (who is only fourteen years of age), immediately leaped into the sea to endeavour to save Hill, who was known not to be a good swimmer, but the gallant efforts of the three volunteers were of no avail, the unfortunate man having been stunned by the blow that hurled him into the water, for he appears to have sunk before Mr. Chapman could reach him, although he dived within two yards of the place where he fell in. The honorary bronze medals were awarded to Thomas Bates and Henry Thoms, who also jumped overboard, for their humane conduct.

F. DARCY.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain J. Clarke, commanding Depôt of 100th Regiment, Toronto, Canada :—

"I have the honour to state that last night I sent an escort after one of the men of the depôt who had been reported absent from tattoo. On the return of the escort, the creek bounding the Old Fort had, from the heavy rain, been swollen to such an extent that the bridge and buildings adjacent were swept away. Private M'Ewen, one of the escort, not being aware of this, stepped into the creek, then swollen into quite a rapid river, and was at once, although an excellent swimmer, carried away by the current. The other men of the escort could not, without endangering their own lives, give him any assistance, but Private Felix Darcy, who was on sentry at the gate, and was exposed to equal danger with the escort, jumped in with all his uniform on, and succeeded, after great difficulty, in saving him. M'Ewen was so far gone that it required every exertion to restore him. I would beg to add one fact which greatly enhances this daring feat—the night was dark, very stormy, and extremely cold."

CAPTAIN SNOW, R.N.

On the 6th of June 1859, a man attempted suicide by jumping from the second arch of the bridge into the Serpentine river,

Kensington Gardens. A park-constable ran for the drags of the Royal Humane Society, which are kept in constant readiness at the lodge on the bridge, and with great promptness and judgment threw them towards the drowning man, but owing to his being some distance from the arch, they did not reach him. The man's head being all this time under water, it was evident to the hundreds of spectators who lined the bridge and banks of the river that he was so far insensible as to be quite unable to help himself, when Captain Snow, of the Royal Marines, with the greatest courage and presence of mind, threw off his coat, plunged into the water and swam to his assistance, seized him by the hair, and then swimming to the life-buoy, he thrust his head and shoulders through it, and kept him so far out of the water as to prevent further danger from drowning. He was then drawn to the shore by the constable, and conveyed to the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, where everything being in readiness he was placed in a warm bath and attended by Dr. Christian, and soon after recovered.

STAFF-SERJEANT GLASGOW, R.A.

The following is from a despatch of Brigadier W. Carpenter, commanding in chief, 1st Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division :—

“At midnight, on the 13th of August 1858, a mounted artilleryman, Corporal Hughes, got into the deepest part of the stream, his horse was swept away, and he himself on the eve of drowning, when staff-serjeant Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, dashed amid the darkness into the foaming flood, at the imminent peril of his life, and saved his comrade.

“I witnessed this brave action, and have much pleasure in recording it.”

Captain and Brevet-Major E. Palmer, commanding 9th Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, says, “I was present on this occasion, and never beheld so courageous an action. The troops were returning from an engagement, and were obliged to cross a swollen nullah close to its junction with the Pysone river, near Kirwee, it was swollen by a flood, running with great velocity, and fifteen feet deep; the night was pitch dark, and Corporal Hughes, instead of crossing the nullah, rode into the bed of the river, where both he and his horse were turned over by the flood. The horse

was drowned, and Corporal Hughes would have shared the same fate had not Serjeant Glasgow plunged in and by a powerful exertion of swimming extricated the man from the drowning horse and brought him to the bank. He was only aided by the feeble light of a torch."

M. SHIELDS.

On February 10th, 1859, when moored off the city of Pera, near Rio de Janeiro, Mr. W. W. Mackworth Dolben, acting mate of H.M.S. "Spy," left the ship in the dingy at about 11.45 A.M., with Michael Shields, ordinary, and Joseph Taylor, boy of first class, in the boat. There was very little wind, and they sailed and drifted up the river for about ten miles, when the tide turned, and they commenced to beat back, the tide running about four knots, and as they were tacking at sixty yards from the Rushes (which run out into ten feet of water at most places), the boat caught against something, which was supposed to be a snag, and immediately capsized. Mr. Dolben jumped out over the upper gunwale and tried to right the boat. The two seamen went out the other side, and as she rolled over Taylor got underneath and foul of the sail; he caught hold of Mr. Dolben, who from the weight he had on him was totally unable to keep him up, and from the strong tide he could not prevent the boat from rolling over so that it was no support. Shields then caught hold of Taylor, and took him on shore, but as there was a strong outset on account of a branch river about fifty yards higher up, they could only fetch the shore some way further down. Mr. Dolben is quite confident that if Shields had not acted in the way he did, both Taylor and himself would have been drowned.

F. LAW, LIEUTENANT, R.A.

On the 3d of March 1859, some officers were shooting ducks on a lake near Mhow, in the East Indies, when Captain C. E. Stirling, having shot a duck, a native, as usual, jumped in to recover it; he swam to the duck and was returning, when Captain Stirling saw him sink, and thinking he had the cramp, jumped in to save him. When he reached him he found he was fixed and immoveable in the weeds; he pulled and tugged at his hair for some time, but to no effect, and then he turned his head inwards, when, alas! he was stuck too, and before half a minute had sunk

twice. He could rise however by desperate efforts to get nearer the shore, and when he had proceeded about ten yards he sank for the third time ; when Lieutenant F. Law, R.A., undressing, plunged in and swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the bank. The next thing he remembered was being on the shore, surrounded with people trying to restore him. Captain Stirling says he owes his life entirely to the courage of his companion, Lieutenant F. Law.

R. H. B. AIREY, ENSIGN, 24TH REGIMENT.

At about five p.m., on the 30th of May 1859, some soldiers of the 24th Regiment were bathing in the river Don, near the barracks, Sheffield, when one of them, Private Buckley, was seized with cramp, he being then in the deepest part of the river ; two of his comrades tried to save him, when, in the struggle for life made by the drowning man, all sank. Ensign R. H. B. Airey, of the 24th Regiment, who was dressing on the bank of the river, immediately called out to the men to let Buckley go, when, half dressed as he was, he plunged into the river, and dived, seizing Buckley (who was helpless) by the hair of his head, and swam to the shore with him. The officers and men who were present and witnessed the affair all affirmed that, but for Ensign Airey's exertions, the man would have lost his life, as he was partly unconscious, and totally helpless from cramp in both legs, and the quantity of water he had swallowed.

W. H. MACKINTOSH, M.D., R.A.

Between three and four o'clock p.m., on the 9th of July 1859, as James Murphy, gunner, R.A., was bathing at the bottom of the cliffs, under Fort George, Guernsey, he sank in about twelve or fourteen feet of water, with a strong ebb tide running out towards the sea, when Surgeon W. H. Mackintosh, M.D., of the 10th Brigade, R.A., hearing the alarm of a man drowning, ran rapidly down the cliffs, which are about two hundred feet high, stripping off his clothes on the way, and plunged into the sea, whilst in a profuse perspiration, swam to the place indicated by soldiers on the cliff above, and there dived, seized the man by the back of the hair, and swam to the shore with the body against a strong ebb tide which was running seawards. Resuscitation was then persevered in for about half-an-hour by Dr. Mackintosh, who remained naked

as he was on the beach with the body during that period, until respiration was re-established, and life gradually returned. Had not the opportune assistance of Dr. Mackintosh been so promptly afforded, gunner James Murphy most decidedly would have lost his life.

CAPTAIN T. W. WOODALL.

On the 9th of June 1859, whilst bathing under Duncannon Fort, County Wexford, Ireland, at which place his regiment was quartered, J. E. Gibson, Esq., surgeon of the Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, was carried out by a strong current, and being but a very poor swimmer, was unable to get in again, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the very gallant conduct of his friend, Captain T. W. Woodall, of the same regiment, who was bathing about seventy yards distant, and on hearing the calls for assistance, swam as fast as he could to his aid, and after very great exertion and much presence of mind, having had to let go his hold several times from exhaustion, succeeded in reaching the shore, and thus saving the life of his friend.

G. NICHOLLS.

At Hayle, in Cornwall, there were several persons bathing on the 19th of August 1859, when Mr. Gregory Nicholls, B.A., a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, perceived that two young ladies were being rapidly carried seaward by the receding tide and in great danger; he immediately swam to their rescue, and by taking hold of one of them by the arm, tried to swim in a direct line to the rocks; but finding the tide too strong to be able to make any progress against it whatever with the two, he asked one to take hold of him, thinking by this means he might reach the rocks and save one. The young lady grasped him round the neck, and they both sank; she then let go, and both rose to the surface. Perceiving that the waves were breaking about fifty yards on his right, which showed there was shallow water there, he took hold of one young girl (they were clinging to each other), and by swimming with one hand, he at length, after great exertion, brought them to a place where he could just touch, and by drawing them towards him, he brought them in safety to the shore. Mr. Nicholls was much exhausted with his

exertions, and had he not been there, the ladies would certainly have been drowned.

R. WHITE.

During the excitement caused by extinguishing a fire at the Mauritius, at midnight on the 17th of May 1857, two privates of the 5th Fusiliers, named Patrick Shehan and Patrick Boyle, fell into the sea at Port Louis, and would inevitably have been drowned, as they could not swim, had not Private Robert White, of the same regiment, at great risk to himself, jumped into the water, and after a quarter of an hour's exertion succeeded in saving them.

In consequence of the regiment having been sent to India to aid in quelling the late mutiny, steps could not be taken earlier to lay the case before the Royal Humane Society.

J. GOURNAY.

As the passengers were leaving the French mail-packet "Alliance" on the 9th of July 1859, Mr. S. R. Elmes, a gentleman, seventy years of age, fell between the quay and the vessel, the water being eighteen feet in depth. Captain J. Gournay being informed of the circumstance immediately jumped overboard, and finding Mr. Elmes could not swim, succeeded in saving the old man, who must infallibly have been drowned but for the prompt decision and the cool devotion of Gournay. He had previously saved many lives, and was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his gallantry by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

J. R. BRIDSON.

On the 15th of July last, a man named George Balmer was engaged with his brother in bringing a yacht, the property of Thomas Littledale, Esq., of Liverpool, to her moorings in Bowness Bay, in Lake Windermere, when, being struck by the boom of the yacht, he was precipitated into the lake. At this juncture, J. R. Bridson, Esq., of Bolton-le-Moors, who was cruising near, by himself, in his own yacht, threw out his life-buoy, but the poor man was incapable of getting hold of it, seeing which Mr. Bridson plunged into the lake, swam to the spot, and diving after Balmer, who had sunk for the third time, succeeded in bringing him up and placing him on the buoy, whence he was quickly removed by

a boat that was hastening to the spot of the accident. Mr. Bridson then swam back to his own yacht, which was about thirty or forty yards distant. Had it not been for the cool daring and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Bridson, Balmer would most undoubtedly have met with a watery grave.

J. K. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. H. W. Goodered was sitting fishing from the steps of Ryde pier on the 15th of September 1859, when he accidentally fell into the water, which was about nine feet deep ; the tide setting strong to the westward, carried him away, and being an imperfect swimmer, he began to sink, when Mr. J. K. Whitehead, R.N., unhesitatingly sprang into the water, and, though the current was very strong and his companion clinging to him, he with great difficulty managed to keep him above water until a boat came to their rescue. A more gallant action was never witnessed than that performed by this intrepid officer, reflecting the highest credit on the service to which he is attached, and when evidently exhausted from his untiring exertions, he still remembered his noble object, and never once released his hold until he was rescued from his perilous position.

C. C. FRASER, MAJOR, 7TH HUSSARS.

During the battle of the Raptée, on the 31st of December, 1858, on the frontiers of Nepaul, Major Stisted and four men of the 7th Hussars were washed on to a sandbank in the middle of the foaming torrent, and as their horses had been drowned, there seemed no chance of their lives being saved, when the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 7th Hussars, Sir W. Russell, Bart., called for a volunteer to swim out to them. Major Charles Craufurd Fraser begged to be allowed to go, and he swam out to them under a sharp fire from the enemy, who were on the opposite side, and after great difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the stream, he reached them. They were quite exhausted, but he succeeded in saving the lives of Major Stisted and the men with him. It was a most dangerous service, and was most gallantly performed by him, when we call to mind that Major Fraser at the time had only a partial use of his right hand, owing to a severe wound which he had received at the battle of Newabgunge, and from which he had not nearly recovered.

T. COLEMAN AND R. DOWLING.

On the 7th of July 1859, at ten o'clock in the evening, as Thomas Coleman and Robert Dowling were conversing near the water's edge, at Portobelló harbour, Dublin, they heard a scream and a splash ; Coleman threw off his coat and hat and plunged in (he was otherwise fully dressed). Upon rising to the surface he came in contact with William Salter, a boy about fourteen years of age ; he became exhausted, and would undoubtedly have been drowned had not Dowling at this juncture jumped in, coat and all as he was, and by great exertions succeeded in landing the two safely on the bank. Just as they were on *terra firma*, the body of John Farrell was observed to float by slowly and heavily, partly on the surface, upon observing which Coleman again plunged in, and by an almost superhuman effort succeeded in landing the apparently lifeless body of Farrell, who remained in a state of delirium for five days after. When we remember that the water was about twelve feet deep, and the night far advanced, all will agree in saying that this was a most courageous act.

J. M. ANDERSON.

As several gentlemen were bathing at Springvale, County Derry, Ireland, on the 25th of August 1859, Mr. J. M. Anderson observed that Mr. R. W. Guinness was being carried seaward by the tide, which was running very strong, and throwing off part of his clothes sprang into the water, and after much exertion, without aid from any one, although many persons were on the shore, succeeded in rescuing Mr. Guinness, who was completely exhausted and ready to sink. After he had brought Mr. Guinness on shore, Mr. Anderson, naked as he was, obtained a boat from another part of the beach and after great exertion also saved Mr. A. T. Carson, who was being carried out to sea by the tide, he having been in the water more than an hour. The sea was in a very boisterous state at the time of the accident.

W. SMITH.

On Friday the 2d of September 1859, as David Birkenshaw, a seaman on board the steam-ship "Indian," was at work on the bowsprit of that ship at Montreal, Canada, he slipped and fell into about eighteen feet of water and was in great danger, when

Captain William Smith, commanding the same ship, immediately jumped in after him without waiting to remove any of his clothing. The man clung so tightly to him that at one time he ran great risk of losing his life, but after great exertion Captain Smith succeeded in rescuing Birkenshaw, who soon recovered from the shock occasioned by the immersion he had suffered.

During the Crimean war, Captain Smith was employed in the transport service, and succeeded in saving the life of a soldier under similar circumstances.

A. GREENFIELD.

At half-past six o'clock A.M. on the 6th October 1859, as A. Greenfield, coast-guardsmen, was on duty at Rottingdean Gap, near Brighton, he heard cries for assistance proceeding from the water; and on hastening to the spot he saw a young man, named Lewis, in great danger, he having been drawn out of his depth by the undertow of the surf. Greenfield at once swam to his assistance, but being quite exhausted, was obliged to let Lewis go, and return to the beach, when, having rested for about half a minute, he again made an attempt to save the drowning man, which was happily successful, but both were so weak that they were obliged to have assistance to walk up the beach.

F. CAVILL.

When beating round Cape Leuwin (Australia), in the ship "Areta," last May, a boy fell from aloft overboard and disappeared; the ship was at the time going fast through the water, with a heavy swell. A man named Frederick Cavill, on coming down the main rigging, saw the boy fall, and immediately sprang after him, dived and brought him up, but passed quickly astern; before the ship's way could be stopped, and the boat lowered, some time had elapsed, and both were out of sight; however, the noble fellow held the boy (who could not swim) bravely up, and ultimately both were saved.

W. F. BEAUMONT.

On the 25th October 1859, an apprentice named Wynn, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Haddington," accidentally fell overboard at sea, when Mr. W. F. Beaumont, third officer, knowing that Wynn could not swim,

immediately jumped overboard, while the ship was going at the rate of eight knots an hour, in the attempt to save him, and remained in the water for the space of half-an-hour, until picked up by the boat, the unfortunate youth having been drowned.

P. SECKER.

On the 28th of December 1859, about 9.35 p.m., H.M.S. "Ruby," while steaming towards Flamborough Head, came into collision with a brig named the "Grace," when, besides carrying away her bowsprit, two men were thrown overboard, one of whom was unfortunately drowned, but the other, William Borthwick, was saved by the courage and intrepidity of Peter Secker, A.B., who immediately jumped overboard and rescued him, although knowing at the time that the "Ruby" was without boats, and his only chance was by being picked up by his own vessel.

CAMERON AND F. DAVIES.

At one p.m., on the 27th of January 1860, the hands were sent aloft to furl sails, when Neil Sinclair, A.B., fell from the foreyard between H.M.S. under my command and the hulk "Bellerophon," sustaining fatal contusions in the fall. Mr. Cameron, who was on the forecastle at the time, immediately jumped overboard, at the imminent peril of his life, notwithstanding there was a strong tide running at the time, and caught Sinclair, who was in the act of sinking, and kept him up until assistance arrived.

Frederick Davies, A.B., although on the sick-list, gallantly jumped overboard from the sick-bay of the "Bellerophon" hulk to assist in saving Sinclair.

W. U. HEYGATE.

On the night of the 17th of February 1860, the butler of Mr. Heygate, of Brent, Pelham Hall, was crossing the yard, when, through the darkness of the night, he missed his way and accidentally fell into a large reservoir of water, fifteen feet deep and partially covered with ice. His screams were heard by the servants in the hall, and Mr. Heygate, on hearing the alarm, immediately ran out, taking off his coat and waistcoat as he ran. When he reached the edge of the reservoir, the drowning man had sunk. Mr. Heygate immediately jumped into the water to his relief, dived once, but with no success, and notwithstanding the excessive cold-

ness of the water, he persevered until he found the body, and on raising it to the surface brought it to the side of the reservoir, when, with assistance, he succeeded, with great difficulty, in raising the body of the man until it was drawn up, in an insensible state, Mr. Heygate himself being exhausted and nearly stupefied with the cold.

E. H. SEYMOUR, MATE, R.N.

On the morning of the 11th of January 1860, whilst H.M.S. "Impérieuse" was steaming at the rate of seven knots an hour through the Rhia Straits, a marine named Parkes fell overboard from a maindeck port, when Mr. Edward H. Seymour, mate (although the accident was not then known on deck, and the ship still under steam), instantly jumped after him, and persisted in his attempt to save the man by diving several times. When it is considered that it was a region known to be infested with sharks, much praise is due to Mr. Seymour for his perseverance in remaining near the spot where the man sank, and not resorting to the life-buoy for his own safety until all hopes of success were in vain.

J. BEAN.

At sea, on Sunday the 26th of February 1860, a seaman named Arnold, belonging to H.M.S. "Hannibal," was in the act of baling out his boat, when his piggen slipped from his hand, and, endeavouring to recover it, he overbalanced himself and fell into the water. The ship's company being at prayers, the accident was unobserved on board until a Maltese cargo boat, passing some distance from the ship, gave the alarm, when James Bean (boy, first class), being on the lower deck at the time, immediately jumped out of a port and succeeded in reaching Arnold just as he was in the act of sinking, and supported him until a boat came to their assistance, when both were rescued.

J. MORGAN.

At Abergavenny is a joint counties pauper asylum, in which are about 800 female patients, and on the 13th of April 1860, a large number of the female lunatics were brought out to a walk by the side of the river opposite to the race-course, and from which they would see something of the sport going on on the other side. Suddenly one of the patients—a fine middle-aged woman—saw among the crowd on the opposite bank her husband, who is a

confectioner at Newport, and was hawking his wares among the people. With a wild scream she ran down the bank and precipitated herself into the foaming torrent, and attention was drawn to her just as the horses were about to start for the Club Stakes. A scene of terror ensued such as cannot be described. The poor woman was carried rapidly down the stream, yelling for aid when her head came above water. The assembled crowd deserted the racing to rush to the river's bank, and shouted with dismay and excitement as each plunge seemed to be the last the victim would give. A man, named Josiah Morgan, threw off his overclothing and dashed straight towards her amid tremendous cheers ; but when he reached the middle of the stream the strength of the current bore him away for some distance. In vain he turned and tried to ascend ; he too became visibly exhausted, and it now seemed imminent that two human beings must perish untimely in the sight of a frantic crowd, who were utterly powerless to save them. The man, however, managed to gain the side and held on to some overhanging bushes, while the body of the woman, who had ceased struggling, and was now supposed to be dead, floated towards him. At this juncture she sank, and the man with a last effort dived after her. The brief space when they were submerged appeared an age, but the brave fellow had grasped the drowning woman's hair, and pulled her in towards the shore. The bank was steep, but they were both got out more dead than alive. The usual restoratives were applied to the persons almost miraculously saved from death, and they both recovered.

MR. PILBROW.

On the 22d of September 1859, the steamer "Bengal," when at anchor in the river Hoogley, near Calcutta, Major Ormsby accidentally fell from the gangway leading to the shore and was carried away by the strong current of the river, when Mr. Pilbrow, third officer of the steamer "Hindoostan" immediately took off his jacket and gallantly plunged into the stream, swam to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him to the gangway, when both were assisted on board the "Bengal" in a very exhausted state.

J. GRANT.

On the morning of the 19th of February 1860, James Harrington, supernumerary second-class boy, who was evidently not at

the time in his right mind, jumped overboard from one of the maindeck ports, the ship at the time being under single-reefed topsails and courses, and going five knots. Directly the alarm was given, James Grant, A.B., who was on deck at the time, rushed aft, and seeing the boy struggling in the water, jumped overboard from the taffrail, swam to him, and carried him to the life-buoy, whence they were both taken by one of the cutters and conveyed on board.

L. CHING, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 4th of May 1860, a seaman, named Alfred Dray, who, whilst employed painting H.M.S. "Fawn," accidentally fell overboard into the sea off Cape of Good Hope, and not being able to swim, would have been drowned, but for the prompt and praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Lawrence Ching, midshipman, who immediately jumped overboard (the ship was at the time sailing before the wind at the rate of one and a half knots per hour), swam to his assistance, and supported him until a boat reached them.

Great credit is also due to Mr. Samuel Libby, master, who, on seeing the man struggling with Mr. Ching, jumped overboard and rendered assistance.

W. W. ANDERSON, R.N.

On the 13th of June 1860, when the ship was going five knots an hour, two men fell overboard from off a lower-deck port. On the cry of "Man overboard!" Mr. Anderson, who was on the poop, immediately jumped overboard from the taffrail, and by the encouragement of his voice materially assisted in keeping the men afloat until picked up by the boat. On the 15th of July 1860, a seaman fell overboard from the mizen-chains, when Mr. Anderson again jumped overboard from a gun-room port, and endeavoured to take the life-buoy to the man, who was in a very exhausted condition when rescued by the boat.

And on the 15th of July 1860, when on board H.M.S. "Cadmus," at sea, a boy accidentally fell overboard, when Mr. Anderson again jumped overboard and rescued him.

MR. HAWKINS.

On the 11th of June 1860, William Dosewell, A.B., fell from the main rigging into the water, and in falling struck against the

dingey, and broke his left leg. Mr. Hawkins was on the fore-castle, but saw the man falling, and rushing aft, plunged overboard instantly, dressed as he was, from the upper deck, and diving after the man, who had sunk, not only brought him to the surface, but supported him until a boat came to his assistance.

A. COOPER.

On the 26th of March 1860, while the ship "Agincourt" was lying in Port Philip Bay, Australia, Mr. Samuel Gardner, mid-shipman, accidentally fell overboard. The night being dark and tempestuous, he, being unable to swim, must have been drowned but for the gallant conduct of Mr. Austin Cooper, second officer, who immediately jumped overboard and swam to his assistance and supported him until a boat arrived, when both were taken on board. Mr. Cooper was much exhausted by his gallant efforts, and one of his hands much injured by contact with the ship's copper.

A. ROMUALDO.

On the 31st of May 1860, a seaman, named Brown, whilst in the act of stepping from a boat on board a steamer, fell into the water. Being in a state of intoxication, and unable to swim, he immediately sank. Ananstacio Romualdo immediately plunged after him, and on the first attempt was unsuccessful in discovering Brown ; he returned to the surface for the purpose of breathing, and a second time dived after Brown, whom after some delay he found, and succeeded in bringing him to the surface in a state of insensibility. The river, at all times very dense and thick, was at this period unusually muddy, in consequence of the heavy rains, and the current running at the rate of six or seven miles an hour ; and had he not succeeded in grasping the painter of a boat that was towing astern, so great was his exhaustion that he would have been swept away by the current, and they would both have inevitably perished.

D. URQUHART.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., twelve individuals—six males and as many females—left Achnagart and Relong, in the parish of Kincardine, Ross-shire, with the intention of going to the Free Church in the parish of Crieche, Sutherlandshire. These two

parishes are separated by the Dornoch Firth and the river Oykill. The party, instead of taking the ferry, took a salmon fishing-boat, or coble, which might comfortably carry seven or eight persons only ; and though the wind was high, the firth rather stormy, the boat overloaded, and the sail too large, everything went on well till they were about one mile and a quarter from Bonar Bridge. There it was considered expedient to take down the sail, and while so doing the boat took in some water, which so alarmed some of the females as to cause them to spring to the opposite side of the boat. She immediately filled, capsized, and appears to have more than once turned upside down in a part of the firth which at the time was from twelve to fourteen feet deep, and is considered 300 or 400 yards from the shore. All were thrown into the water. Only two could swim. These were Donald Urquhart, a sailor, and Alexander Ross. The former had his father and sister with him ; the latter had his wife, a son, and daughter. On looking about him, Alexander Ross's attention was attracted to his daughter struggling in the waves. He seized hold and attempted to save her, but, after an earnest effort, he felt that he was in the utmost peril of losing his own life without any prospect of saving that of his daughter—a girl of sixteen years of age. He was most reluctantly forced to let her go, on which he succeeded in swimming about twenty yards, when he found that he could stand, though the water reached to his neck. Donald Urquhart, observing Ross's daughter sinking head foremost, swam directly to the spot, got hold of her, and swam with her to her father, who could keep the girl's head above water. With a moment's delay, Urquhart swam back, in the face of a strong wind and rapid current, to the others, who were helplessly struggling for life. Observing a female in the act of being submerged, he made for the spot where she disappeared, dived after her to the bottom (twelve feet), succeeded in bringing her to the surface and swimming with her to her husband—for she happened to be Ross's wife. Urquhart, with all possible expedition, for the third time swam bravely to the scene of the disastrous calamity, dived, as on the previous occasion, and now brought two females from the bottom. With these he emerged quite close to the boat, which was rolling in the waves, and to which he found another female clinging, but in imminent danger of sinking into the surging water. She managed to get hold of his clothes, as did her sister—one of the

two rescued and brought from the bottom. The other was his own sister, who was in a state of utter unconsciousness. The noble fellow has no distinct recollection of the manner in which he now conducted himself, but he struggled desperately to bring the three with him to Alexander Ross. With his unconscious sister in one hand, and the two sisters (Ann and Bella Ross) clinging to his clothes, Urquhart made the most determined and energetic struggles with the one free hand to carry these to where the other rescued ones were in the water. Without any human aid he succeeded, although he was much exhausted and quite bewildered. Five were still in the bottom of the firth—amongst them his own father; but the brave fellow could do no more, and his helpless sister demanded all his attention. Hitherto none of the multitude of spectators who had witnessed the catastrophe at various distances were able to render any assistance; but when they were able their services were of little avail. None of the five who sank to the bottom were rescued alive.

ENSIGN CHUTE, 8TH REGIMENT, AND P. QUIGLEY,
8TH REGIMENT.

At Spithead, on the 4th of September 1860, the evening before the 8th King's Regiment disembarked from the troop-ship "Clara," an officer's servant, while attempting to close the sash of one of the stern ports, fell into the sea. Fortunately the splash attracted the attention of some persons on the poop: Ensign Chute instantly undressed and jumped from the taffrail; private Quigley undressed and plunged into the water from the gangway. The tide was running strong, and long before the quarter-boat could be lowered they were swept astern, and lost sight of by those on deck. The drowning man was first seen by Quigley; but Ensign Chute, who was nearest to him, pushed a life-buoy towards him, but the man, who could not swim, was too exhausted to cling to it. Ensign Chute then seized the body, and, assisted by private Quigley, managed to support it until picked up by the boat, at a distance of 300 yards from the ship.

REV. S. M. DILL, D.D.

On Friday, the 14th September 1860, a man named Hammill, lately a patient in a lunatic asylum, came to Portstewart, Coleraine,

accompanied by two relatives. While walking with them near the sea-shore, he suddenly broke from them, and running over the rocks plunged into the sea. A crowd of people quickly assembled, but no one either could or would make any attempt to save the drowning man, who soon ceased to struggle, and was carried by the tide out to sea. At this time the Rev. Dr. Samuel Marcus Dill, of Ballymena, hearing what had occurred, ran down to the rocks, and seeing that none of those present were making any effective efforts to save the drowning man, quickly undressed and swam out to his relief; and having turned the body on its back to keep the face above water, swam with it to the shore in an insensible state. A medical man was quickly in attendance, and, after a considerable time and much exertion, animation was restored.

W. R. KENNEDY, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 22d June 1860, a seaman, named John Sier, accidentally fell overboard from H.M.S. "Wasp" at sea, and although the life-buoy was let go as soon as possible, and immediate steps were taken to bring the ship to, and to lower a boat, he would most certainly have been drowned, had it not been for the expert swimming, combined with the intrepidity and presence of mind of Lieut. William R. Kennedy, who at once sprang overboard and succeeded in placing the drowning man on the life-buoy until the arrival of the boat which had gone to their assistance.

E. HARDINGE, CAPTAIN, R.N.

On the 20th of July 1860, during a passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius, H.M.S. "Persian," commanded by Captain Edward Hardinge, experienced a severe gale of wind towards evening, the weather looking still more threatening. A little boy fell overboard. On hearing the cry, the commander immediately directed the first lieutenant to heave the ship to, and running himself to the life-buoy tried to let it go. The port-fire attached to the life-buoy lighted, but the buoy hung. A rope was thrown to the child, who caught it; but the headway of the vessel dragged the poor creature under water, and he let go the rope with a cry of despair. The gallant commander jumped at once into the sea, in his uniform: a good swimmer, he soon reached the boy and held him up. A tremendous sea then struck them,

and tore the lad from his grasp. Captain Hardinge made another plunge and seized the boy by the hair. The life-buoy was in the water, the port-fire fortunately burning a beacon to Hardinge, as well as the whale-boat from the ship ; and Captain Hardinge kept the boy up, cheering and encouraging him whilst striving his best to reach the life-buoy ; it was, however, still fifty yards distant in a very heavy sea, and his strength well-nigh expended when the whale-boat reached them and saved both the commander and the boy.

MR. HARTON.

On the 29th of August 1860, a female had been engaged in teaching music ; and on leaving the house, she made her way towards the river Shannon, at Banagher ; and as the quay and bridge were unfrequented by any persons at that early hour, hurled herself from the iron rails of the moveable part of the bridge, a height of thirty feet, into the deep and swollen current below. An alarm was given, when Mr. Harton immediately ran to the spot, and gallantly plunged in and swam to her assistance ; she having floated down, upheld by her clothes, some distance. Mr. Harton seized hold of her as she was sinking, and by strenuous efforts supported her until a boat arrived. When taken out of the water she was quite insensible ; but Mr. Harton, being a medical student, used such remedies as he could for her recovery, until she was brought to land and removed to the house where she had been teaching.

J. KILLINGBECK.

At Woodhouse Hill, Hunslet, near Leeds, on the 6th of November 1860, a boy, fifteen years of age, named Joseph Sheldon, was in the act of emptying the water out of a bucket, and while so doing made a false step and fell backwards down a well, eighteen yards deep, and containing eighteen feet of water. A younger brother of Sheldon, who was passing at the time, heard him cry out for help, and soon two men were on the spot. One of them, named Samuel Brooksbank, ran the bucket down towards the water for the boy to catch hold of ; but before it had reached the water, a young man, named Joseph Killingbeck, with the spirit of a hero, told Brooksbank to hold to the handle, and, without hesitating for one moment, ran down the chain. When he got to the water he called the boy by name, and he, having by this time got his head

out of the water and grasped the chain, replied in a tone indicating great exhaustion, and begged Killingbeck to rescue him, as he could not hold any longer. Holding the boy by one hand and the chain by the other, Killingbeck called those above to draw up. When the boy was out of the water he was found to be very heavy from being drenched with wet, and they had ascended but a short way when Killingbeck told the boy to hold fast to the chain, as he should be obliged to change hands. After this they ascended at a moderate pace, Killingbeck being apprehensive, from the stretching and vibration of the chain, that a new disaster was pending. Having got about midway between the water and the top of the well, the chain suddenly broke, and both were precipitated into the water at the bottom. Killingbeck immediately rose to the surface, threw himself on his back on the water, waited for the boy coming up, and as he appeared, caught hold of him. The boy then seized the chain and drew himself a little higher up, and standing upon Killingbeck's leg was held for a time out of the water. Killingbeck, who had now become very much fatigued told the boy he must try and make an effort to move some way or other, as he could not support him any longer. The boy then resolved to ascend the well, and called to those on the top to draw up, and was then landed in safety. The chain was then sent down to Killingbeck, who tied it round him, and also safely reached the top.

A. GOLLAN.

On the 1st November 1859, a party of eight persons had gone to bathe on the banks of the river Jabolão, Pernambuco, when one of them, named Johnston, expressed a wish to cross the river (which at that place was thirty feet deep and about twenty yards wide). One of the party volunteered to carry him over on his back ; Johnston caught hold of the swimmer by the shoulders and hung like a log straight down his back, thereby preventing him from using his legs at all ; both had gone under water several times, and at last separated, the swimmer making for the shore in a very exhausted state, when Mr. Alexander Gollan, who was already dressed, on seeing what had happened, immediately plunged into the river, and catching Johnston (who was going down probably for the last time) by the hair succeeded in bringing him safe to the shore.

C. GOLDSMID.

At Gibraltar, on the night of the 27th September 1860, a volunteer of the Garibaldian Legion, being intoxicated, accidentally fell overboard, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and intrepid conduct of Captain C. Goldsmid, of the I.S. "Melazzo," who immediately jumped overboard, dived, and supported him until assistance came.

S. COURT, R.N.

Between the 1st and 10th of May 1858, whilst walking the poop of H.M.S. "Calcutta," which ship I commanded, lying at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho river, William Wire, A.B., fell from the port foretopmast rigging, struck the chains, and fell overboard insensible. Mr. S. Court, master, who was putting off in the cutter of H.M.S. "Furious," without divesting himself of an article of dress, jumped overboard and saved him. Mr. Court's services were acknowledged by the Commander-in-chief, Sir M. Seymour, who expressed personally his appreciation and admiration of his conduct, as preparations were making at this time for the attack on the Taku Forts and advance on Tientsin.

J. FRASER.

On the 11th September 1860, at noon, a royal salute was fired from the ship in honour of the Emperor of Russia's birthday. At the commencement of the salute Aplin was coming in along the port swinging-boom, and was close to the muzzle of the first gun when fired. He was blown away by the explosion and fell into the water; there was a very heavy sea and a strong wind from S.E. (from which quarter the heaviest sea rolls into this gulf). The accident was not noticed for some seconds, but on the gunner's mate observing it, John Fraser, boy, who was standing on the forecastle, immediately jumped overboard and dived under water. He succeeded in laying hold of Aplin's hair and bringing him to the surface, but was beaten under water by the force of the waves; he, however, contrived to lay hold of one foot and again bring him to the surface; the force of the waves again drove both under water, and it was not without very great exertions that Fraser was again enabled to regain the surface with his burden. With

assistance, Fraser was enabled to pass a rope round Aplin's body, and by this means he was brought on board ; when seen immediately afterwards by the medical officer of the ship, he was seemingly lifeless, and the usual medical treatment having been adopted animation was restored ; the whole of one side was severely burnt, but eventually he perfectly recovered.

A. KEAY.

At Thorn Island, Pembroke, on the 31st December 1860, gunner Michael Burke went into the water to swim to the detachment boat which was washed off the landing by the high tide and heavy sea ; he had tied a rope round his waist but it was too short and a second rope was fastened to it, but unfortunately the knot gave way and the man was carried away by the tide, when acting bombardier Alexander Keay stripped and plunged into the sea to his relief, but through the heavy surf he was unable to reach him, and after being in the water ten minutes struggling with the waves he was at last thrown up on the rocks in a very exhausted state. The unfortunate man Burke was drowned.

S. ELLIS AND J. BATE.

On the 21st February 1861, in the midst of a fierce gale, and whilst trying to hoist a gig up to save it from swamping, Thomas Stevens, leading seaman, fell overboard. Such was the strength of the wind that all the boats were unmanageable, and Thomas Stevens, who could swim very little, was about to sink, though oars and other articles were thrown within his reach. At the risk of his life, Samuel Ellis, second captain of the foretop, jumped from the troop boat astern, and by powerful swimming against the wind and sea reached the drowning man, at the same time that John Bate slipped down by a rope from the quarter of the ship, and together they held him up until the gig was lowered and picked them all up under the stern of the ship. Had they been carried away from the immediate vicinity of the ship's stern no efforts of ours could have saved him. Samuel Ellis was also instrumental in saving the life of William Osmand, of H.M.S. "Cambridge," who had accidentally fallen overboard into the Hamoaze on the 4th of September 1862.

G. D. FITZROY, LIEUT., R.N., AND W. METTERS.

On the 29th July 1861, shortly after the retreat was beaten from evening quarters, Frederick Pringle, ordinary seaman, fell overboard from the starboard quarter, and being unable to swim could not reach the life-buoy which had been let down close to him. As the people were nearly all below at the moment shifting clothing, there was some delay before the life-boat could be lowered, when Lieutenant G. D. Fitzroy, R.N., jumped overboard, swam to him, and grasped him by the hair as he was sinking ; Pringle then seized Lieutenant Fitzroy round the neck, and both were sinking, when William Metters, who had jumped overboard immediately after Lieutenant Fitzroy reached the spot, disengaged Lieutenant Fitzroy, and both kept Pringle afloat until the boat reached them.

J. H. COXON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

At sea, on the 24th April 1861, Alexander Thorn, caulker, of H.M.S. "Hero," accidentally fell overboard, and after several ineffectual attempts to reach the life-buoy he would have been drowned but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant James H. Coxon, who jumped overboard from the ward-room stern-port and succeeded in pushing the life-buoy within reach of the drowning man until the boat picked them both up in a very exhausted state.

A. ALINGTON.

On Sunday, 5th May 1861, James Brown, a private, Royal Engineers, who had been sent on board at Gibraltar a "lunatic," for a passage to England, was walking to and fro on the upper deck, under charge, when suddenly he eluded his keeper and jumped overboard. The "Megæra" was at this time off Lisbon, when Lieutenant A. Alington, who was on the upper deck, hearing the cry of "A man overboard !" ran for one of the hand life-buoys, and as the man floated aft threw it as near him as possible ; but observing that he was apparently bewildered, and judging that the man would be drowned through fright before a boat could reach him, he (Lieutenant Alington), considering thus, threw off his coat and jumped overboard, swam towards the man, but observing his wild looks on getting near him he came to the con-

clusion that his friend was the madman ; he swam to the life-buoy and struck out with it towards the man, who was then showing evident signs of soon going down, his head being under water and the seas washing over him ; at this moment the boat reached the spot, and passing between the two people in the water, both were rescued in a very exhausted state.

W. WILLIAMS.

William Williams, captain's coxswain, on the afternoon of the 25th February 1861, jumped overboard to rescue his shipmate, R. Hill, from a watery grave. The latter unfortunately fell from the main-topmast head, struck against a topsail-yard, and dropped into the water in a state of insensibility. The ship was at the time working into Bassadore Roads (a place noted for sharks), with a fresh breeze, and going at the time six knots, and but for the presence of mind of the above petty officer R. Hill would have been drowned. The life-buoy would not drop, the guard having been bent, it is supposed, in hoisting the jolly-boat up.

A. C. F. HENEAGE, COMMANDER, R.N.

On the 12th February 1861, Commander Algernon C. F. Heneage was in the act of going on board H.M.S. "Falcon," then anchored in the harbour at Sierra Leone, to take command of that vessel ; one of the side boys, who was stationed cap in hand to do honour to the new commander, accidentally fell overboard ; he would have been drowned, as he could not swim, had it not been for the prompt and gallant conduct of Captain Heneage, who jumped overboard and caught hold of him as he was sinking. The tide was running four knots at the time, and the river infested with sharks, and Captain Heneage being in full uniform and consequently embarrassed by his sword and epaulettes.

H. O'DONOVAN.

On the evening of the 8th August 1861, the Rev. Thomas Leonard, whilst walking along the bank of the river Ilan, near Skibbereen, missed his footing and fell into the water, the night being dark and a strong current running, he would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid con-

duct of Mr. Henry O'Donovan, who immediately plunged in with his clothes on, swam to his relief, and succeeded in bringing Mr. Leonard safe to shore in a very exhausted state.

O. S. CAMERON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the night of the 25th August 1861, Henry Reade, private of marines, accidentally fell into the sea at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the prompt and praiseworthy conduct of Lieutenant Orford S. Cameron, of H.M. gun-vessel "*Steady*," who immediately jumped overboard, swam to his assistance, and reached him just as he was sinking, quite unconscious, and brought him to a stage lying alongside the wharf.

MR. MACFARLANE, R.N.

On the 29th July 1861, Joseph Campbellton, boatswain's mate of H.M.S. "*Isis*," accidentally fell overboard into the river at Sierra Leone; the tide was running with great rapidity and the river swarming with sharks, and Campbellton, having on an oilskin coat and leggings, was unable to use any exertion to save himself, and although a boat was manned and alongside, all seemed to have lost their presence of mind; at this crisis Mr. Macfarlane, master of H.M.S. "*Isis*," gallantly advanced to the rescue. Ordering some gratings to be thrown into the water, he jumped overboard and swam towards the man, but before he could reach him the man had disappeared; a cry from on board said, "He is just under you," upon which Mr. Macfarlane dived and succeeded in catching hold of the man's coat, and supported him until a boat arrived to their assistance. This is the eighth life Mr. Macfarlane has saved from drowning under similar circumstances.

W. RAMSAY.

On the 5th October 1861, as Mr. William Ramsay was walking near the river Tay, Perth, he heard screams proceeding from the direction of the Tay, and on arriving on the spot he was informed that a child named Roy had been carried away by the current of the river; he ran along the bank for a distance before he saw the object of his search. The current being so strong and rapid, and so many obstacles in the way, Mr. Ramsay found it impossible to get opposite to the child by keeping to the bank,

so he at once threw off his hat, coat, and waistcoat, plunged into the river at a most dangerous place and swam towards the drowning child, who by this time was as often below the surface of the water as above ; seizing it, he with great difficulty (arising from a strong under-current) placed the back of her head upon his right hand and keeping the face above water struck out for the shore, and had barely strength left to crawl up the bank and convey his burden to the nearest house, where every appliance was resorted to under the advice of Dr. Buist, but without success ; the child died, although it had shown signs of life after being rescued from the water.

H. A. COSTA.

On the evening of Sunday, the 7th July 1861, Serjeant Griffin, of H.M.S. "*Charybdis*," was sent on shore to apprehend a supernumerary seaman, received from the "*Cambrian*," named William Hall, who was absenting himself without leave. Finding the man intoxicated, he thought it more advisable to send him in charge of the police, to be locked up for the night. He, however, resisted their authority, and, running from them, jumped or fell into the water from the wharf, alongside of which the French line-of-battle ship "*Dryad*" was lying. The instant the man was in the water, Henry Alexander Costa, quarter-master and caulker, jumped overboard, from the fore-castle, without the slightest hesitation, the tide at the time running at the rate of two and a half knots. Hall almost immediately sank, and the Frenchman dived twice, but could not succeed in catching him. His efforts with such a tide were very dangerous, as the ship was lashed alongside a pontoon jetty, which sucked him under it ; and on being taken on board was in a very exhausted state. Another man, Louis Courty, also jumped overboard, but without succeeding in recovering Hall, who was consequently drowned.

J. GRANVILLE.

On the 26th of July 1861, when stowing the flying jib, at anchor in Ferrol harbour, John James, ordinary seaman of H.M.S. "*Marlborough*," accidentally fell overboard from the flying jib-boom, and being unable to swim he would have been drowned but for the gallant and humane conduct of John Granville, boatswain's mate, who immediately jumped off the cathead to his assistance,

and succeeded in bringing him to the gangway. Also on the 10th of November, John Green, ordinary seaman, accidentally fell overboard from the ship's side, and was unable to swim, when John Granville again jumped overboard from the main chains, and rescued him.

G. YOUNG.

On Friday morning, the 24th January 1862, a foreign brig laden with coal, and bound from Swansea to Singapore, struck against the rocks in Freshwater Bay, near Pembroke, and broke up. The waves were breaking over the cliffs, which tower at least 250 feet above the level of the water ; stout forms, strong arms, and dauntless spirits, were seen clinging to pieces of timber and struggling fearfully for life ; the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the horrified spectators, and one or two, including Mr. Roch, and Mr. Young, farmer, of Hubberton, prepared themselves to render assistance, if possible, to the drowning seamen. One after another all the poor fellows, except two, sank, and were seen no more ; the captain miraculously obtained possession of two empty basket-jars, which he managed to tie around him ; thus aided, he was enabled to swim within a short distance of the land, but his strength failed him ; he became partially senseless, and would have added one more to the list of the dead, but for the courageous, heroic, and humane conduct of Mr. George Young, who threw himself into the surf, and scrambled along the rocks against breakers which threatened his immediate destruction. The most painful anxiety and breathless silence were manifested ashore, as the breakers hid him in their spray ; for nearly 200 yards did this brave man venture before he arrived in time to save a human life. Mr. Young took him by the hair of his head, and afterwards getting hold of his hand, succeeded in bringing him safe on shore. Mr. Young was quite exhausted with the efforts he had made to save the man.

E. ROUSE.

On Sunday morning, 23d March 1862, Mr. Logan, gunner, when labouring under violent aberration of mind, rushed up from the lower deck whilst the surgeon was attending on him, and threw himself overboard from one of the main-deck ports, with the intention of drowning himself, the second attempt he had made on that

day ; he would have succeeded but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Edward Rouse, gunner's mate, who immediately jumped overboard, and, grasping him by the hair, succeeded in keeping his head above water until a boat arrived, Mr. Logan appearing to be making every effort to drown himself by keeping his head under water. The act of gallantry and devotion displayed on this occasion is considerably enhanced by the fact of the numerous sharks frequenting the harbour, and at the time Edward Rouse jumped overboard a large shark was seen very near the ship.

G. NICHOLSON.

On Saturday, May 17th, 1862, a gentleman named Laing, of North Shields, was seen struggling in the water of a very deep reservoir or quarry, near Whitby, North Shields, and would in all probability have been drowned but for the gallant and courageous conduct of George Nicholson, fisherman, who ran towards the place ; and though the height of the bank above the water was nearly thirty feet, and the water fifty feet deep, without waiting for a rope to be fastened round his body, he simply seized hold of the end of it, and at once plunged in and swam towards Mr. Laing, and with great difficulty secured him and brought him safely to the shore ; but Nicholson did not escape without harm, for one of the loose pieces of stone fell from the side of the bank and cut him severely on the head.

A. H. GILES.

At sea, on the 24th January 1862, one of the crew of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship "Bengal" on her passage from Calcutta to Madras, having been thrown from out of the bowline knot overboard whilst hooking the cat-block on the foul anchor—the chain slipping off, and severely wounding him on the head and about the body—would have been drowned but for the prompt and humane conduct of Mr. A. H. Giles, fourth officer, who gallantly jumped overboard, and succeeded in supporting him until a boat arrived and picked them up.

F. H. HASTINGS, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

At sea, lat. 19° 31' north ; long. 82° 6' west. On the 9th May 1862, a seaman, named William Skinner of H.M.S. "Edgar,"

accidentally fell overboard, the ship at the time going from three to four knots, when Lieut. F. H. Hastings immediately jumped overboard to his assistance, and endeavoured to support him to the life-buoy, but the man being quite unable to swim, and too heavy for his strength, his efforts unfortunately were not crowned with success ; this is the third meritorious act of the kind in this ship in which Lieut. Hastings (at the risk of his life) has been engaged ; his praiseworthy attempt to save life was attended with additional risk from the presence of sharks, one having been caught on the day on which the man fell overboard.

. J. CUNNINGHAM.

On the morning of the 17th January 1862, during a gale, the schooner "Bellona" was driven on the south-west Bâll, at the entrance of the harbour in Dundrum Bay, and the sea breaking furiously over the remnant of the ill-fated bark, a man could be descried (who proved to be the master) lashed to the windlass, when the pilot-boat, manned by four brothers named Redmond, James McCarthy, and Thomas Morgan, of the coastguard, were endeavouring to reach the wreck at the risk of their lives ; the storm and coming-in tide, associated with the floating spars and *débris* of the vessel all combined, rendered the position of these brave men most dangerous ; notwithstanding which, they continued their exertions for nearly two hours, when a fearful cross sea struck the boat, and not alone capsized her but rolled her over a second time, leaving the whole crew struggling beneath the waters ; for several moments not a living soul could be seen from the shore, and a fearful impression pervaded every one that all were lost, when a rush was made for Lord Downshire's small boat, which had to be carried a distance of five or six hundred yards, when another difficulty arose in the launching, as, from the lightness of the boat and the fury of the contending waves, it was thrown back several times on the beach. It was at this particular crisis that Mr. James Cunningham, harbour-master, manifested his usual cool, persevering bravery and judgment ; having laid hold of the stern of the boat, and taking advantage of a receding wave, and following it to his middle in the water, he succeeded in getting her afloat with William Mason, James Scott, and John Skinner as his assistants, and proceeded to the drowning men, who by this time were clinging to their boat, keel upwards, and

eventually succeeded in taking off the whole six men in a most exhausted and unconscious state, thus saving a number of men to whom death was otherwise inevitable.

G. BROOKS AND J. DUNN.

On the 27th June 1862, at ten A.M., H.M.S. "Mutine," being in lat. 2° 10' south ; long. 98° west, on passage under sail from Panama to San Francisco, the wind on the quarter, the speed of the ship ten and a half knots per hour, Joseph Holland, ordinary seaman, was knocked overboard by the lower studding-sails when clearing it. George Brooks, A.B., and John Dunn, captain after-guard, immediately jumped overboard after him ; the life-buoy was let go, a boat lowered, and the ship rounded to without delay, and after some time the men were picked up by the boat, having seen Joseph Holland go down before they could reach him, probably taken by sharks, which had been following the ship before the accident, and continued to do so after it. Although the endeavours of these men were not crowned with success, the fact of their having jumped overboard for the purpose of saving life, when they must have been aware that from the great speed of the ship there was great risk of their own lives from this cause alone, as well as from the sharks ; one of the men (John Dunn) has already received the bronze medal of the Society, which no doubt had its effect in inducing him again to show himself worthy of it ; and I trust that George Brooks may also be the recipient of this much coveted honour.

R. MALONE.

On the 8th August 1862, H.M.S. "Aboukir" was nearing the entrance of Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, under steam and sail, going about seven or eight knots, when John Welsh, ordinary seaman, fell overboard from the flying jib-boom, while stowing the flying jib which had just been taken in, and would in all probability have been drowned, but for the gallant act of Richard Malone, A.B., who, on hearing the cry of "man overboard," ran aft, and jumped through one of the ports to his relief, and was greatly instrumental in saving the man's life by supporting him until picked up by the cutter, which was lowered as soon as possible ; but which, from the velocity with which the ship was going, necessarily took some time. In addition to the ordinary risk of jumping

overboard at sea, the voracity of the sharks in the waters near Port Royal is notorious.

A. M. HALOT.

On the 4th June 1862, the steamship "Canadian," on her passage from Quebec to England, when off the coast of Newfoundland, ran upon an iceberg, and was so much injured that no hopes were entertained of saving the ship; the passengers and crew were in an almost hopeless condition, when Captain A. M. Halot, of the French ship "Héloïse," observing their extreme danger, at once bore down to the rescue, risking his own ship and crew amongst the icebergs, which at times were hidden by the fury of the gale and snow-storms, and after long and persevering efforts fortunately rescued fifty-six of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated ship, who with the remainder (except twenty-three that were drowned) which had been saved in the "Canadian's" boat, making in all 179 rescued, were taken by him to St. John's, Newfoundland, where he landed them, after having done everything for the poor sufferers that kindness and humanity could suggest. Captain Halot has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by his Majesty the Emperor of France, and has been presented by the Board of Trade with their medal for his meritorious and gallant act.

G. PAGE.

On the 26th September 1862, as the passengers were landing in the Southampton Docks from the Jersey steamer "Despatch," a barrowman, named Charles Dyer, who has very bad sight, struck his eye against a crane on the quay and was thrown backwards into the water by the violence of the blow. The water was twenty feet below the level of the quay wall; he would in all probability have been drowned had it not been for the courage and humanity of Mr. George Page, one of the Customs patrol officers, who immediately jumped from the quay into the dock, and held Dyer until they were both rescued by the boats; and on the 17th of November 1862, when James Harris, a dock labourer, was rolling a cask, having a rope attached, the cask overpowered him, he became entangled in the rope, and was drawn over into the water; he struck himself in such a way as to become at once insensible; an instant alarm was raised, when George Page again

plunged in with his clothes on, a distance of about twenty feet to the water, and supported him until a rope was thrown to him, which he held until a boat picked them up ; he was in the water for five or six minutes, it being very cold, from which and the excitement Page was so exhausted that he could not sit up in the boat or walk alone when brought on shore.

MAORI JACK.

On Saturday 9th of August 1862, Mr. William Rogers was returning from a visit to Mr. W. G. Rees at the Shotover Lake, Wakatip, New Zealand, in a boat accompanied by Mr. Mitchell and Maori Jack ; they left about 8.30 A.M. with a fair wind. It appears that about an hour after starting, the wind freshening, Maori Jack asked Mr. Mitchell to take the sprit out. Whilst he was trying to do this, a squall struck the boat, and with the heel over, Mr. Mitchell (who was standing on the thwart) was thrown to leeward ; and with this, the boat immediately capsized, and turned keel up. When Mr. Mitchell rose to the surface, Jack was clinging to the keel, and Mr. Rogers, after swimming a short distance, also turned back and took up a position beside them. Jack made every effort to right the boat, but with the heavy sea running, she kept rolling over and over, and the intense cold soon rendered Mr. Rogers and Mr. Mitchell almost powerless. This continued for a whole hour, and twice during that time did Jack save both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Mitchell, by bringing them back to the boat when shaken from their hold. At last, with another complete roll over, Mr. Mitchell, on rising to the surface, found himself under the boat, and seizing one of the thwarts, he managed to find breathing space between the water and the boat's bottom. But another sea turning her over, he was again seized by Jack, and when brought to the boat, poor Mr. Rogers had disappeared. Mr. Mitchell, now utterly powerless to hold on himself, was held up for nearly an hour by Jack, who, with one hand on the boat and the other on Mr. Mitchell's waist, gallantly supported him. At length Jack (who had before tried to get the mast out of its step) managed to cut the hamper that kept it from coming out. This done, the boat righted, and by the aid of the oars, which fortunately were jammed under the seats, they managed to paddle to the shore, distant about a mile and a half, the sea, however, making a complete breach over them. Mr. Mitchell does not

remember how they landed, as he for some time lay almost insensible. They had no means of kindling a fire, but by the aid of some blankets that were found under the half-deck forward, they managed to pass the night.

A. MACLEAN.

On the 11th February 1863, Mr. Daines, of King William's Town, British Kaffraria, went to bathe in the river Buffalo, and was not aware of the full force of the current, which was then very great, the river being high in consequence of the heavy falls of rain. He, however, swam across, and on trying to find his footing on the opposite side, discovered that he was out of his depth. In returning he was carried down by the stream, which turned him over and over several times. Mr. A. Maclean, eldest son of the lieutenant-governor, who was providentially on the spot, observing Mr. Daines's danger, jumped in partly dressed, and succeeded in laying hold of Mr. Daines, after that gentleman had sunk three or four times, and brought him to the shore insensible, and quite exhausted. Assistance was instantly sought by Mr. J. Maclean, jun., and Dr. Egan was speedily on the spot with every needful appliance, which we are happy to say was not required, as Mr. Daines, after resting for some time in the bathing-shed, was able to walk home. We believe this is the third life this gallant young gentleman has been instrumental in saving.

G. H. TURNER, LIEUTENANT, 50th REGIMENT.

On the 19th February 1863, Lieutenant G. H. Turner, Lieutenant W. B. White, 50th Regiment, with his servant (a native), one boat-man and one coolie, started from a bungalow situated at Kinniah the mouth of the Tumbiligam lake, to return to Fort Frederick; the weather was squally, and the wind unfavourable. When about half way between Marble Point and Round Island, the boatman from the bows shouted, "Ropes gone, Sir;" Lieutenant Turner immediately moved forward, and, a squall catching the boat at the moment, she was upset; they subsequently discovered that the mainstay to windward had carried away; they all got on the gunwale and seeing there was no chance of righting the boat they cut away all the rigging. It was about 6.30 P.M. and almost dark; the boat was drifting out fast. Lieutenant Turner said there is no use stopping here, I am

sure to get cramp, so I will make for the shore, and if I reach it will bring you off assistance. He was told to do what he thought best, but advised to remain, as the sharks might take him. He stripped and went off, having more than a mile and a half to swim to the place where he landed, a heavy sea running; he luckily escaped the sharks, and on landing ran off to the nearest village, where he obtained a canoe, and returned in search of the boat and succeeded in finding it. During the time he was away, Lieutenant White not only had to prevent himself from being washed off the wreck, but had to support his native servant who had lost all nerve, whom he managed to keep afloat up to the time the canoe reached them, when unfortunately the coolie in getting into the canoe turned the boat over again, at which moment the servant disappeared, and although they searched for him they were unsuccessful. The boatman started for the shore at the same time as Lieutenant Turner, and reached it, but remained in the jungle near where he had landed until next morning.

C. MURPHY.

On the 3d May 1863, a girl named Margaret Fitzgerald accidentally fell into the river at Cork, and would in all probability have been drowned, but for the gallant and praiseworthy exertions of Charles Murphy, who, without divesting himself of any of his clothing, jumped from the quay to her relief, and succeeded in bringing her in safety to the shore. Murphy has already received the honorary bronze medal of this Society for a similar occurrence in 1861.

D. NICOLL.

On Wednesday 10th February 1864, the sheet of water which forms the lake fronting the Suburban Hotel in the Vale of Health, Hampstead, was covered with a coating of ice, and in the afternoon a number of boys ventured upon it. Between four and five o'clock as Mr. Donald Nicoll was proceeding along the road on the western side of the lake, he heard screams and cries for help, and saw three boys who had broken through the ice in the water, two with their heads only just above it, evidently out of their depth, and a third nearer the bank just rescued. Mr. Nicoll at once plunged in, followed by a man who was at work at the roads, and made for the deceased, who was furthest out, while the man

secured the other boy, named Friend, the son of a surgeon, and a pupil at Mr. Rae's academy at Hampstead. By this time the deceased was under the ice where the water was ten feet deep. By means of swimming with one hand and breaking the ice with the other, however, Mr. Nicoll at last reached him, and attempted to grasp his head, but the cap was left in his hand, and the body sank. He again saw the body rise to the surface, with his face towards him, and again broke the ice with his one arm, and endeavoured to reach him, but before he could do so he finally sank. At this moment another incident took place, which was nearly fatal to Mr. Nicoll, and to the man who had succeeded in saving the boy Friend. The poor fellow could not swim, and although he had succeeded in getting the boy so close to the shore that he was rescued by others, the bank was so steep, and the bottom so slippery, that he slid out beyond his depth, and as Mr. Nicoll returned from his fruitless attempt to save deceased, he was seized upon convulsively by the then drowning man, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in reaching the shore, with the man still clinging to him. The youth Friend, who was in a very exhausted state, was conveyed to the Suburban Hotel, where a hot bath being ready, he was placed in it, and revived. In the meantime the boat was brought round, the ice was broken, and the body of deceased got out in about twenty minutes, quite dead.

C. A. J. HEYSHAM, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 2d of September 1863, Lieutenant Charles A. J. Heysham, of H.M.S. under my command, jumped overboard on the passage from Mazatlan to Le Pay, and saved the life of Joseph Bower, first-class boy, who had fallen into the sea from the hammock-nettings. Although the life-buoy was instantly let go and a boat lowered, the boy, from being unable to swim, must have been drowned had it not been for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Heysham, who was afterwards assisted in keeping him up by Samuel Staples, first-class boy, who also jumped overboard and assisted in rescuing him.

N. B. SMITH, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 9th February 1864, William Cross, A.B. of H.M.S. "Pelican," accidentally fell from the maintop, striking part of

the mainrigging, and falling thence into the water, the ship going at the rate of seven knots per hour, with a heavy sea, when Lieutenant N. Bowden Smith, R.N., jumped overboard to his assistance, and held him up until the boat arrived, when without such prompt aid the man must have perished, as he had broken his collar-bone and was much bruised and stunned by striking the rigging, and so rendered incapable of making any efforts to save himself.

H. SALMOND, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

At sea, $8^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat., $85^{\circ} 6' W.$ long., on the evening of the 1st December 1863, William Barker, ordinary seaman, whilst exercising heaving the lead from the port chains, fell overboard, the ship at the time going two knots. Lieutenant Henry Salmond, R.N., on hearing the cry of "a man overboard," immediately ran aft, and without a moment's hesitation jumped from the taffrail and swam to the rescue of the seaman, who, not being able to swim, was sinking. William Alford, quarter-master, also jumped overboard to his assistance, and together they supported him until picked up by the cutter. Although the accident occurred in fine weather, yet I consider the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Salmond and William Alford, in so readily exposing their lives to save that of a shipmate, under circumstances of great danger, from the fact that several sharks had been seen during the day, and only ten minutes before a large one was close to the ship, justly entitles them to a reward from the Royal Humane Society.

E. SIGRIST, GUNNER, R.M.A.

On the 16th May 1864, two men named E. Goff and H. Clarke, gunners, R.N., were bathing on the beach at Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth, and swam out to a target, a distance of eighty yards from the shore; after reaching it they both felt very much exhausted, and shouted for assistance; but, none appearing, they were unable to hold on any longer and swam for the shore, when Edward Sigrist, a gunner, R.M.A., seeing the critical state they were in, swam to their relief. Before he could reach them E. Goff sank, and was drowned; he, however, succeeded in saving Clarke, who was sinking, by swimming with him a distance of 300 yards to the shore, but in an insensible state.

D. D. MUTTER, LIEUT.-COL., 13TH REGIMENT.

On the evening of the 6th of June 1864, a boy named George Bryson accidentally fell from the stone Groyne into the sea at Dover. A strong ebb tide running at the time and a heavy sea, he was carried away, and would have been drowned but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Mutter, of H.M. 13th Regiment, who immediately plunged into the sea, with part of his clothes on, swam to his assistance, and succeeded, with great difficulty, in bringing him to the shore in an insensible state.

P. AHIER.

On the 2d July 1864, Private Edward Tookey, of H.M. 61st Regiment, whilst bathing in the sea off Jersey, became exhausted and sank, when Mr. Philip Ahier, jun., on hearing the cry of a person in the water, at once threw off his clothes, plunged into the sea, and swam to his assistance, a distance of 200 yards, and caught him by the back of the head, when both sank, and on rising to the surface Tookey managed to catch him by the waist; Mr. Ahier then made towards the shore, and on the way became so exhausted that both sank whilst in deep water. Tookey was so exhausted that he could not swim or help Mr. Ahier, who at last got into shallow water, when the bystanders assisted them both out in a very exhausted state.

A. WILLIAMS.

On the 9th March 1864, Mr. Toll, Chief Officer, P. O. Company, and three seamen, whose boat upset in King George's Sound, Australia, and was fast drifting out to sea, when Albert Williams, who formed one of the crew capsized, volunteered to swim on shore, a distance of three miles, against a strong breeze, risking sharks and other dangers, to procure assistance. He succeeded in reaching the pilot station, on which a boat immediately went out and rescued them all.

S. MOON.

On the 26th January 1864, Mr. Charles L. Rooke, midshipman, H. M. S. "Orlando" accidentally fell overboard in Zante Bay, seriously injuring himself in his fall from aloft, and sank,

when Samuel Moon, A. B., immediately jumped overboard to his assistance, dived, and succeeded in bringing him to the surface, and afterwards on board the ship ; and on the 20th of August 1864, a marine of the same vessel jumped overboard in the Bay of Tunis, when Samuel Moon again plunged into the sea and rescued him with great difficulty, owing to the darkness of the night and the struggles of the man, who was saved in spite of himself.

W. CORRINGTON.

On the 12th June 1864, James Handy, private marine of this ship, lent for duty in "Acorn," by accident fell overboard from the ladder when washing some clothes late at night, when William Corrington, ship's steward, immediately jumped overboard to endeavour to save him. The strongest swimmer, it is a well-known fact, cannot live in the strong eddies of the Shanghai River ; few who go overboard are ever saved ; all who frequent this river are aware of this, and this man tried most gallantly to save his shipmate, at the imminent risk of his own life, and this on a dark night. The unfortunate man was drowned.

R. FROST.

On the 15th September 1864, Mr. John Prout, Mr. Robert Prout, and Mr. J. M. Loundes, went to bathe in the sea at Bude, Cornwall, and were carried beyond their depth, when Mr. Russell Frost, on seeing the accident, immediately undressed and swam to the spot to endeavour to save them, and, after swimming about for some time, and seeing nothing of them, returned to the shore in a very exhausted state. In the meantime the bodies of Mr. Prout and Mr. Loundes had been washed on shore, and after the application of the usual remedies life was found to be extinct.

F. HALLORAN.

"On Tuesday the 2d November 1864, I went to Dartmouth, and my son, Frank Halloran, a naval cadet on board H.M.S. 'Britannia,' having obtained a few hours' leave, joined me there. In the evening I was standing with him on the new ground accompanied by my youngest little boy, nine years of age, when the latter, having strayed too near the edge of the quay, accidentally

fell over, the wall at this spot being a considerable height above the water, and the tide at the time ebbing fast. The instant the accident was perceived, my son Frank, pushing me back and only throwing off his cap, sprang after him, and succeeded in grasping his collar, whilst he struck out with the other hand, but the height of the wall above him and the darkness prevented all efforts to render more effective assistance ; not a rope was to be had, and when my repeated shouts at length brought off a punt from a yacht the two boys had been nearly ten minutes in the water ; the exertions made by Frank were getting almost too much for him, but, never losing his presence of mind, when at length the boat reached him, he helped his brother in and had him in safety before he thought of himself.

C. F. HALLORAN."

H. A. MANDEVILLE, SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"It is my duty, as well as highly gratifying to me, to bring under your notice the gallant conduct of a young officer of this ship, Mr. H. A. Mandeville, sub-lieutenant, in jumping overboard to the assistance of H. Willcocks, coxswain of the cutter. This man had foolishly gone after a sail-cover which dropped overboard ; the wind was fresh from the north-west, and a strong current running at the time, so that both were soon a long way astern ; shortly after Mr. Mandeville came up to him, Willcocks began to sink, Mr. Mandeville, however, supported his head above water until a boat arrived and rescued both, Willcocks being insensible.

"This is the second time during the three weeks this ship has been lying here that Mr. Mandeville has saved life from drowning.

"C. A. CAMPBELL, *Capt. R.N.*"

P. R. PARKER, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"I have the honour to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Philip R. H. Parker of this ship, who, on the 15th of November 1864, jumped overboard from the taffrail of the 'Curaçoa,' and saved the life of William Rabbitt, ordinary seaman, by supporting him for a quarter of an hour, a man who was injured in the head by a tree falling on him, when employed in cutting spars at Hawan, and who, it is supposed, jumped overboard in a fit of temporary insanity.

W. WISEMAN, *Commodore.*"

H. L. DUNDAS, ENSIGN, 15TH REGIMENT.

On the 14th of February 1865, Ensign H. L. Dundas of H.M. 15th Regiment of Foot, who was officer of the guard, was going his rounds (at the New Mole at Gibraltar) when he heard some men struggling in the water ; he at once jumped in and assisted one to a place where he could support himself, and then saved the second ; before he could return to the third, the man had unfortunately sunk. It appears that these men were returning on board from leave, and the night being very dark, walked over the mole into the water, and, but for Mr. Dundas's gallant and timely assistance, all would have been probably drowned.

A. THOMAS, SECOND MASTER, R.N.

On the 11th May 1865, 12.30 P.M., the ship was suddenly stopped at the cry of "a man overboard !" It was found to be Lieut. Allingham, who was discovered holding on to the rudder-chains. Having cunningly managed to elude the vigilance of those over him, he had squeezed himself through one of the stern-ports and lowered himself down ; becoming exhausted he was compelled to let go the rudder-chains, and precipitated himself into the sea ; the ship at this time was going at the rate of five knots per hour, the engines were immediately stopped and reversed, the life-boat manned, lowered and pulled towards the unfortunate officer who seemed to be swimming easily. Mr. Alfred Thomas, second master, jumped overboard in a most gallant manner to pick up Lieut. Allingham, who was now about 150 yards astern ; he succeeded in reaching and supporting that officer, who was quite exhausted, until the life-boat reached them.

MISS H. J. HARVEY.

On the 5th September 1865, Miss Henrietta Julia Harvey and Miss Emma Julia Long, went out to bathe in the sea at South Beach, off Lowestoft, when Miss Long on trying to swim was carried out by the strength of the tide beyond her depth ; Miss Harvey in the most courageous manner swam to her rescue and succeeded in taking her by the hand, and sustained her by floating on her back until assistance was rendered them by several gentlemen from the shore, who, when they reached them, found Miss

Long under water, but firmly held by the hand by Miss Harvey, who would not let go her hold until her cousin was in safety.

S. P. PHILLIPS.

A fatal boat accident occurred on the coast of Glenelg, in South Australia, in September 1865, during a heavy gale. Mr. Samuel Pole Phillips, brother-in-law of the Bishop of Adelaide, who had been riding on the beach with one of his nieces, joined the throng of spectators. He saw at once that lives might be saved by an act of daring which very few men would have ventured upon ; seizing a rope, and urging those on shore to hold it fast, he rode over the rocks, and, regardless of all remonstrance, dashed into the foaming surf ; he first reached Burton, to whom he handed the rope, and turning his horse's head landward, succeeded by two desperate plunges in dragging him out of the water ; one of the bystanders caught the rescued and almost senseless man in his arms, and the bold rider was instantly again among the waves : he threw the rope to Gard and Biddle, but they were unable to catch it, though one of them was seen to make a vain attempt ; the next sea must have dashed them on the rocks, as we cannot find that they were seen again ; no doubt they were much exhausted, and probably they had already received bodily injuries.

Mr. Phillips, seeing that there was still another life to be saved, again urged his horse seaward, and reached Shepherd, who was considerably further from the rocks, supported by the oars ; in doing this the daring horseman very nearly lost his own life, for he was breast deep in the water, and his horse with difficulty retained its footing, but he succeeded in the bold attempt. Shepherd caught the bight of the rope, Mr. Phillips still holding one end, the other being with the persons on shore ; thus the second survivor was rescued, having received no other injury than that at first inflicted by the steer oar.

A. J. LEITH, MIDSHIPMAN.

"I have the honour to forward for your consideration a claim for the Royal Humane Society's Medal, on behalf of Mr. Alexander John Leith, midshipman of H.M. ship under my command, who jumped overboard on the night of the 16th January 1866, at about nine P.M., and rescued from drowning William Hillier,

ordinary seaman, also of this ship, who had fallen overboard, and who would, no doubt, have perished but for the assistance afforded, as he could not swim, and there was a strong tide running at the rate of three knots.

“G. H. PARKIN, *Commander.*”

W. C. FITZGERALD, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

Lieut. W. C. Fitzgerald, at sunset, on the 6th January 1866, jumped overboard to endeavour to save a boy, who had fallen from the main-futtock rigging, at the imminent risk of his own life, as there was so heavy a sea running, that it was actually dangerous to lower a boat, and the cold was especially severe, coming as it did from the southern part of the station.

This officer nearly lost his life in the attempt, and it is therefore requested, if it meets your approval, that you will be pleased to communicate these particulars to the Royal Humane Society, in order that they may mark their sense of Lieutenant Fitzgerald's conduct.

S. POPPLESTONE.

Mr. Samuel Popplestone, farmer of the Start farm, near Kingsbridge, was walking over his land about seven P.M. on the 23d March 1866, when he was attracted by cries from seaward, and on going to the cliffs, saw a vessel wrecked on the rocks beneath, and four of the crew on a reef, some distance from the shore, in imminent danger of being washed off by the fearful sea that was breaking over them. Mr. Popplestone immediately procured a rope, and by wading and swimming from rock to rock, through gullies fourteen and fifteen feet deep, with a heavy sea in them, succeeded in saving the whole of the unfortunate sailors, and then took them to his house, and gave them food and shelter for the night. The Government has given Mr. Popplestone the first *Albert* medal ever awarded, for this gallant act. This gallant rescue was accomplished without assistance from any one.

G. FELL.

On the 18th April 1866, Francis Thomson and Sir Harley Hugh Boyd, Bart., the former aged eleven years, and the latter twelve, went, with the permission of Lady Boyd, to bathe in the river Séez, near the town of Avranches, under the protection of a

tutor, Mr. T. Tyler, B.A., of Cambridge, and several of their fellow-pupils, and owing to the land floods, the bed of the river (at all times uncertain) had changed, unknown to the tutor and pupils ; and the two boys in question, accustomed to bound in boldly, suddenly found themselves out of their depth. One of their fellow-pupils, George Fell, aged eighteen, gallantly came to the rescue, and succeeded in saving Francis Thomson ; meantime, Sir H. H. Boyd, had drifted down stream, and was invisible. George Fell, though much exhausted, dived several times for the body, and, at last, providentially succeeded in getting him on shore, at a considerable distance from the place where he first sank.

G. STANLEY, MASTER, R.N., AND R. SOWERBY.

Whilst furling sails, after anchoring in Simon's Bay, at midnight of 6th July 1866, Isaac Hitchings, A.B., fell into the water from the maintopsail-yard ; Mr. George Stanley, master, jumped overboard after him, and was afterwards assisted by Richard Sowerby, acting chief-boatswain's mate. The boats being secured for heavy weather, having experienced a succession of gales for twenty days, it was several minutes before the first gig was cleared away and lowered. Isaac Hitchings was then exhausted, and both Mr. Stanley and Mr. Richard Sowerby had to be hauled into the boat ; the night was dark and squally, with rain. Hitchings and Sowerby had blanket frocks, Mr. Stanley had a thick clothing, but had thrown his coat off. Hitchings certainly would have been drowned but for the assistance of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Sowerby.

MOLYNEUX, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 17th February 1866, H.M.S. "Gannett" was at anchor off Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies ; a strong spring tide was running. Jeremiah Cremin, boy of the first class, was lashing up his hammock, which had been airing, and by some accident the lashings carried away, and he fell overboard ; he could not swim, and he was soon exhausted ; he had not the presence of mind to lay hold of the life-buoys thrown to him. A man jumped after him but was carried past by the tide—the man had now sunk. Lieut. Molyneux, who was on the bridge at the time, the moment he saw that the man was sinking, dived under the man, brought him to the surface, and saved his life.

BOURKE, BOMBARDIER, R.A.

An Extract from Garrison Orders, dated Dover, 21st November 1866 :—

“ It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that the Major General Commanding records in Public Orders for the information of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Garrison, the noble conduct of Acting-Bombardier Bourke, 13th Brigade, R.A., who, on Sunday morning last, during a heavy gale from the westward, and a strong tide running, attempted, in the most gallant manner, to save the life of a drowning woman, at the imminent risk of his own, by jumping from the Cliff Casemates, and precipitating himself several hundred feet down the scarped face, to the shore, when, without aid from the bystanders, and in spite of their discouragement, he jumped from the jetty, in front of East Cliff, and succeeded in dragging the body ashore.

“ The conduct of Acting-Bombardier Bourke, who doubly perilled his own life in the almost hopeless attempt to save that of a fellow-creature, will bear comparison with any act of gallantry on record.”

WINTRY, MIDSHIPMAN.

On the 14th July 1866, while in company with the “Great Eastern” engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the man named in the enclosed form, Walter Raybolt, fell overboard from the fore-part of H.M.S. “Terrible,” passing the paddle-wheel. The ship at the time was going at the average speed of six knots per hour under steam, a fresh breeze blowing from W.S.W., with a considerable amount of short chopping sea on. Mr. Wintry, midshipman, on whose behalf this application is made, seeing the distressed condition of the man, who is a very indifferent swimmer, and who appeared to be partially disabled by a blow from the paddle-wheel, without a moment’s hesitation jumped in his clothes from the upper deck, a height of thirty feet (about), to the man’s assistance.

The engines were stopped and reversed, and a boat lowered as soon as possible to their assistance, but owing to the speed at which the ship was going they were some distance astern before the boat could be got in the water, and some time longer before it could reach them. The man was eventually picked up by the boat in a very exhausted state, and Mr. Wintry used every

endeavour to reach him previously. Owing to the wind and sea being against him, he failed to do so ; but had any delay occurred in lowering or anything happened to the boat, the man would have owed his life to this young officer. This application is accompanied by a certificate from Captain Commerell, R.N., of this ship, at the universal desire of the officers and eye-witnesses of the gallant conduct of this officer, who trust that, though his well-meant efforts were unavailing, the gallant way in which he risked his life to save another will meet with favourable consideration from the Royal Humane Society.

MISS WRIGHT.

The ice not being strong enough to bear the weight of Miss Wright in an upright posture, she lay down in order that she might approach Mr. Aylmer to support him at arm's length with a walking-stick till a rope should arrive, which she desired me (her lady companion) to procure from the nearest house (quarter of a mile distant). Whilst in this position she unclosed her skates, that they might not be a hindrance ; and in twenty minutes two men were at the edge of the lake with a rope ; they threw as directed the rope to Miss Wright, which did not reach her within thirty yards ; thus being obliged to leave Mr. Aylmer in order to fetch the rope, he lost his support and went down for the first time before she could again reach him ; she then threw it to him, but failing to grasp it, he again went down ; it was thrown again, but he was unable to retain it. Miss Wright then took hold of one of his hands, when, by the effort he made, he dragged her with him in going down for the last time ; she, however, kept her hold of the rope, and calling to the men to pull, was with difficulty extricated.

A. THOMAS.

"On Tuesday the 15th January, I was walking on the ice in Regent's Park, in company with Mr. Abel Thomas, when, at about 3.40 P.M., the whole ice gave way, and we were both precipitated into the water, between the large island and the shore, considerably out of our depth, and it was owing to help which I received from him that I reached the shore in safety ; as when I was being drawn under the ice he turned back and took hold of me until I was in a position of safety. After being

immersed in the water about five minutes we landed on the island, when we saw several other people struggling in the water. One of these, who appeared to be a respectable mechanic, after struggling for some time, became exhausted, grew black in the face and sank, when Mr. Thomas jumped in and succeeded in pulling him to shore by the hair of his head ; he was nearly insensible when rescued, and was laid on his face, and attended to by some gentlemen who were on the island. Mr. Thomas again went in to rescue another man, but was compelled to desist, as his limbs became numbed with cold. This man was afterwards rescued with the aid of a rope and pole.

“ R. COLMAN.”

W. STREADER.

“ I hereby certify that Mr. William Streader rescued me from drowning in the old Belford River : the ice broke when I was skating, and let me through ; I tried to get out, but the ice broke and I fell into the water again, and was drifting under the ice, having lost all power of helping myself, when Mr. Streader lay flat on the ice, and, by putting down his arm, reached me, and drew me to a place of safety. Had Mr. Streader hesitated for only a minute I should have been under the ice, and in all probability drowned.

“ From inquiry we found that there was from twelve to fourteen feet of water, and had the ice again broken with our united weight the case would most likely have been fatal.

“ ROBERT WABEY.”

MR. ALBISTON.

Whilst the 7.50 P.M. boat was crossing the river from the Run-corn side of the Mersey, on the 25th February, and when it had proceeded about 100 yards on its journey, a man named George Steves (or George Stephenson), who is the agent for Mr. Manders, the proprietor of a menagerie at present exhibiting in Liverpool, ran down the slip and into the river, and would have been drowned had it not been for the prompt and praiseworthy conduct of a ferry manager, Mr. Albiston, who jumped into the water and swam after him and succeeded in overtaking the drowning man about thirty yards distant from the slip. He was under water

when reached, and nearly exhausted. Albiston, however, at very great danger to his own life, brought him safe to the side.

GRAY, MASTER, R.N.

Lieutenant Orlebar, R.N., states that on the 2d. inst., whilst he was on detached boat service on the Patagonian shore of the straits, under the command of Mr. Gray, the boat having been beached, and tent pitched in consequence of a heavy gale that was blowing, he proceeded along the shore in search of wild-fowl ; that, having shot a duck which fell in the water, he waded out in his clothes to pick it up ; that the stream, rapidly carrying the bird away from him, he incautiously advanced so far as to get out of his depth, and on endeavouring to reach the shore again, he found himself unable to stem the strong outsetting current and the gale that was blowing. The weather being cold he was heavily clad, and his clothes, none of which he could take off, were rapidly causing him to sink. Calling for help, he fortunately attracted the attention of Mr. Gray, Master, R.N., who was on a hill at some distance ; that officer immediately ran down, plunged into the sea, and swam out to his assistance, caught hold of him, and after a severe struggle against the current and adverse winds, succeeded in bringing him to land in a state of complete exhaustion, Mr. Gray himself being almost as much exhausted.

W. R. WHITE, L. L. BRETT, H. HICKS.

“ On the 14th instant I was with my family on ‘Fistral Beach,’ New Quay, Cornwall, when my attention was drawn to five ladies bathing at some distance from me. Being in the water myself, I soon discovered those ladies were carried out of their depth, but by the prompt assistance of the Rev. F. G. Thornton (father of two of the young ladies), they succeeded in landing on a rock in the sea, but cut off entirely from the mainland. The reverend gentleman by a desperate effort soon got three of the ladies on another rock ; being then exhausted, he could do no more, but, unfortunately, that too was separated from the mainland by a great depth of water. I immediately ran towards them, but, being unable to swim, could render them no assistance in their then position.

“ My daughter then ran into the town, raised an alarm, and shortly a great many persons came to the scene, but no one would

venture into the boiling surf. Soon after Messrs. W. R. White, L. L. Brett, and H. Hicks arrived, and at once plunged into the sea and got on the rocks ; the former swam to the outer rock to the other ladies, who by this time were in imminent danger, one of whom was immediately washed off, and Mr. White had to dive after her, and succeeded in again bringing her to the rock, and then by a desperate effort had to cling to the top with the two ladies, until Mr. Brett swam to his assistance ; a rope was then thrown to them, and they passed it around the ladies, and they were drawn through the surf to the inner rock by the reverend gentleman and Mr. Hicks.

"Ultimately the whole were drawn in like manner from the inner rock to the mainland, and in a few minutes after those rocks were covered by the foaming billows.

"I consider the bravery displayed by those gentlemen above all praise, and in my opinion deserving of the kind consideration of the Royal Humane Society.

"JOHN MARTIN."

DR. C. DOUGLAS.

During the recent expedition of the "Arracan" to recover the missing Europeans at the Andaman Islands, (part of the crew of the "Assam Valley,") the party landed, and after discovering the graves of the captain and seven seamen, whom they were sent to look for, and, if possible, to aid, had to make their way back to the steamer through a surf which stove in the boats. They constructed a raft, but no sooner a wave came than everybody on it was washed off ; only a few could swim. "While in this critical and very dangerous predicament," says a correspondent, "Dr. Campbell Douglas showed all the qualities of a real hero. Being an excellent swimmer, and possessing great boldness and courage, he swam after the drowning men. Twice was Lieutenant Much, the commander of the party, washed off the raft, and, while struggling in the rolling waves, Dr. Douglas swam to his rescue, and brought him back safe to the raft ; similarly Mr. Dunn, the chief officer of the "Arracan," was sinking, confused and overcome by the surging waves. Here again Dr. Douglas played the part of the hero, and saved the drowning man ; there were others thus rescued by the brave doctor, but his efforts to save poor Lieutenant Glassford, of the Ghoorka Regiment, were unsuccessful.

Dr. Douglas, having struck his head against the rocks in diving after one and another of those he saved, felt himself confused and bruised, and his strength giving way ; he could not follow Mr. Glassford, who was carried some sixty or seventy yards away, and the consequence was he was drowned. As night was rapidly approaching, the whole party had to make the most herculean efforts to save themselves from the risks and dangers which now beset them on every hand. All acted their parts nobly. But the hero of the day has fairly won by his courage, his cool daring, and by his personal exertions, at the risk of losing his own life, the distinguished honour of the Victoria Cross, or, if not this one, then the distinction of the Albert Medal, founded expressly to reward those who by their efforts save life at sea."

REV. C. COBB.

"MY DEAR COBB,—The heroic achievement yesterday by rescuing a man from the wreck of a French fishing smack, of your nephew, the rector of Dymchurch, has been the subject of admiration of Mrs. Harrison and myself ever since we heard of it this morning. You will receive a more correct account of it than I can give. This is the substance of what I have heard. Yesterday (Sunday) about ten o'clock A.M., a French fishing smack was wrecked near Dymchurch ; all hands (six or seven) perished except one, who was observed clinging to the wreck. The coast guard tried the rocket, but failed ; they would not launch the life boat, when your nephew, the Rev. C. Cobb, who was on his way to perform Divine service in the neighbouring church, threw off his coat and waistcoat, swam to the wreck, rescued the poor man, and brought him alive to the shore amid the encouraging shouts of his parishioners. His wife urged him to make the attempt, knowing he was a first-rate swimmer. He declined a cork jacket offered by the crew of the life-boat. Like David, 'he had not proved it.'

"THOMAS HARRISON."

COMMANDER J. E. HUNTER.

Commander James Edward Hunter, late a mate in H.M.S. "Queen" under my command, off the Katcha, in the Black Sea, in the heavy gale of the 14th November 1854, was the only officer who volunteered for the dangerous service of saving shipwrecked seamen ; and also William Beale, the coxswain of one of

the cutters (whose zeal and example was most praiseworthy), in the cutter and jolly-boat made two trips to the wrecks before night on the afternoon of the 15th November, and brought on board forty-eight men.

Although such a lapse of time has taken place since this service was performed, it is hoped that the committee will kindly take this appeal under their consideration. The 'Queen's' boats were under fire from the Russian troops on the cliffs above them, and had one man shot through the head. The conduct of Mr. Hunter, the youngest officer employed, and that of Mr. Beale, was so exemplary under such circumstances, that a Medal would well second the public approbation bestowed on them and their crews, on the 'Queen's' quarter deck.

CAPTAIN JACKMAN.

A vessel called the "Sea Slipper" had struck on a reef near the Spotted Islands, Labrador. She had been in collision with another schooner and sank her near Indian Tickle, taking on board her crew and passengers. It was between noon and one o'clock when the "Sea Slipper" struck the fatal reef, the hurricane blowing at its full from the north-west, and she almost immediately fell asunder, with twenty-seven souls on board. The situation of these poor creatures the reader can imagine; but they were not long left to despair. Captain Jackman came upon the scene as if moved there by a special inspiration. He could not account for having strayed there from the shore—he had never seen the spot before, and yet, in his own words, "he felt something telling him to take that course;" he saw his work at a glance, and alone and unaided proceeded to do it. Between him and the wreck at the nearest point lay a width of over a hundred fathoms of a raging sea, and into this he plunged, having first found means of sending to the Spotted Islands for assistance. His power as a swimmer seems hardly less wonderful than the courage that impelled him, and striking out for the wrecked vessel, he conquered even the mad fury of the elements and reached on board; eleven times he swam between the wreck and the shore, each time bringing one man off and placing him in safety. By the time these eleven lives were saved, some men arrived from the Spotted Islands with ropes; securing a rope to the shore and around his person, Captain Jackman again dashed off to the

rescue of those remaining on the wreck ; making sixteen trips more each way, he brought on shore the other sixteen men, the wind and sea continuing at the utmost violence the whole time. Nor was his work of deliverance yet complete ; the crowning triumph was still to come. There was a woman left on board who was believed to be either dead from suffocation, or so near death that the attempt to move her must be fatal. "Living or dead," said Captain Jackman, when he heard of her, "I'll not leave her there," and once again he flung himself amid the waves, and again reached the shore, supporting the frame of this poor exhausted woman. Life was not yet extinct in her, and Captain Jackman, taking off his flannels, wrapped them around her. But she survived a very short time—only long enough to join her companions in pouring forth her heart's gratitude, and invoking heaven's benediction upon their deliverer. Captain Jackman then took the others to the Spotted Islands, where he had all things provided that were necessary for their comfort.

C. DENNY.

At 7.15 A.M., on the 30th December 1867, whilst H.M.S. "Lion" was proceeding out of Lough Swilly under steam ; twilight and freezing ; ship going about six knots through the water ; depth of water about twelve fathoms ; John Dillon, A.B., who was employed in securing the anchor, slipped and fell overboard. Not being able to swim, he would certainly have been drowned, had not Charles Denny, A.B., jumped overboard from the anchor—only waiting to slip off his shoes—and succeeded in supporting him until the arrival of the cutter, when they were both picked up, Dillon being quite insensible and Denny much exhausted by cold and fatigue.

R. N. CUSTANCE, SUB-LIEUT., R.N., AND J. HANNIFIN.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report the following gallant conduct, last evening, of Mr. Reginald N. Custance, sub-lieutenant, and John Hannifin, leading seaman of this ship. In transferring the crew from 'Achilles' to 'Vigo' William Foster, gunner, R.M.A., fell overboard in stepping from the hulk to the lump. It was quite dark, with a strong tide running at the time, and the man, being unable to swim, was only rescued from a watery grave

by Mr. Custance promptly jumping overboard from the lump, and John Hannifin from the hulk. They both grappled him about the same time, four or five feet under water, and kept him afloat until picked up by two spare boats about fifty yards astern of the hulk.

"The man has since informed me that, had it not been for the timely aid he received, he must have been drowned.

"E. H. MURRAY, *Commander*."

MISS E. C. BUCKWORTH, AND MISS SISSONS.

On the 3d of April 1868, at about 4.30 P.M., Miss Blanche Rosa Buckworth fell into a pool surrounded by steep rocks, with one outlet and one inlet, in the river Emme. Miss Eva C. Buckworth jumped into the pool as soon as she saw her sister taken under water; she rose to the top, and her sister then pushed her on to a rock, near the outlet, where she *clung*; but in doing so turned over on her back, and could not right herself, and was all but drowned when the governess reached the spot.

Copy of a letter from Dr. A. Newsam :

"SIR,—When walking in the woods by the river on Friday, the 3d of April, I was met by Miss Buckworth, who begged me to come to the assistance of her sister and Miss Sissons, who were both in the water. When I arrived at the place I found Miss Sissons supporting Miss C. Buckworth against a sloping rock, in a pool of water about six feet deep, her only means of supporting herself being by leaning with her back against one rock, and pressing her feet against the one in front of her. Had it not been for Miss Sissons having at once risked herself in this way, Miss C. Buckworth must decidedly have been drowned long before any other assistance could have arrived."

W. ROGERS, AND J. WERRY.

Yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, whilst on duty I heard the cry of "man overboard !" and observed William Rogers and Jonathan Werry jump overboard immediately and swim to the rescue. The night was very dark. I manned the cutter and proceeded after them; much delay ensued in consequence of the darkness of the night. On arriving up to the men, I found them holding on to

the "Kent's" gig. The man who fell overboard was insensible, and the other two very much exhausted. There was a very strong ebb tide running, and fresh breeze. When picked up they were a quarter of a mile from the ship, and it is my opinion that the man (James Morris) must have been drowned had it not been for the gallant efforts of these two men, especially William Rogers.

"R. C. POLE, LIEUT. R.N."

J. BLACKER.

Yesterday afternoon, while the boat was going alongside Stevedore Wharf for the liberty boys, a child fell off the wharf into the water (seven feet deep), and immediately sank; on hearing which Blacker instantly jumped overboard, clothes and all on, dived to the bottom and brought the child up to the surface with him, but was unable to keep him up; however, he stuck to him till instructor Collins, gunner's mate, jumped overboard to his assistance, and saved them both.

J. KENNEDY.

"SIR,—I have the honour to bring under your notice the gallant conduct of John Kennedy (sailmaker), and Joseph Blacker (boy), in jumping overboard and saving the life of Robert Ellison, who fell overboard while engaged in cleaning the muzzle of one of the main-deck guns.

"As soon as the accident was perceived, Blacker jumped overboard to the rescue of Ellison (who cannot swim), and managed to keep him up for a little, but the task was beyond his strength and science, and if it had not been for Kennedy's timely assistance, I am afraid there would have been fatal results. This is the second occasion on which I have known instructor Kennedy display similar promptitude and pluck. But what I particularly wish to bring under your notice is the gallant conduct of the boy Joseph Blacker (not twelve of age) in jumping overboard from that height without the slightest hesitation, at the unquestionable risk of his own life, to endeavour to save his comrades. You will scarcely be astonished to hear that this is the *second* occasion within the last six weeks in which Joseph Blacker has displayed similar courage.

"T. O. HANDFIELD."

J. KELLY.

"SIR,—It is my pleasing duty to bring to your notice the very gallant conduct of John Kelly, captain of mizzentop of this ship, who, under the following circumstances, and with great risk to his life, succeeded in saving that of Major John Starey, a young ordinary seaman of this ship, from drowning on the 27th inst.

"Major John Starey fell overboard whilst going into the dispatch boat abreast the main chains; a Kisbee's life-buoy was at once thrown to him from the poop, but, being unable to swim, he made no attempt to reach it, and must necessarily have been drowned before a boat could be lowered, had not John Kelly jumped after him. I myself saw the man disappear below the water before he did so, and thought he could not possibly be saved. Kelly, however, dived and succeeded in bringing him up, Starey holding tight to him; another Kisbee's life-buoy was thrown, and after some struggling, during which time I feared that both would go down, Kelly managed to get the lad into the buoy, and then, assisted by two other men (George Hews, A.B., and Thomas Thorne, ordinary) who had also jumped overboard, kept him afloat till picked up about one hundred yards astern of the ship.

"I also find that he has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal for saving (with others) the life of Abraham Wiseman, ordinary seaman of this ship, in May 1866.

"J. J. WILSON, *Captain.*"

S. DYER.

On the 3d of April last, during a very rough sea, and off one of the most dangerous points on the leeward coast, a boat containing two men, named Anthony George and Samuel Ash, a woman, Maria George, and a boy, was swamped.

A young man named Samuel Dyer, of the Queen's Volunteers, happened to be near, and immediately pulled to the sinking boat, took the boy from it and put him in his boat, which was heavily laden. He then jumped into the sea and prevented for some time the swamped boat from turning over; while doing so Dyer's boat was carried away by the current, and could just be kept afloat by those in it. On the swamped boat's turning over, Anthony George and his wife were thrown into the sea, Ash having

previously got out of it. Dyer first rescued Anthony George, who was a weak old man, brought him to the overturned boat, and succeeded in turning it over, made the old man cling to it. He then rescued the woman, and bringing her to the boat, placed himself between her and Anthony George. For some time all (including Ash) clung to the boat, but the sea again overturning it, they were washed off. Dyer again rescued the old woman, and swam with her to the overturned boat, but she was unable to cling to it, and he had to support her. He saw the old man struggling some distance off, but could then give him no assistance, as the woman would have sunk had he left her.

After about one hour's struggling in the water a small boat passing came near, and took in the woman, but left the rest in the water. Dyer was by this time exhausted, but with a great effort righted the boat, helped Ash into it, and then got in. Before this was done, however, Anthony George was drowned.

U. PEACHEY.

On the morning of the 23d of June 1865, Henry Charles Waddon Smale went out to bathe at Southsea Beach, and whilst very near Southsea pier, the eddy tide carried him out seaward; he exerted all his strength to reach the shore, but becoming exhausted, he was on the point of being drowned, when Uriah Peachey, chief boatswain's mate of H.M. Training Brig "Martin," attached to H.M.S. "Vincent," at this port, without the least hesitation rushed gallantly into the water, swam to the boy, and rescued him from a watery grave, as the boy was lying on the water with his face downwards, and in a perfectly unconscious state.

H. STOCKS.

6.30 P.M., 21st July 1868. At the end of the pier of Kimmeridge Bay, *ten feet*, it being high water and spring tides at the time of occurrence, Stocks ran the distance of 200 yards, jumped into the water with clothes on, and swam to the assistance of a drowning person, who was in the act of going down the third time, and landed her on the pier.

Stocks has already received the Honorary Bronze Medal of this Society in 1842, and the Honorary Vellum Testimonial in the year 1846.

W. H. JAMES.

On the 5th August, four or five ladies were bathing from a machine at Fleetwood, and one of these ladies, Miss Mary Osborne, a daughter of the Rev. G. J. Osborne, vicar of this parish, got out of her depth, and had it not been for the bravery and courage of Mr. James, who rushed into the water, and swam off to her, she must have been drowned.

Mr. James is an elderly gentleman suffering from rheumatism, in fact, one side almost helpless; and it was at the most imminent risk to his own life, and with the greatest difficulty he succeeded in rescuing Miss Osborne.

P. C. PORTER.

On the 21st May 1868, I left Philadelphia at half-past ten with the mails, one male and one female passenger, and four boat hands. There was a barque at anchor in the ship channel; the weather was heavy, and a strong sea on; it was raining and blowing, and the wind changing about. I made for Lyman, and in doing so would have passed close to the barque; when about half way to the barque, and about a mile from the shore, the men and passengers were sitting on the weather side of the boat. All at once the wind changed, shifting over the sails, and the side the people were sitting on became the lee side; before they could shift, the boat at once filled with water; the boat turned half over, side up; the ballast fell out; the sails prevented her from going down altogether, and the anchor and chain ran out. The anchor held to the ground, so kept the boat in the same place. I made one of my men get hold of the woman, and put her on her side. I then swam round and round the boat, until I saw every one safe on her, and I also got hold of the bag in which the mails were, and gave it to one of the boatmen. I then started to swim ashore for assistance. The barque's boat was not with her, I knew, for I had left her on the flat. I swam until I got soundings with my feet. I was about three quarters of an hour in the water. Although I could touch bottom when near shore, the water was so rough that I had to keep swimming, and was so much exhausted, that I was almost gone. I heard a man say, "Fling him a rope," and I said, "No, I can't catch a rope; lay hold of me and pull me in the boat."

P. C. Porter is sixty-two years of age, and has been in the police force for thirty years. The fact of his leaving younger men in comparative safety in the boat, and risking his own life to swim a distance of a mile through a heavy sea to procure assistance for them, and doing which nearly cost him his life, is an act which ought not to go unnoticed and unrewarded.

HINCKS, *Governor.*

C. E. DRAKE, R.N.

At 10 o'clock P.M., 18th August 1868 ; Portsmouth Harbour ; eight fathoms water ; ebb tide running strong at the time ; night very dark ; John Edgcombe, A.B., had already jumped after Rees, but had relinquished the attempt, having been nearly drowned himself by the struggles of Rees, who seems not to have been sober at the time. Mr. Drake, with great presence of mind, took the life-buoy from aft, and jumped off the fore-chains with it, and succeeded in keeping Rees up, though not without great difficulty, and he (Rees) was under water before the boat of a small craft picked them up. We had no boats near.

VISCOUNT BURY, AND PRIDE.

Extract of newspaper, 10th October 1868. Lord Bury's evidence at inquest :—

"I was on the beach opposite Elmhurst yesterday, about twenty minutes past one. I saw a fishing boat coming from Christchurch ledge towards the bar, having the wind from southwest, and heavy sea running over the whole length of the bar ; the sea was breaking so that I thought no boat could live in it. After a time I suddenly lost sight of the boat, and it was then evident that she was swamped.

I ran towards my house, and fell in with Pride, of the Coast-guard, in a lane leading to the sea, and we went to the cliff near Gundimore, and saw the boat upset in the breakers, with somebody clinging to her. Pride and I launched the coastguard boat, and we had about three quarters of a mile to row. The boat was unsuitable for the purpose—short and flat, difficult to steer, and quite unfit to contend with such a sea. When opposite the steamer, Pride got sight of the wreck, and saw that John Vick was on it. A few minutes later we got Vick on board with some difficulty, as we were both nearly exhausted, and Vick was barely

sensible,—stunned by the sea as we came up to him ; we saw two heavy seas break over him, which must have finished him, had it not been for the oars and lobster pots on which he was resting. The wrecked boat was floating on her side about three or four yards away, and the whole wreck was going out towards the sea. I then got hold of another man who was floating with just the crown of his head above water, and who was entangled in the pot lines. That was Joseph Vick. Pride meanwhile got hold of French, who was also floating with his face above water. Both of them were, in my opinion, dead at that moment. We had great difficulty in getting them on board, as Vick was a very heavy man, and one of us had to keep the boat's head to sea. We tried to get into the harbour, but could not, owing to the weight of French on the bows, and we beached her opposite Highcliff Castle. We landed the bodies on the beach, and tried to restore them. Vick was warm. Pride displayed great alacrity ; while others refused to render assistance, although they were asked."

A. BROWN.

The schooner "Maria and Fanny," of Milford, Pembrokeshire, seventy-eight tons register, left the port of Ayr, in Ayrshire, on the 28th July, coal laden, for the port of Limerick, in Ireland ; was driven off the Irish coast on the morning of the 7th August in a gale of wind from the south-west, and struck on a reef of sunken rocks, bearing about south from Kennavara Hill, in the island of Tyree, Argyllshire, about four o'clock on the morning of the 8th August. At about 10.30 A.M., the report having reached Captain Archibald Brown, of the smack "Liverock Scott," who immediately, on arriving at the shore, by urgent entreaties succeeded in getting a crew to volunteer to accompany him in making an attempt. The next step being to get a boat, and as none could be got at Kennavara, without waste of time, they at once put off from the fishing village of Balephuill in a fishing boat, although the best that could be got was very unsuitable for the occasion. After rowing against the gale and heavy sea a distance of about two and a half miles, with great difficulty and imminent risk they reached the scene of the wreck, but owing to the violence of the breakers, they found it impossible to approach. They at last, through the ingenuity and presence of mind of

Captain Brown, effected a communication (something similar to the rocket apparatus) with the survivors, one of whom was so far exhausted as to be unable to grasp the ropes ; but being fixed thereto by his companions was safely landed on board. The other two were taken off the mast in the same manner, and all safely landed and cared for at the village. The names of the parties (who reside at Mannal, another village distant about two miles) were Neil Sinclair, Archibald Brown, Archibald M'Lean, senior, Archibald M'Lean, junior, John Black, Duncan M'Lean, and Thomas Campbell. They are all poor fishermen.

L. MARCH, CONSUL.

On the night of the 7th December last, the French ship "Nouveau Caboteur," was cast on shore in the Bay of Zurriola, on the north coast of Spain, during a gale of wind ; the 'sea at the time was running so heavily that no boat would venture to put off. There was also a general belief that it was impossible for a boat to be of any service. At this crisis, the British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian, Mr. E. B. March, after unsuccessfully entreating some of the bystanders to accompany him, plunged into the sea, swam to the vessel, and succeeded in bringing a rope to land. The rope was then secured, and one of the crew came safely to shore along it ; the second, however (a lad), lost his hold, dropped into the sea, and sank. Then Mr. March, though benumbed with cold, at the greatest possible risk, again swam to the vessel, dived under her keel, recovered the lad, and brought him safe to land. The remainder of the crew (which consisted of six men in all) got safely to land.

Mr. March was for a time completely prostrated from the effects of his exertions, and the intense cold ; but by care and attention he was restored, a result scarcely to have been expected under the circumstances.

C. V. ANSON, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"Having had under consideration your letter of the 13th February 1868, and its enclosure, I request that you will convey to Lieut. Charles Vernon Anson my warm approval of the gallantry he displayed in assisting to save life from the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer 'Nippon,' on the night of the

23d of January last. You will inform Lieut. Anson that I shall have pleasure in directing their Lordships' attention to his praiseworthy conduct, recommending him at the same time for the Albert medal, which Her Majesty has been pleased to institute as a reward for those who endanger their own lives to save the lives of others from shipwreck.

“HENRY KEPPEL, *Vice-Admiral*
and Commander-in-Chief.”

D. WARD, D. WARD, JUN., AND R. BERRY.

On 11th December 1869, about half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. David Ward, senior, the old fisherman on the island, was walking along the shore, he saw, from the large quantity of wood which had floated ashore, that some unfortunate vessel vainly endeavoured to battle with the tempest of last night. He turned along towards the West Gap, and in a few minutes came in sight of the schooner with two of the crew hanging to the rigging, making signs for aid to Mr. Ward, who immediately saw that assistance must be got to them quickly, and hurried back, and, with William Ward and Robert Berry, quickly launched a boat on the bay side of the island, for the sea was so heavy on the lake side that no boat could have gone out without great danger. When young Ward and Berry had pulled to that part of the island opposite the vessel, they went ashore and dragged the boat across. The schooner was about 200 yards from the shore, and the breakers, which rolled in from the lake, made it hazardous to launch the boat. Finally they succeeded, but had only gone about fifty yards when they were swamped; nothing daunted, Ward and Berry clung to the boat and managed to right her, ready for another attempt. The second was more fortunate than the first, and, reaching the schooner, they took two of the crew off and brought them ashore, so numbed and frozen that they could hardly move. The third time they also succeeded, and brought three more from the wreck; but, on the fourth effort, while about 100 yards out, soaked through as the two gallant fellows were, they were again swamped, and this time they themselves had a narrow escape from a watery grave; however, they swam alongside their boat and got her righted and emptied of water, and, in their fourth trip to the vessel, rescued the remaining two, making a total of seven saved.

T. FLANN.

At the stranding of the brig "Amalie," on the Peeble Beach, Portland, on the 1st February 1869, during a fearful gale of wind, testimony is borne to the daring and gallant conduct of Thomas Flann, by whose intrepidity (after two men had been drowned in the attempt to land), through rushing into the boiling surf, with a rope cast round his body, climbed up the fore-chain on to the deck of the ship, and made fast a rope round each man's body, by which means he saved the lives of the captain and the remaining seven of the crew.

MR. IRWIN.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. T. N. Irwin to the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society :—

"DEAR SIR,—Since my return from Switzerland I have intended bringing under the notice of your Committee the brave and unselfish conduct of my eldest son, in wonderfully rescuing his two brothers, my daughter, and myself, when our boat was capsized in a sudden tornado which overtook us on the 22d August 1868, on Lake Lemán, about one mile and a half from Vevey. Truly, had it not been for his courage and presence of mind we must all have perished ; since, though I am an excellent swimmer and boatman from boyhood, I was disabled by a bad sprained wrist previously, and quite exhausted after diving three times in the boiling tempest for my poor wife, who was torn asunder from me by a tremendous billow, after I had brought her to the surface the third time ; and, as I was sinking, my gallant boy, who had dived after his sister, and then his brother, brought and placed them and his second brother, who was paddling to save himself, upon the bottom of our twirling boat, caught hold of me and swam with me to the boat ; however, from the irregular distribution of our bodies, the boat was rolled over by each wave so that he was required to endure similar exhaustion of strength on every whirling of the boat ; and this continued, I was told by the Police Superintendent, for one hour, as we drifted in the almost darkness ; five times he dived for his sister and brothers, and once to relieve her crinoline, caught under the boat and dragging her down."

GRAVENOR, LIEUTENANT, R.N.

On the 15th April 1869, at Jersey, No. 1265, Corporal Thomas Killoran, of the 17th Regiment, came off in H.M.S. "Dasher," to H.M.S. "Orontes," for the purpose of bringing a message about some baggage and band cases that were missing.

Whilst passing from one vessel to the other he fell into the water; at the time there was a heavy sea on and the vessels were rolling a good deal and bumping heavily against each other; there was also a strong tide running. This non-commissioned officer would undoubtedly have been drowned if Lieut. Gravenor, of H.M.S. "Dasher," had not gallantly jumped into the water, at the risk of his own life, and upheld him until a boat was lowered.

H.M.S. "Dasher" had to proceed up the harbour of Jersey before the baggage of the 43d Light Infantry could be transferred from her to H.M.S. "Orontes," as it was unsafe even for the sailors to work at the transhipment.

C. MITCHELL.

"John Lionel, on oath, saith:—I knew Mr. Charles Mitchell, the late magistrate of this district. I was present on the 9th of March 1868, when he saved the life of L. A. Cordova. A large boat had returned from Port of Spain on the morning of the said day, and was in sight of the shore at about 300 yards distant. The crew and passengers were unable to land in consequence of the very heavy surf that then prevailed, and they were suffering from the want of water. Signals of distress having been made with a water-keg, six men volunteered to go out with a supply in a small boat. Mr. Mitchell ran down to the landing-place, which is a very dangerous one in bad weather, when the surf breaks with such fury that it is almost impossible for any one who may fall overboard to save himself.

"The small boat had not proceeded farther than 150 yards when it capsized; there were several expert swimmers present, but so great was the danger that none but Mr. Mitchell would venture to risk his life in order to save the men who were now struggling in the breakers. Mr. Mitchell took off his jacket and swam out to L. A. Cordova; he supported him and brought him to the shore; he swam out once more towards Jose Corneille, and was in the act of holding him, when he disappeared in the surf. Mr. Mitchell

then returned to the shore, which he reached with the greatest difficulty, owing to the outward current and the violence of the surf that threatened more than once to dash him against the sunken rocks."

J. H. COXON, COMMANDER, R.N., AND C. BRENTON,
SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

As H.M.S. "Philomel," Commander J. H. Coxon, was lying at anchor in the harbour of Matanzas a few weeks ago, the captain's steward attempted suicide by jumping overboard. Commander Coxon immediately plunged after him, and was struggling with him in the water, when Sub-Lieut. Carey Brenton rushed to the star-board gangway and leapt in to their assistance. Getting one arm round the steward, and seizing hold of a rope, he assisted the Captain in his effort to hold the struggling man's head above water until a boat could be lowered, in spite of his shouts and frenzied efforts to free himself from his preservers.

The silver clasp was awarded to Commander Coxon, and silver medal to Lieutenant Brenton.

B. N. WEST, SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, a copy of a letter from Lieut. C. F. W. Johnson, of the 'Bustard,' reporting the gallant conduct of acting navigating Sub-Lieut. B. N. West, who, on the 19th November 1868, jumped overboard and saved the life of Mr. J. A. Ritt, Assistant-Engineer, who was trying to commit suicide.

"This rescue took place at Takan (Formosa), in two and a half fathoms water, a strong tide running, and a very dark night.—I am, etc.,

"VERNON LUSHINGTON."

LIEUTENANT HART, R.E.

On the 27th July 1869, at a few minutes past eight o'clock in the evening, there was a crowd and a commotion on the pier, looking at a man struggling in the water and making for the opposite side; three Frenchmen at this moment took possession

of a boat that was there, but which they could not manage to bring up to the help of the man, who in the meantime had called for help and now showed signs of drowning, having once sunk, whereupon Mr. Barker, having also descended the stairway, swam to the rescue, but, it appeared, was unable to save the man, owing, no doubt, to his drowning struggles.

Lieut. Hart at this moment divested himself of his coat and necktie, at once leaped from the landing-stage into the water, and succeeded, in company with Mr. Barker, in bringing the man safely to shore.

On Lieut. Hart's arrival on the sands, it was observed that he was injured, and, as he was too anxious about the welfare of the rescued man, he was strongly urged to look to himself.

D. HOLLAND.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. H. T. Price, R.N. to Rear-Admiral F. Warden, C.B. :—

"SIR,—I have to inform you, that, on the 10th August 1869, at about three P.M., John O'Neill, A.B., of this ship, fell overboard whilst getting into the dingy from the lower boom, and, being unable to swim, would in all probability have been drowned, had not Dennis Holland, A.B., of this ship, jumped overboard from the waist, and succeeded in keeping him afloat till a boat reached their assistance.

"I beg to enclose full particulars of the case, as enjoined in the Admiralty instructions, and, provided you consider it a case worthy of reward, to be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the view of obtaining the Royal Humane Society's medal for the said Dennis Holland, as there was a strong tide running at the time, and his life was in great danger, from the violent manner in which John O'Neill struggled. .

"This rescue took place in six and a half fathoms water; the tide was running past the ship at the rate of three knots an hour."

T. EMPSON.

"On the 15th of September 1869, at eight A.M., told the second mate to haul in the log and see what distance the ship had run. About ten minutes after heard the second mate call out, 'A man overboard!' Looked round and saw the man astern;

called out below to the engineer, to stop her and go full speed astern, which was done, and called out to the men aft to throw the boat's oars over to the man, and the life-buoys, but they could not get them thrown to him. The ship by that time had got athwart, so we stopped the engines, and the ship drifted towards the man, it blowing a gale of wind at the time, and a very heavy sea running. We succeeded in throwing a life-buoy close to the man that was in the water, but he had not strength to take hold of it ; he was then nearly close to the ship's bows. One of our men, seeing that the man was nearly gone, jumped over the bows and swam to the man to try to save him, but he could not, and we had great difficulty in saving him in such a sea. We got the man on board that jumped in, but the other poor fellow sank to rise no more ; we stopped to see if we could see him, but we could not, so we had to proceed on our voyage. It was a brave action of the sailor, Thomas Empson, to jump overboard to try to save his shipmate in such a storm of wind and sea, and we think such manly conduct should merit some favour, as you will agree with me in that respect, so that we may encourage our men to do their utmost in such cases.

JOHN WRIGHT,

" Captain, S.S. ' Colletis.' "

J. L. C. HERMANDEZ.

On the 4th August 1869, at about eight o'clock in the evening, it being very dark, the tide being three-quarters full and running in very fast, Hernandez, hearing cries proceeding from the middle of the river Ortoire, as if from some person drowning, jumped into the water without undressing himself, and, swimming to the spot, found a woman in the water with a baby in her arms ; the woman was supporting herself partly upon an old shell boat and partly by swimming with the arm left free. Through his exertions, and help given by one Charles Eddy, who also behaved bravely, Hernandez brought the woman and child all safe on shore. The woman then mentioned to him that her son, thirty-five years of age, had been with her in the boat and had disappeared ; he, Hernandez, again jumped into the river and tried his best, but to no purpose, as the man had already sunk.

Those only who know what the river Ortoire is at this time of the year will understand the dangers Hernandez exposed himself to, the probable presence of sharks, and other large fishes.

It is the second time within one month that Hernandez has exposed himself to save others : he was the means, two or three weeks before, of saving the life of one person out of four whose boat had been swamped in the sea off the mouth of the river Ortoire.

Hernandez, in his fishing-boat, went bravely out to the rescue through a very heavy storm, and arrived just in time to pick up one of the men, who, having received several contusions, was already in an exhausted state.

J. HICKIE, RIFLE BRIGADE.

On the 24th September 1869, Ensign Hammond, and No. 3114, Private John Hickie, of the 3d Battalion Rifle Brigade, attended by a native boy, were sailing in a small boat on a branch or channel of the river Ganges, which runs past this cantonment. While tacking, some part of the gear fouled, the boat, being taken aback, and with no way on her, capsized, and immediately sank in deep water.

The native boy, who, like his class generally, is an expert swimmer, was so alarmed at his sudden immersion that he made straight for the shore, and could not be induced to return and render any assistance.

Mr. Hammond is a very indifferent swimmer, only able to support himself for a short time in the water ; hampered by his clothes and impeded by the current, he quickly became exhausted.

Private Hickie swims well, and, seeing Mr. Hammond's condition, he at once swam to his aid and endeavoured to assist him into shallow water.

The difficulty, however, of towing a man heavier than himself soon told on his swimming powers, and he became nearly as helpless as the person whose life he was endeavouring to save ; three times he had to shake himself clear of Mr. Hammond in order to recover his strength, and the latter at length, seeing Hickie's state of bodily distress, resigned himself to what seemed to be his inevitable fate, and requested Hickie to leave him and save himself. This Hickie refused to do, as, to use his own expression, he would have been ashamed to show his face to his comrades had he thus left his officer to be drowned. Eventually both contrived to reach shallow water in an exhausted state.

CAPTAIN PONSONBY.

Copy of a letter from William Boniface, master of the ship "Gresham,"—

"SIR,—I have the honour to invite your attention to a paragraph which appears in this day's *Argus*, relative to an act of bravery performed by Captain Ponsonby, of the 'Coldstream,' in endeavouring to save the life of one of my crew who fell off the Williamstown Pier, on the night of the 12th July 1869. I can vouch for the correctness of the report alluded to, and I should be glad if your department would take the matter up with a view of representing Captain Ponsonby's conduct to the Board of Trade."

"With reference to the accidental death of the sailor who fell off the Williamstown Breakwater, it is right that it should be known that a very gallant attempt was made to save him by Captain Ponsonby of the ship 'Coldstream.' The man belonged to the ship 'Gresham,' but, it being reported on the 'Coldstream,' Captain Ponsonby jumped out of his bed, and at once sprang overboard, where he swam about for some time, until all hope of the man rising was past; considering that it was midnight and very dark, it was a very plucky act, and highly creditable to the doer."

F. ESCOMBE.

Statement of the circumstances attending the assistance, by Mr. Frank Escombe, in the rescue from drowning, in Yokohama, in Japan, of three persons, on the 29th May 1869; viz., John Kiddie Black, H. J. Black, and a Japanese pseudo or boatman.

The occurrence took place in the Yokohama roadstead, in about four fathoms water, the wind blowing fresh. Henry James Black, the son, had been knocked overboard, from a small schooner (pilot-boat), by the giving of the mizen-spanker; the father went in and supported him for some time, until the pseudo, seeing no assistance at hand, jumped in and swam to their assistance. Being a strong swimmer, the father, who had all his heavy woollen clothes on, and was pretty tired, gave the boy up to the pseudo, but he, not being able to support him, seized hold of the father's hands to preserve his own life. At this time Mr. Escombe, who was in a cutter that was competing in a sailing-

match, threw himself into the water and swam to the assistance of the three ; he had a considerable distance to swim, but arrived in time to render effectual assistance by taking the little boy ; the pseudo, not immediately recovering himself even when he had but himself to look to, then seized hold of Mr. Escombe, but fortunately a boat by this time arrived, and all were saved. Mr. Escombe's arrival was so timely, that had he not come when he did the boat would have been too late.

CAPTAIN B. A. WAKE, R.N.

On the 23d December 1869, one of the boys on board the "Mars" Training Ship, stationed in the river Tay, was employed in cleaning out a boat hanging in the davits. While in the act of leaving the boat he fell through between the boat and the ship from a height of about 20 feet into the river. A life-buoy was instantly thrown to the boy with great precision, but in consequence of the severe blow he must have received in striking the water he appeared quite insensible, and made no effort to lay hold of the buoy.

The Captain Superintendent, Captain B. A. Wake, witnessed the occurrence, and seeing the imminent danger in which the boy was placed, instantly threw off his coat, and leaped from the steam gallery, a height of 26 feet, into the river, and in less than two minutes had the boy safe in the life-buoy.

Taking into consideration the current running at the time, the height from which Captain Wake had to leap, and the promptitude with which it was done, the act was one of great daring, and entitled to special recognition, especially as it was attended with so happy a result.

T. J. H. RAPSON, NAVIGATING SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith a report of the gallant conduct of Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Thomas J. H. Rapson, and William Shill, Corporal R.M.L.S., in saving the life of Henry Owen, a ship's cook on board H.M.S. 'Trinculo,' from drowning, on the 1st of September last, forwarded to their Lordships by Lieutenant V. Sanders, the officer commanding that vessel. I am

to request that it may be laid before the Committee of the Royal Humane Society.

“JOHN HENRY BRIGGS.

“31st January 1870.”

Extract from the case :—

“At 11.50 P.M., September 1st, 1869, man perfectly helpless in the water from injuries received in falling overboard, and drowning ; head only just level with the water ; no boats down ; cutter had to be lowered, the man being so very helpless from his injuries that it was found impossible to get him up the side. Corporal Shill jumped overboard from two to three minutes after Mr. Rapson, and assisted in bringing the man to the gawpway.”

LORD W. KERR, R.N.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose a statement by Lord Gifford, Captain of H.M.S. ‘Hercules,’ of the circumstances attending the saving of a man’s life by Lord Walter Kerr, commander of the same ship.

“There is no doubt but that for his prompt and unhesitating action the man must have been drowned, as he was disabled by striking the ship’s side as he fell, and the rapid current would have swept him far away before the boats could have reached him, even if he had been able to keep afloat.

“I must apologize for the delay in sending in the request for the medal of the Society, but I understood from you when the occurrence took place that all applications for men in the navy came through the Admiralty. There is no doubt that Lord Walter, being the person through whom the report of the circumstance would come, did not like to call attention to his own gallantry.

“I trust, therefore, that under the circumstances the Committee of the Society will make exception to the rule of limitation of time.

“Yours truly,

“R. A. J. TALBOT.

“10th March 1870.”

Extract from the case :—

“3d April 1869, 3 P.M., river Tagus nineteen fathoms ; strong

tides and eddies ; a very dangerous water ; few bodies float. John Cochrane fell from the mizen rigging into the water, striking his head against the ship's side, which rendered him insensible. Lord Walter, on seeing him helpless, jumped overboard, a height of about thirty feet, and supported him until a boat arrived to bring them back to the ship."

R. F. BRISCOE.

We, the undersigned, request you will do us the favour of bringing to the notice of the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company the following statements showing the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. R. F. Briscoe, of that service, on the occasion of the fatal accident which occurred on the 23d instant at Bandora, near Bombay. Mr. Briscoe formed one of a party returning from a picnic at the above-named place, and was seated on the top of an omnibus with four ladies and several gentlemen. The horses becoming unmanageable when descending a hill, the vehicle was dashed against the wall, near or below which was a large, deep well. Mr. Briscoe, with a sailor's usual readiness, jumped from the omnibus and escaped unhurt. On learning that some of his companions had fallen into the well, without a moment's hesitation, and at the imminent risk of his life, he descended and succeeded in rescuing Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, who was in a state of extreme exhaustion ; he further endeavoured to raise the bodies of the unfortunate ladies who perished, again and again diving for that purpose, there being fifteen feet of water in the well. Finding his efforts fruitless, and at the earnest request of his friends, he ascended, and then did all in his power to assist others of the party who had been injured in the fall from the omnibus. When means were procured for dragging the well, none of the natives being willing to recover the bodies, Mr. Briscoe volunteered to do so, and again descended the well, and after very great exertions was successful—first bringing Miss Philips and afterwards Madame Vinay to the surface. When Mr. Briscoe was taken from the well he was found to be in a state of complete prostration, caused by his prolonged efforts, the foul air, and stagnant water.

We have great pleasure in subscribing our names to this testimonial, which we think is justly due to Mr. Briscoe for the

gallantry, humanity, and devotion which he displayed throughout the awful catastrophe which has been above described.

THOMAS STOCK, Brigadier-General.

AGNES M. HOWARD.

SABINA SHEPPARD.

T. S. WARDEN, Major, Brigade-Major.

C. SARGENT, Judge, High Court.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Surgeon-Major.

JOHN WATTS, Captain, Staff Corps.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD.

A. B. WARDEN, Judge, High Court.

Avec la plus profonde reconnaissance, J. V. VINAY.

J. GIBBS, Judge, H.M. High Court.

FRASER SALTER HORE.

ISABELLA HORE.

PAYNE BARRAS, Major, Bombay Staff Corps.

C. ARCHIBALD LANGLEY.

P.B. { For S. M'CULLOCH, Barrister-at-Law.
 { For NESSIE M'CULLOCH.
 J. S. WHITE, Captain, R.E.
 H. J. STOCK, Captain, Staff Corps.
 G. M. E. GREEN.

C. LAPRIMAUDAYE, LIEUTENANT, R.N., AND W. NORTON.

On the 21st March 1870, about 10 A.M., with the ship going before a fresh breeze under all plain sail, Edward Kelly, ordinary, fell overboard from the mizen top-gallant yard, striking the davit guys in his fall.

Lieutenant Clement Laprimaudaye and William Norton, ordinary seamen, jumped overboard after him without removing any of their clothes.

The ship was rounded to and a boat lowered as soon as possible, but from the rate the ship was going it was some time before it reached and picked them up, nearly exhausted from their efforts to support the insensible body of Kelly.

They were unable to reach the life-buoy.

A. A. TAYLOR, SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

About 11 A.M. on the 22d April 1870, in lat. 47° 5' N., and long. 126° 51' W., the ship being under steam and sail at the

time, and going over seven knots per hour, also rolling very heavily, the wind w.n.w., force 5, thermometer 43°, John Sweet, boy, 1st class, whilst taking his clothes out of the forerigging, fell overboard, striking the fore chains before touching the water. Mr. A. A. Taylor, Sub-Lieutenant, the officer on watch on the fore-castle, jumped overboard from the bridge (about 20 feet from the water) to save the lad, but unfortunately he had disappeared before Mr. Taylor could render him any assistance. Mr. Taylor was in the water over fifteen minutes, and when picked up by the life-boat was much exhausted and numbed by the cold. The sea was so heavy at the time that had the ship not been under steam, which enabled me to keep her bow to the swell, there would have been great risk in hooking on and hoisting up the boat.

MISS CUMMINS.

A letter from Mr. Jack, Staff-Surgeon, R.N., to the Secretary, Royal Humane Society :—

“SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a paragraph in the *Cork Daily Herald* of yesterday's date (a copy of which I send by the same post) headed ‘Gallant Rescue by a Lady,’ and to suggest that it is a case deserving the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

“As the husband of Mrs. Jack, therein mentioned as being rescued by Miss Cummins, I can vouch for the general accuracy of the paragraph, but if any other details are necessary I shall be only too glad to supply them. I believe that but for the heroic conduct of Miss Cummins my wife might have sunk before other assistance could have arrived, and I therefore trust that the medal or some other public recognition of her brave act may be awarded her.”

Extract from the case :—

“About 3 P.M. on the 27th July 1870, at Whitepoint, Queens-town, depth of water unknown, but considerably beyond the height of both ladies ; Mrs. Jack while bathing got out of her depth, and was carried away some distance still further beyond her depth (floating on her back, being unable to swim) by a strong flood-tide running round the point, and Miss Cummins swam after her and brought her back to the shore, having caught hold of her by the wrist.”

H. S. THOMSON, MIDSHIPMAN.

On Thursday the 14th day of July, at 5.30 P.M., the man named in the margin (Thomas Hodges Ordley), while clearing the earing, which had fouled in the sheave of starboard cheek, while sheeting home the maintop gallant sail, fell overboard, ship going six to eight knots per hour, and struck the preventer main brace and fell into the water, when Mr. Harry S. Thomson, midshipman, did most gallantly jump overboard, and was the means of saving his life.

J. FRY.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock A.M., Saturday, 27th August 1870, on Tynemouth Long Sands, in depth where rescued about thirty feet, the sea very lumpy, and a strong back current running, on being told that some one was drowning, James Fry ran to the water's edge and saw a man's arms waving wildly above the surface at from 50 to 100 yards from the shore. He immediately stripped off the upper part of his clothing, but whilst doing so the man sank ; he at once plunged in, and after swimming about 200 yards (the body having drifted out), he saw the body floating face downwards, with head hanging forward between outstretched arms, and at from three to five feet below the surface ; he then dived, and swimming round the body carefully took hold of it to ascertain whether or not it was perfectly insensible ; on finding such was the case, he turned it on its back, placed his hands one on each side of the head, taking a firm grasp of the hair, and came to the surface, swimming in this manner about fifty yards, when a boat arrived and conveyed them ashore.

MISS SCOTT.

Letter from Major H. B. Sawrey to the Royal Humane Society :—

"SIR,—A young lady residing here performed a few days ago, while staying at Bandoran, a most heroic act in saving the life of another young lady who was carried out to sea by the violence of the tide when bathing. Miss Scott seeing a young lady, Miss Tredennick, swept out to sea by the violence of the tide, swam after her, but found on reaching her the tide was running out so rapidly that she could not return with her ; she therefore supported her for many minutes, still drifting to seaward, until at

length assistance arrived and the girls were rescued from their terrible position. The cool courage of Miss Scott deserves the very highest praise ; no person could possibly show a higher order of brave and unselfish devotion than did the young girl who so nobly saved her companion from death. Should you wish further particulars, I shall be glad to obtain them for you."

C. C. GRUNDY.

"3.30 P.M., Friday, 29th July 1870, Blawith Point, Grange-over-Sands, Morecambe Bay, ten or twelve feet water, strong current—John Birkbeck got out of his depth while bathing ; his brother, Vincent M. Birkbeck, seeing this, swam to his rescue. John Birkbeck thinking only of himself, clutched Vincent in such a manner as not only to prevent him from swimming, but also to drag him down and well-nigh strangle him ; both were now being drawn by the current into the open (where the water ran with the speed of a river), V. M. Birkbeck being altogether under water, and John rising and sinking.

It was at this time that C. C. Grundy saw that the brothers were drowning, and went in to try and save them ; he managed to separate them, and Vincent M. Birkbeck, who had sufficient strength to reach the shore, so much exhausted that he did not know how this was accomplished ; Mr. Grundy succeeded in getting to land, and at the same time bringing John Birkbeck with him.

W. B. FORBES, SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith the enclosed statement received from the Admiral Superintendent at Malta, relative to the gallant conduct of Sub-Lieutenant William B. Forbes of H.M.S. 'Rapid,' in saving the life of William T. Pritchard, boy, first class, of that ship, from drowning on the 17th ultimo, and I am to request you will take the necessary steps for bringing Sub-Lieutenant Forbes's case under the notice of the Committee.

"THOMAS WOLLEY.

"12th October 1870."

"7.15 P.M., on the 17th September 1870, at sea, off the coast of Spain—Sub-Lieutenant Forbes jumped overboard, and swimming

to the boy (who was insensible from injuries received in falling from the main-yard), supported him until picked up by a boat, at which time he was so exhausted that they were both under water, and he was drawn into the boat insensible.

CAPTAIN POULDEN, R.N.

"SIR,—I learnt on visiting the training ship 'Formidable' at Portishead this day, that yesterday her Captain, Commander Poulден, R.N., saved a boy's life at imminent risk of his own.

"The boy fell from the boom; a heavy sea was running, the wind meeting an ebb-tide.

"Captain Poulден and the boy were rescued some 200 yards from the ship, both being under water and sinking at the time; a long boat-hook enabled the coxswain of the boat that went to the rescue to fish them both up.

"It is not likely that Captain Poulден will say much about this feat, so I take upon myself to record it.

"I heard of it from the people on shore, and on questioning Captain Poulден, I learnt the details which I submit to you.—I am, etc.,

DUCIE.

"*King's Weston, Bristol, 25th October 1870.*"

Extract of the case :—

At 9 A.M., October 24th, 1870, at Portishead, near Bristol, depth of water about six and a half fathoms alongside the ship at the time; a gale of wind had been blowing all the night before, and a heavy sea was on at the time with a very strong ebb-tide—Captain Poulден, without a moment's hesitation, jumped in to rescue the boy Thomas Evans; the tide carried them both down the channel over 200 yards before the boat could reach them, which was only just in time, as the Captain had quite given up.

ALBERT MEDALS.

SAMUEL POPPLESTONE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lord Kingsale to the Secretary of the Society :—

“Mr. Samuel Popplestone, farmer of the Sturt farm, near Kingsbridge and Devon, was walking over his land about seven P.M., on the 23d March 1866, when he was attracted by cries from seaward, and on going to the cliffs, saw a vessel wrecked on the rocks beneath, and four of the crew on a reef some distance from the shore, in imminent danger of being washed off by the fearful sea that was breaking over them.

“Mr. Popplestone immediately procured a rope, and by wading and swimming from rock to rock, through gullies fourteen and fifteen feet deep, with a heavy sea in them, succeeded in saving the whole of the unfortunate sailors, and then took them to his house, and gave them food and shelter for the night. This gallant rescue was accomplished without assistance from any one. The Royal Humane Society awarded Popplestone their silver medal for this brave act.

MR. J. LAKE AND MR. W. H. MILLITT.

The “Diamond” of Calcutta, wrecked at Breach Candy, near Bombay.

The ship “Diamond” of Calcutta, from Jeddo for Calcutta, having on board the master, his wife, the mate, and another European, a crew of 47 Lascars, about 400 passengers (Mahomedan pilgrims), and a cargo of salt, experienced bad weather, and being dismasted, bore up for Bombay. About noon on the 20th June 1866, she was observed passing the Bombay light-house, but as it was blowing heavily, assistance could not be given to her,

and she drifted on to the rocks at Breach Candy. A heavy sea was breaking over them at the time, the place being quite exposed to the force of the north-west monsoon.

Attempts were at once made by the people on the spot to render assistance, which were not then successful ; but on the two following days they were renewed, and by the unceasing exertions of those who took part in rendering assistance, the whole of the passengers and crew who remained on board (some having jumped overboard and swum ashore, or reached it by means of spars, etc., and some having lost their lives in the attempt), were safely landed.

The rescue of the shipwrecked persons was attended with much difficulty and danger, as, in consequence of the heavy sea breaking on the beach, several of the boats were capsized and damaged.

Amongst a large number of persons who rendered much valuable assistance on this occasion, two gentlemen, viz., Messrs. J. Lake, of the Bombay Reclamation Company's Works, and W. H. Millitt, third officer on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship "E ,," made themselves conspicuous by their gallantry. Mr. Lake took command of the first boat that put off to the wreck on the 20th June. The boat was capsized, but the crew were saved by clinging to her. He also formed one of the crew of another boat which made an attempt to board the wreck on the following day, but which became waterlogged and unmanageable, and was driven on shore, where she was stove. The boat was repaired, and Mr. Lake again went in her. This time she succeeded in reaching the wreck ; Mr. Lake volunteered to go on board for the purpose of giving confidence to the shipwrecked people. He went on board and rendered great service in assisting the almost helpless passengers into the boat. When it became dark he swam ashore, promising to go on board next day. At daybreak he went off again in a surf-boat, and remained for some hours exerting himself in putting the passengers over the ship's side, until all had left the wreck.

Mr. Millitt was in command of a life-boat sent overland to the scene of the wreck by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Bombay. Upon her arrival on the 21st June, Mr. Millitt, accompanied by Mr. H. B. Greams, the Company's Dockmaster, and a crew of twelve Chinamen, proceeded in her to the wreck, and in two trips brought ashore some of the passengers.

On the following day he made seven trips, and succeeded in landing in safety altogether 120 people.

During the time he was engaged in this service the sea was very heavy, and the boat was continually filled with water. On two trips, Mr. Millitt was washed out of the boat, and was with difficulty saved, but he continued his work until the last passenger was landed.

Rev. CHARLES COBB AND JOHN BATIST.

The French lugger "*Courier de Dieppe*," was wrecked at Dymchurch, Kent.

The "*Courier de Dieppe*," of 59 tons, with a crew of four persons in all, drove ashore at Dymchurch on Sunday, January 6, 1867.

On the evening of January 5th, a strong gale of wind arose, the weather became tempestuous, and the vessel was found to be on the English coast. The next morning the master failed to get assistance, and ran the vessel ashore; attempts made to reach her by means of the mortar and rocket apparatus were unsuccessful; and the master, a cabin boy, and a seaman, were washed overboard and drowned.

Soon the vessel parted, and the portion upon which the mate, the only survivor of the crew, had taken refuge, was driven within 50 or 60 feet of the shore.

John Batist, a boatman at the Coast Guard station at Dymchurch, clad in a cork jacket, and having a line attached to him, attempted to reach the vessel, but failed and was dragged ashore. The Rev. Charles Cobb, Rector of Dymchurch, then rushed into the water, made for the bulwarks of the vessel, and, after one or two ineffectual efforts, reached the survivor, who was in the rigging. Batist followed, and with a line, which he carried with him, the French sailor was dragged ashore, supported by Mr. Cobb and Batist. Mr. Cobb made this attempt in spite of the remonstrances of the people on the spot, and declined their assistance by declining to take a line with him.

It was blowing a strong gale from the S. by E., and a heavy sea was running at the time.

Mr. Cobb was on his way to perform Divine service at the neighbouring church, when he halted to perform a mission of mercy, just such as a clergyman should.

JOHN DONOVAN.

The Italian barque "Thitis," in distress in Courtmacsherry Bay, Ireland.

The "Thitis," of 324 tons, with a crew of eleven persons, became embayed in Courtmacsherry Bay, during a gale on November 30, 1866.

She had anchored in a dangerous position surrounded by reefs, and had cut away her masts, when she was observed by the coast-guard and fishermen on shore.

John Donovan, chief boatman in charge of the Old Head coast-guard station, Kinsale, endeavoured to prevail upon the fishermen, who lined the shore to the number of about *two hundred*, to launch one of their boats, well adapted for the service, and already on the strand, for the purpose of rendering assistance, but they refused.

Donovan then caused the coastguard galley to be dragged across the land, a distance of about one and a half miles, and lowered over a perpendicular cliff about fifty feet in height. When this was done, he and four coastguard men launched her and proceeded to the vessel. On getting alongside the galley was capsized and partially stove, but by good management her crew, who had life-jackets on, got on board the barque, where they remained for some hours expecting that she would part her cables; owing to a heavy sea running, and a gale blowing on shore, she however rode till the weather moderated, when the galley was repaired and the crews of the boat and vessel landed in her.

CHARLES SPRANKLING.

On the 11th June 1866, the fishing-boat, containing five men, ran for the beach at Burton, Dorset; as she touched it, a heavy sea struck her and threw her upon the crew. Charles Sprankling, a commissioned boatman of the Burton Coastguard station, who was near the spot, managed, by great exertion and some risk to himself, to raise the side of the boat, which was washing backwards and forwards in a heavy surf, and thus enabled three of them to get from under her. The other two men, who had been injured by the gear in the boat, drifted into deep water, when Sprankling, who is a good swimmer, rushed into the sea and succeeded in bringing first one and then the other safely to land, but apparently lifeless. He then followed the directions given for

treating the apparently drowned, and when the men had somewhat recovered, sent them to their homes, and sent also for medical attendance.

In rendering this service Sprankling was unaided, as the men who succeeded in getting from under the boat were too exhausted to render him any assistance.

JAMES HUDSON AND THEOPHILUS JONES.

The "Marmion" of North Shields drove from her anchors, and stranded near Pendmuir Castle, Falmouth. The wind at the time was blowing strong, with squalls. The ship being driven amongst the breakers was often entirely covered with surf, and no communication with the shore seemed possible. The master and one of the crew died on board from exposure and exhaustion. After an ineffectual attempt had been made to effect a communication with the shore, James Hudson, a youth of seventeen, volunteered to swim off to the vessel. He was at first dissuaded from the attempt, as it was thought he would lose his life, but as he persisted, the coastguard attached to him their life-lines, and guided him afloat. He had neither jacket nor belt on. He was soon in the midst of a heavy sea, and in a short time got to the stern of the vessel, and swung himself on board by means of a spar hanging over the side. The line attached to him effected a communication with the shore, and six of the crew were rescued by a hawser and running gear. Hudson was compelled, by his want of clothing, to return when he had been about a quarter of an hour on board. His distress in returning was great. He expected to have been pulled on shore, but the running gear fouled, and he was obliged to pull himself hand over hand along the hawser to the shore. He was very much exhausted, and, without assistance, would probably not have succeeded in landing himself on the beach. There still remained one man alive on board, but he was too weak to fasten around himself the cork jacket with which he had been supplied. In this emergency, Theophilus Jones, who had a line, but no jacket or belt on, threw himself into the sea, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts, reached the vessel, and was lifted on board by the waves, and by the aid of a spar which hung over the side, he succeeded in fastening a cork-jacket round the seaman, and pushed him overboard, and this man too was saved. Jones

was some time in the surf, and was very much benumbed and exhausted when he arrived on shore.

MR. SHUTTLEWORTH.

On the 22d July 1866, the "Berwickshire" ran on Chawool Kadoo reef. Mr. Shuttleworth went to her assistance in a fisherman's canoe, and after two days' exertions succeeded in landing six men in one of the ship's boats. He again proceeded to the ship with the fisherman in another boat, in so dangerous a sea that some of the seamen of the "Berwickshire," who had landed, and the Coolies of the Calaba, to whom a large reward was offered, declined to take a message to her. After rowing for two hours, the boat having twice filled to the thwarts, he reached the vessel, and informed the captain of her true position, and remained on board to give assistance.

On the 1st August 1866, the "Die Vernon" ran on the Chawool Kadoo reef, near Alibagh. Mr. Shuttleworth put off in a boat with ten native fishermen, and by his coolness was the means of arresting a greater loss of life than that which unfortunately took place. The boat was dashed against the vessel's side and capsized, throwing all her crew into the water, and while endeavouring to save some of them, Mr. Shuttleworth was washed overboard. He regained the vessel, and was for two hours lashed in the mizen rigging. He refused to forsake the captain and carpenter, who were helpless, and eventually succeeded in saving the captain. The carpenter was washed away and drowned.

On the 18th July 1867, the ship "Terzah" was wrecked south-east of Kennery. Mr. Shuttleworth put off in a life-boat, manned by fishermen, and succeeded in bringing off the captain and thirteen men, out of a crew of thirty-one. Eight others came on shore on pieces of the wreck. This service was rendered by Mr. Shuttleworth and his crew at great peril of their lives, as the sea was breaking very heavily all round the ship, and washing over her.

JOHN RICKETT, A.B.

Whilst H.M. ship "Clis" was lying at anchor off Ajiabampo, on the coast of Mexico, a boy belonging to her fell into the sea from a stage outside the ship. He was unable to swim, and was sinking the third time, when John Rickett, A.B., jumped into

the water, brought him to the surface, got him to the ship's cable and there supported him for ten or fifteen minutes until the ship's boat reached them. A man named Card assisted to hold the boy up from overhead. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the port was known to be infested with sharks; and just as the ship's boat came up, Rickett, who was at the time suffering from the effects of an attack of coast fever, and was in consequence very weak, relaxed his hold of the cable and dropped into the water, from which he was picked up, just in time to save his life. Both the man and boy were insensible when taken into the boat.

MR. E. B. MARCH, VICE-CONSUL.

On the night of the 7th December 1867, the French ship "Nouveau Caboteur" was cast ashore in the Bay of Zurriola, on the north coast of Spain, during a gale of wind; the sea at the time was running so heavily that no boat would venture to put off. There was also a general belief that it was impossible for a boat to be of any service. At this crisis, the British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian, Mr. E. B. March, after unsuccessfully entreating some of the bystanders to accompany him, plunged into the sea, swam to the vessel, and succeeded in bringing a rope to land. The rope was then secured, and one of the crew came safely to shore along it; the second (a lad), lost his hold, dropped into the sea, and sank. Mr. March, though benumbed with cold, at the greatest personal risk, again swam to the vessel, dived under her keel, recovered the lad, and brought him to land. The remainder of the crew (which consisted of six men in all) got safely to land. Mr. March was for a time completely prostrated from the effects of his exertions, and the intense cold; but by care and attention he was restored, a result scarcely to have been expected under the circumstances.

LIEUTENANT L. A. DE SANSMAREY, R.N.

While H.M. ship "Myrmidon" was lying in Banana Creek, River Congo, Western Africa, at about 10.30 P.M., William Torrance, able seaman, fell overboard. Mr. L. A. De Sansmarey (Sub-Lieut., R.N.) was officer of the watch, and although a strong current was running at the time, and the river infested with sharks, he immediately jumped overboard, rescued Torrance (who could

not swim), swam with him to the pier, and supported him there until assistance came.

JAMES CROWDEN.

The schooner "Kinloss" was wrecked at Scatraw Creek, a mile and a half from Muchals, on the 21st December 1868. Mr. James Crowden, the chief officer at Muchals coastguard station, proceeded with his boat's crew to Scatraw, and found the ship breaking up fast. The fishermen of the place had succeeded in getting a rope from the vessel, by which it was hoped that the lives of those on board would be saved.

Mr. Crowden ventured out on to a rocky point, and endeavoured to fasten a life-belt to the rope, in order to send it out to the ship, but without success. While striving to perform this operation, Mr. Crowden was several times washed off into the sea. Once a heavy sea swept him off and carried him about 100 yards towards the wreck, and it was thought that he was lost, but after a few minutes struggling he was carried round a point by a violent run of the sea, and thrown upon the rocks, with such violence, however, that he became insensible, and received a severe contusion of the left knee.

When he recovered his senses, Mr. Crowden succeeded in getting a cable launched, and was the first to jump into it. He and his men (four in number) hauled off to the ship by the rope, and succeeded in taking four men from the mast, and bringing them ashore. On being informed that there was still another man on board, Mr. Crowden and his men hauled off again to the wreck; but the man was dead or dying, and in such a position that it was impossible to extricate him. A very heavy sea was running at the time of the rescue, and the cable might have been dashed upon the rocks at any moment. Mr. Crowden was fourteen days upon the sick list in consequence of the injuries received by him in being washed off and dashed against the rocks. This is the fourth time that Mr. Crowden has been instrumental in saving life from shipwreck, and, including the present instance, he has aided in the rescue of thirteen lives.

CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY, R.N.

On the 3d March 1869, whilst the 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment was disembarking at Alexandria from the Egyptian steamer "Bird of the Harbour," one of the soldiers, who was fully

accounted, fell overboard in a fit, and sank immediately. Captain Willoughby at once jumped into the water after him, dived, and got hold of him, and after considerable difficulty and danger, saved him. When brought out of the water the man was insensible. The harbour of Alexandria is known to be dangerously infested with sharks, but in addition to the danger from sharks, Captain Willoughby ran great risk from the fact that the soldier fell between the pier and the vessel, and that, owing to the swell in the harbour, both Captain Willoughby and the soldier might have been crushed.

MR. W. SIMPSON.

During a heavy gale on the 13th September 1869, the ship "Avonmore" was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, near Bude, and the second officer and six other members of the crew were drowned. The rocket apparatus from Bude was taken to the spot, and under the personal direction of William Simpson, chief boatman in charge of the coastguard station there, nine of the crew were saved by it. Six of the crew still remained on the wreck, one of them with a broken limb, lying jammed amongst the *débris* on the vessel's deck. Simpson saw that these six men could neither save themselves nor be saved by the apparatus unless additional assistance was rendered them from the shore. Although the ship was expected to break up momentarily, Simpson determined to reach the deck himself, if possible by means of the gear. When being hauled to the wreck, the line became fast in the block, and the gear was for a time rendered useless. In consequence of the failure in the gear, Simpson was hauled through the water under the stern of the ship amongst floating wreck, and it was not without difficulty and perseverance and much risk that he succeeded unaided in reaching the deck. The ship was on her beam-ends, masts had gone by the board, decks were swept by the sea, and the lee side was under water. When on board the wreck, Simpson saw that the gear, which had become choked by drift oakum, must at once be cleared. This he set himself to do with his teeth, whilst he held on to the wreck with his hands. When the rocket gear was restored to working order, and got clear of all obstacles, four other volunteers were hauled on board from the shore to assist, and under Simpson's direction the wounded man was extricated from the *débris*, and the whole of the six re-

maining members of the crew were saved. Simpson was the last to leave the wreck.

For these services Mr. Simpson was granted in 1869 a certificate on vellum, but subsequently, the great personal risk incurred being taken into consideration, the certificate was withdrawn, and he was presented with the Albert medal of the second class.

CAPTAIN GILES.

The barque "Alicia" of Greenock was driven upon the bar of Kurracher Harbour at 4.20 P.M., 20th June 1868, in very heavy weather, and at the height of a south-west monsoon, when the bar is covered with a continuous line of heavy breakers at all times of the tide. The sea at once made a complete breach over the vessel, washing boats and everything else from her decks, and obliging the crew to take to the mizzen rigging. Captain Giles, Indian Navy, the master attendant, and Mr. Robert Henry Mason, senior pilot at Kurracher, made attempts to reach the stranded vessel in two boats twenty-five feet long, fitted as life-boats, and manned by natives. Captain Giles's boat, on entering the breakers, was swept back half-filled, but was carried into comparatively smooth water.

By great exertion, however, he brought her within 50 feet of the vessel,—a confused mass of surging wreck, threatening instant destruction if he had approached nearer. The shipwrecked crew were at first too frightened to attempt to leave their vessel, but eventually, upon a light line being successfully flung on board of her, two seamen and the pilot hauled themselves by means of it through the water, and were got into the boat. The boat up to this time had been kept clear by baling, but now being half-filled by a heavy sea which struck her, was compelled at once to return, and the three men were transferred to another boat waiting in smooth water. A little before sunset Captain Giles was again by the wreck, passing through the midst of broken spars and all kinds of wreckage. Having rescued six more men, he was taking them ashore, when a wave rolled over the boat and filled her, breaking her rudder and six oars, and sweeping three of her crew overboard. The following rather fortunately carried these men into smooth water, when they were picked up by the waiting boats. Both of the station life-boats were now disabled; but as some of the crew still remained on

board the "Alicia," Captain Giles determined upon a further attempt in the boat of the tug, "Dagmar." This boat was filled with cork-floats, but was heavy. After great exertion the wreck was reached, and the remaining men, with the exception of the master, were got into the boat, when she was carried away half-filled. The master of the "Alicia," who had jumped overboard with a plank, was carried in the direction of the waiting-boats, and ultimately picked up.

The Commissioner of Scinde, in bringing the case to the notice of the governor of Bombay, bears testimony to the "conspicuous bravery" of Captain Giles in thus rescuing fourteen persons during a strong gale of wind and very high sea, a service which occupied three hours, at any moment of which the boats in the surf ran risk of being swamped.

LIEUTENANT W. B. FORBES, R.N.

On the night of 17th September 1870, whilst H.M.S. "Rapid" was proceeding from Tarragona to Gibraltar, a boy fell from the main yard-arm, and in his fall struck his head against the gunwale of one of the boats, and was thereby rendered insensible. Sub-Lieutenant William Balfour Forbes (now Lieutenant) at once, and in the dark, jumped overboard, and seized him and persisted in keeping him up at imminent risk to his own life, for when the ship's boat, which was lowered to pick them up, reached them, Sub-Lieutenant Forbes was quite exhausted, and with the boy was under water.

Had the boat arrived a minute later both would have been drowned.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY MEDALS,

FOUNDED IN 1774.

LIST of OFFICERS and MEN belonging to the ROYAL NAVY who have received Medals from the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY since the year 1835.

Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.	Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.
Abbot, M. W.	Sub.-Lieut.	1869	..	1	Browne, R.	Carpenter's crew	1855	1	..
Abraham, H.	C.G.	1849	..	1	Brown, G. B.	Lieutenant	1869	..	1
Alken, J.	C.G.	1837	..	1	Brown, Jas.	Stswain's Mate	1837	..	1
Aldridge, J. W.	Commander	1840	1	..	Bull, John	Krooman	1869	..	1
Alexander, J.	A.B.	1857	1	..	Buller, Alex.	Lieutenant	1861	..	1
Alford, William	Quartermaster	1864	1	..	Bullock, A.	Lieutenant	1857	1	..
Alington, A. H.	Lieutenant	1861	1	..	Bunbury, H.	Lieutenant	1855	1	..
Allman, W.	Clerk	1866	..	1	Burke, P.	Quartermaster	1864	..	1
Anderson, W. W.	Master's Asstnt.	1860	1	..	Burt, Thos.	Stswain's Mate	1858	..	1
Anderson, W. W.	Master's Asstnt.	1860	1	..	Butcher, J. A.	A.B.	1857	..	1
Andoe, H. G.	Lieutenant	1869	..	1	Butter, E.	Lieutenant	1864	1	..
Anger, R.	Carpenter's crew	1835	..	1	Caldwell, —	Lieutenant	1844	1	..
Anglesey, F.	A.B.	1841	1	..	Callaghan, Jas.	C.G.	1863	..	1
Anson, C. V.	Sub.-Lieut.	1835	1	..	Callaghan, P.	Capt. Mizen Top	1869	..	1
Anstruther, G. J.	Midshipman	1868	1	..	Callaghan, G.	Stswain's Mate	1855	1	..
Ashwith, J.	R.M.	1863	..	1	Callahan, J.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Atkins, Henry	Capt. Foretop	1854	1	..	Callman, C.	Leading Seaman	1860	1	..
Baker, D.	Quartermaster	1846	..	1	Cameron, J.	Boatswain	1861	1	..
Balla	Lascar	1866	..	1	Cameron, O. S.	Lieutenant	1861	1	..
Ball, Wm.	A.B.	1837	1	..	Chauter, T. S.	Asstt.-Paym.	1864	1	..
Bamber, W. L.	Lieutenant	1870	..	1	Chapman, —	Midshipman	1859	1	..
Barnard, E.	Captain	1866	..	1	Charleson, C.	A.B.	1855	..	1
Barrett, M.	C.G.	1849	..	1	Chesterman, J.	Quartermaster	1864	..	1
Barr, N.	Cf. Carp.'s Mate	1862	..	1	Ching, L.	Midshipman	1860	1	..
Barry, J.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Christopher, J. B.	Mate	1837	1	..
Barter, A.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Christian, H.	Lieutenant	1866	..	1
Bastie, W.	Stswain's Mate	1852	..	1	Churchill, O.	Lieutenant	1864	..	1
Bate, J.	A.B.	1861	1	..	Claxton, R. M.	Lieutenant	1837	1	..
Bates, T.	A.B.	1859	1	..	Clyne, J. H.	Quartermaster	1863	1	..
Batters, S.	A.B.	1862	..	1	Cobby, Robert	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1860	..	1
Beale, Wm.	Coxswain	1867	..	1	Coleman, J.	Gunner's Mate	1855	..	1
Bean, J.	Boy	1860	1	..	Collins, H.	Private, R.M.	1840	..	1
Beedon, Jas.	A.B.	1857	..	1	Collins, T.	A.B.	1863	..	1
Beeden, Josh.	A.B.	1857	..	1	Colyer, J.	A.B.	1849	..	1
Beeton, J.	Quartermaster	1863	..	1	Conden, G.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Bell, R. H.	Cook's Assistant	1868	..	1	Coner, Ed.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Bell, G. F.	Asstt.-Eng.	1857	..	1	Conner, W.	Seaman	1844	..	1
Belson, E. H.	Lieutenant	1855	1	..	Connors, J.	A.B.	1863	..	1
Bencraft, W.	Chief Officer	1853	1	..	Conway, Jas.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Beresford, H. B.	Lieutenant	1856	1	..	Cooke, J. E.	Asstt.-Paym.	1865	..	1
Beresford, Lord C.	Midshipman	1863	..	1	Cooper, —	R.M.A.	1850	..	1
Berry, W.	A.B.	1860	..	1	Corrington, William	Steward	1867	1	..
Binstead, H.	Captain	1850	1	..	Cotton, William	A.B.	1868	..	1
Birch, Benjamin	C.G.	1866	..	1	Coughlin, M.	C.G.	1864	..	1
Birtwistle, Wm.	Mate	1846	1	..	Coughlan, J.	Cf. Officer, C.G.	1843	..	1
Black, J.	Boy	1869	S.Clip.	..	Courtney, T.	A.B.	1864	..	1
Bloomfield, A.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Court, S.	2d Master	1861	1	..
Boxer, C. E. F.	Lieutenant	1859	1	..	Coxon, J. H.	Lieutenant	1861	1	..
Boyd, W.	Seaman	1861	1	..	Craig, Jas.	Commander	1869	S.Clip.	..
Braithwaite, Jas.	Capt. Coxswain	1844	1	..	Croke, L. M.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Brennan, Jas.	Sub.-Lieut.	1867	..	1	Croker, W.	Lieutenant	1856	1	..
Brenton, R. O. B. C.	Capt.-Lieut.	1864	1	..	Crooke, W.	Head Stoker	1866	..	1
Broadbridge, J.	A.B.	1869	..	1	Crone, F. J.	Gunner	1866	..	1
Brockwell, H.	A.B.	1866	1	..	Cronin, J.	Stswain's Mate	1861	..	1
Brookes, Geo.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Croughwell, M.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Brooks, E. J.	Midshipman	1863	1	..	Crout, F. O.	2d Master	1851	..	1
Brooks, Geo.	A.B.	1862	1	..	Crout, H. E.	A.B.	1863	..	1
					Cullen, M.	Seaman	1847	..	1

Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.	Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.
Cullen, T.	Seaman	1848	..	1	Gill, W. J.	C.G.	1861	..	1
Cullum, T.	C.G.	1857	..	1	Gimblet, J.	A.B.	1857	..	1
Cumming, A.	Mate	1838	1	..	Glanville, W.	C.G.	1861	..	1
Curtis, Samuel		1860	..	1	Goldsack, P.	C.G.	1862	..	1
Custance, R. N.	Sub.-Lieut.	1868	1	..	Goodman, W.	A.B.	1863	..	1
Dacres, S. H. F.	Midshipman	1865	..	1	Gordon, T. H.	A.B.	1858	..	1
Dalsh, W.	2d Master	1860	..	1	Graham, —	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1858	..	1
Daley, Jas.	Butcher	1861	..	1	Graham, J.	Leading Seaman	1869	..	1
Daly, J.	A.B.	1852	..	1	Granger, J.	Seaman	1848	1	..
Davis, W.	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1863	..	1	Grant, A.	Seaman	1856	..	1
Davies, George	Lieutenant	1833	1	..	Grant, Jas.	A.B.	1860	1	..
Davies, D.		1863	..	1	Gravener, J. J. A.	Nav. Lieutenant	1869	1	..
Davies, D.	Quartermaster	1866	..	1	Graville, J.	Cf. Btman's Mate	1862	1	..
Davies, F.	A.B.	1860	..	1	Gray, J. F.	Master	1867	1	..
Davies, S.	A.B.	1862	..	1	Greenfield, A.	C.G.	1859	1	..
Davies, Thos.	Gunner's Mate	1860	..	1	Greensell, Geo.	Boy	1864	..	1
Davies, W.	Mate	1866	..	1	Green, T.	Bitswain's Mate	1864	..	1
Day, E.	A.B.	1858	..	1	Grogan, D.	Capt. Forecastle	1866	..	1
De Biquire, Hon.	Lieutenant	1848	1	..	Guy, D. F.	Assist.-Paym.	1863	..	1
W. B.					Haig, F. A.	Nav. Lieutenant	1868	..	1
Deldum, F.	A.B.	1870	..	1	Hall, R. N.	Lieutenant	1837	1	..
Deubow, R.	Seaman	1867	..	1	Hall, Thos.	Boy	1860	..	1
Denison, Hon. A. D. S.	Lieutenant	1867	1	..	Halloran, F.	Naval Cadet	1864	1	..
Dennis, J.	C.G.	1863	..	1	Hamlin, Geo.	Private, R.M.	1856	..	1
Denny, C.	A.B.	1868	1	..	Hammill, G.	Boy	1864	..	1
Dew, R.	Mate	1845	1	..	Hammill, J.	Leading Seaman	1868	..	1
Dickson, J. B.	Midshipman	1838	1	..	Harding, Edward	Captain	1860	1	..
Digby, N. F. S.	Lieutenant	1866	..	1	Harding, T.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Dodge, William	Capt. Forecastle	1868	..	1	Harper, T. W.	Boatswain	1859	1	..
Dollemore, J.	A.B.	1870	..	1	Harrington, C.	C.G.	1861	..	1
Donner, C. S.	Lieutenant	1867	1	..	Harrington, D.	Boy, 2d Class	1844	..	1
Donoghue, D.	C.G.	1848	..	1	Harrington, M.	Seaman	1845	..	1
Donovan, Jno.	C.G.	1862	..	1	Hasett, A.	C.G.	1840	1	..
Donovan, Thos.	1st Class Rigger	1868	..	1	Hastings, F. H.	Lieutenant	1862	1	..
Doran, J. B.	A.B.	1843	..	1	Hathorn, G.	Captain	1867	..	1
Dougal, W. H. M.	Commander	1852	1	..	Hawkins, J.	Bitswain's Mate	1856	..	1
Douglas, C. A.	A.B.	1861	..	1	Hawkins, J.	Capt. Maintop	1868	..	1
Douglas, J.	Boatswain	1859	..	1	Hawkins, S.	Acting Master	1860	1	..
Dow, William	A.B.	1869	..	1	Hayden, A.	Carpenter's Crew	1863	..	1
Drake, C. E.	Nav.-Sub. Lieut.	1868	1	..	Hayes, —	Seaman	1840	1	..
Drake, G. T.	Lieutenant	1868	1	..	Heneage, A. C. F.	Commander	1861	1	..
Drury, Ed.	A.B.	1853	..	1	Henwood, R.	A.B.	1859	..	1
Dudley, N.	2d Capt. Maintop	1868	..	1	Hereford, E. W.	Lieutenant	1864	..	1
Dunfey, W.	C.G.	1868	..	1	Heyland, W. P. L.	Midshipman	1870	..	1
		1861	..	1	Heysham, C. A. S.	Lieutenant	1864	1	..
Dunn, J.	A.B.	1862	1	..	Hicks, Ed.	Quartermaster	1867	..	1
Edgecombe, J.	A.B.	1868	..	1	Hicks, R.	Capt. Maintop	1867	..	1
Edwards, S.	C.G.	1850	..	1	Higginson, F.		1839	1	..
Ellis, S.	A.B.	1861	1	..	Hill, Geo.	A.B.	1860	..	1
Edmond, J.	Stoker	1856	..	1	Hill, Jas.	C.G.	1861	..	1
Evans, T.	A.B.	1857	..	1	Hire, W. H.	Lieutenant	1847	1	..
Farrant, C. E. H.	Master's Assist.	1849	1	..	Hixson, F.	2d Master	1853	1	..
Fellows, J.	Lieutenant	1863	..	1	Hobbs, W. G.	A.B.	1861	..	1
Fielding, F. E. B.	Naval Cadet	1867	..	1	Hodge, C. A.	A.B.	1863	..	1
Field, A.	Capt. Coxswain	1870	..	1	Hogbin, W.	Bitswain's Mate	1867	..	1
Field, Josh.	Capt. A. Guard	1848	1	..	Holland, D.	A.B.	1869	..	1
Finch, J. W.	Lieutenant	1846	..	1	Hoole, H.	A.B.	1864	..	1
Fisher, D.	Quartermaster	1847	1	..	Hooper, W.	C.G.	1859	..	1
Fisher, W. E.	Mate	1846	1	..	Hooper, William	Seaman	1855	..	1
Fitzgerald, J.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Horne, W.	2d Master	1862	..	1
Fitzgerald, W. E.	Lieutenant	1866	1	..	Horspool, B.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Fitzroy, Geo.	Lieutenant	1861	1	..	Horton, D.	Krooman	1865	..	1
Fitzwater, C.	Quartermaster	1856	..	1	Hoskins, J.	C.G.	1865	..	1
Flintham, Thos.	Boatswain	1855	..	1	How, J.	A.B.	1869	..	1
Ford, P.	A.B.	1856	1	..	Howe, R.	C.G.	1866	..	1
Francis, J.	Boatswain	1860	..	1	Howley, W.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Francis, W. H.	A.B.	1861	..	1	Howorth, W.	Acting Mate	1855	1	..
Franklin, E. B. H.	Commander	1867	..	1	Boy, J.	Seaman	1848	..	1
Fraser, Jno.	Boy	1861	1	..	Huggins, J.	Quartermaster	1849	1	..
Friend, W. J.	C.G.	1844	..	1	Huggins, J.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Frizell, S.	C.G.	1868	..	1	Hunter, J. E.	Captain	1867	1	..
Gardner, A. H.	Commander	1852	1	..	Hurley, J.	A.B.	1870	..	1
Gataker, F. A.	Midshipman	1864	..	1	Hyslop, J.	Seaman	1848	1	..
Gauge, J.	Quartermaster	1867	..	1	Ingram, H.	Private, R.M.	1861	..	1
Geary, W. C.		1864	1	..	Jackson, G.	Quartermaster	1856	..	1
George, H.	C.G.	1862	..	1	Jago, Jas.	C.G.	1846	..	1
George, J.	Krooman	1868	..	1	James, Geo.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Gibson, C.	A.B.	1856	..	1	Jenkins, H.	A.B.	1866	..	1
Gibson, H. S.	Purser	1846	1	..	Jennings, Wm.	Cm. Btman, C.G.	1838	1	..

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY MEDALS.

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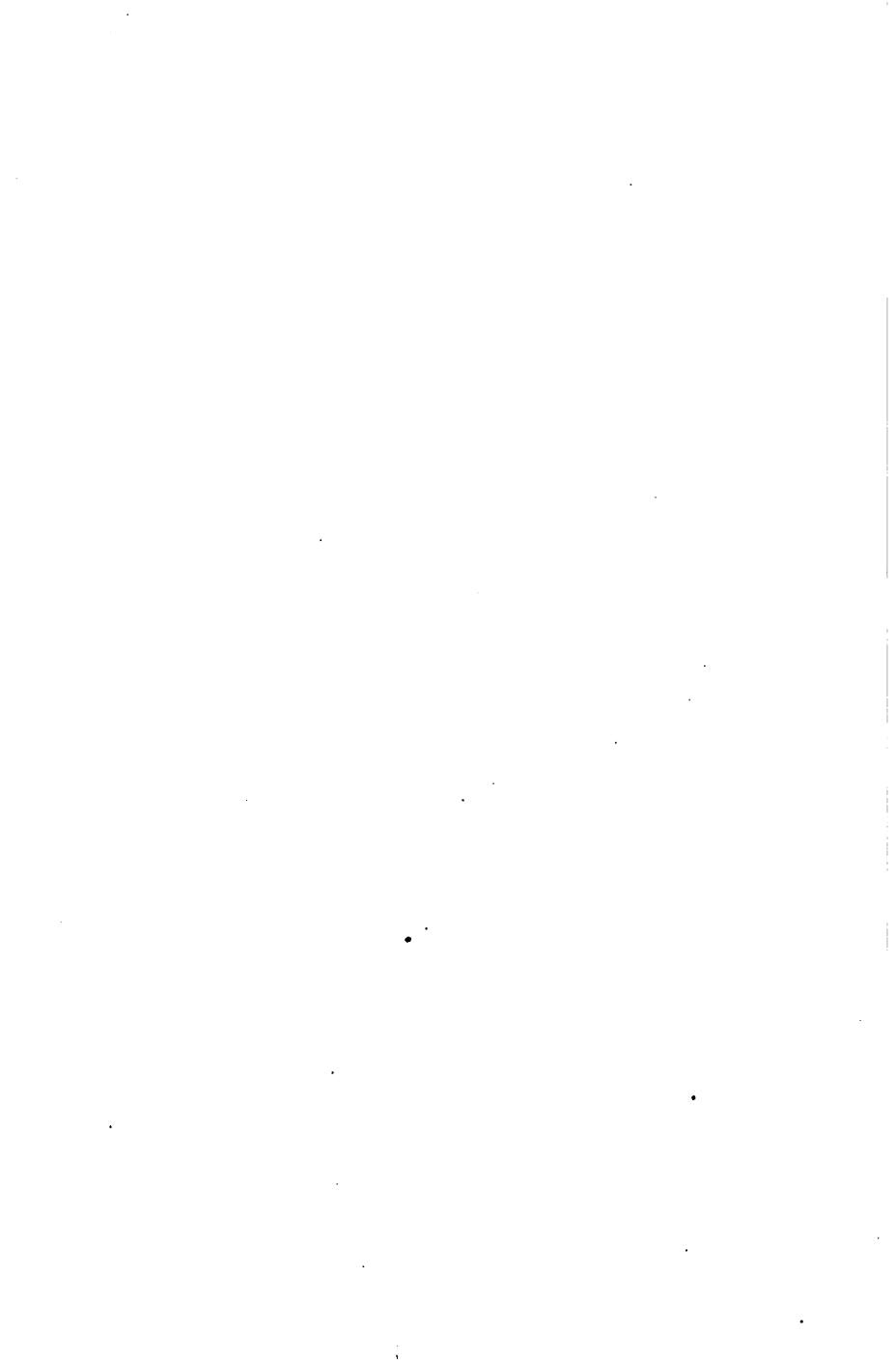
Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.	Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.
Jarris, A.	C.G.	1856	..	1	M'Boy, J.	C.G.	1839	..	1
Jobson, W.	Quartermaster	1856	..	1	M'Brady, J.	C.G.	1865	..	1
Johnson, H.	..	1839	1	..	M'Carthy, —	C.G.	1852	..	1
Johnson, J. B.	Nav. Lieutenant	1867	1	..	M'Carthy, J. J.	Signalman	1869	..	1
Johnson, Thos.	Seaman	1850	..	1	M'Ewen, N.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Johnson, W.	A.B.	1863	..	1	M'Geary, Jas.	A.B.	1859	..	1
Johnston, F. A.	2d Master	1862	..	1	M'Gilvery, J.	Ord. Seaman	1870	..	1
Jones, A.	C.G.	1839	1	..	M'Intyre, M.	A.B.	1867	..	1
Jones, T. C.	Lieutenant	1838	1	..	M'Killop, H. F.	..	1843	1	..
Jones, H.	..	1868	1	..	M'Kinnon, R.	..	1841	..	1
Jones, O. L.	Lieutenant	1849	1	..	M'Kinnon, R.	Boatswain	1849	..	1
Jones, Thos.	Gunner, R.M.	1858	..	1	M'Leod, D. D.	..	1842	1	..
Julian, F. H.	Quartermaster	1851	1	..	M'Millan, H.	C.G.	1869	..	1
Keane, J. H.	C.E.	1866	..	1	Metters, Geo.	Gunner	1862	..	1
Keast, R.	Boatswain's Mate	1853	1	..	Metters, Geo.	Gunner	1867	1	..
Keir, J.	Carpenter's Mate	1864	..	1	Metters, Wm.	A.B.	1861	1	..
Kelly, J.	Capt. Mainport	1868	1	..	Miller, J. F.	3d Engineer	1853	..	1
Kelly, J.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Miller, C.	A.B.	1861	..	1
Kennedy, J.	Saltmaker	1868	..	1	Miller, J.	Seaman	1847	..	1
Kennedy, W. R.	Lieutenant	1860	1	..	Miller, H.	Ord. Seaman	1870	..	1
Kent, Ed.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Milton, Thos.	C.G.	1846	..	1
Keown, B.	Midshipman	1867	..	1	Mitchell, R.	..	1861	..	1
Kerr, Lord Walter	Commander	1870	1	..	Molyneux, W. H. H.	Lieutenant	1866	1	..
Kerwin, Thos.	A.B.	1865	..	1	Moncrieff, L. N.	Lieutenant	1853	..	1
Kiddle, W. W.	Nav. Lieutenant	1868	..	1	Montgomery, J.	Quartermstr, C.G.	1867	..	1
King, J. A.	Shipwright	1847	..	1	Moody, Geo.	Seaman	1857	1	..
Kingston, A. B.	..	1841	1	..	Moore, S.	A.B.	1864	..	1
Kirk, D.	Cm. Btman, C.G.	1847	..	1	Moore, Geo.	A.B.	1859	..	1
Knight, H. R.	C.G.	1869	..	1	Morland, W.	Ship's Corporal	1856	..	1
Knoey, M.	..	1841	..	1	Morice, J. A.	Lieutenant	1867	..	1
Lambe, J. W.	Midshipman	1852	1	..	Morney, H.	Seaman	1844	..	1
Lamerton, G. J.	Boatswain	1855	..	1	Morris, T.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Lamham, J.	Marine	1869	..	1	Mout, A.	C.G.	1845	..	1
Laprimanday, C.	Lieutenant	1870	1	..	Munday, M.	A.B.	1862	..	1
Laughlin, W.	A.B.	1856	..	1	Murray, —	A.B.	1866	..	1
Law, H.	Coxswain	1869	..	1	Napier, G. E.	Mate	1840	1	..
Lawless, Jas.	A.B.	1862	..	1	Napier, G. E.	Lieutenant	1870	..	1
Lawrance, —	Seaman	1850	..	1	Nelson, J. G.	Leading Seaman	1859	..	1
Leader, J.	A.B.	1865	..	1	Newman, Jack	Kroeman	1859	1	..
Lean, T. H. S.	A.B.	1868	..	1	Newman, E. A.	Lieutenant	1846	1	..
Legg, W.	A.B.	1860	..	1	Newman, W.	C.G.	1856	..	1
Leigh, J.	Seaman	1845	..	1	Newnam, J.	Quartermaster	1859	..	1
Leigh, Thos.	Captain	1835	1	..	Nimble, Tom	Krooman	1866	..	1
Leitch, D.	Ship's Corporal	1867	..	1	Nimble, Tom	..	1860	..	1
Leith, A. J.	Midshipman	1866	1	..	Norcross, J.	Gunner's Mate	1865	..	1
Lennox, H.	Boatswain	1856	..	1	Norton, W.	Ord. Seaman	1870	..	1
Lewis, Jas.	Private, R.M.	1859	..	1	Oliver, J.	A.B.	1861	..	1
Lewis, W.	Lieutenant	1870	..	1	O'Neill, S.	Bandman	1857	..	1
Lloyd, R. M.	Mate	1861	..	1	Osborne, S.	Lieutenant	1849	1	..
Lock, Jas.	Quartermaster	1847	..	1	Palmer, J. D.	Midshipman	1838	1	..
Lockney, M.	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1863	..	1	Palmer, L. G.	Clerk	1836	1	..
Logie, A.	Seaman	1853	..	1	Parker, J. E.	Midshipman	1863	..	1
Lowther, M.	Lieutenant	1854	1	..	Parker, F. R. H.	Lieutenant	1865	1	..
Loxton, C.	Saltmaker	1852	1	..	Parr, Jas.	A.B.	1868	..	1
Lucas, C. D.	..	1854	1	..	Parsons, Robert	Ship's Corporal	1868	..	1
Lye, Wm.	Private, R.M.	1860	..	1	Payne, Geo.	C.G.	1845	..	1
MacFarlane, G.	Master	1861	1	..	Peachey, Uriah	Boatswain	1865	..	1
MacGregor, Sir M.	Captain	1869	..	1	Peacock, G.	Master	1868	1	..
Burt	..	..	..	..	Peartman, W.	Coast Guard	1838	1	..
Maddocks, J.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Pearse, J.	C.G.	1846	..	1
Madely, A. B.	A.B.	1864	..	1	Pearson, W.	Ord. Seaman	1870	..	1
Madge, F.	Private, R.M.	1890	..	1	Pengelly, W. J.	Captain	1855	1	..
Made, L. M.	Lieutenant	1864	..	1	Pengelly, J.	Cm. Btman, C.G.	1868	..	1
Maley, J.	Marine	1857	..	1	Peters, J.	A.B.	1868	..	1
Mallet, R.	Ch. Btwn, C.G.	1870	..	1	Pettitt, W. H.	Gunner	1869	..	1
Malone, R.	A.B.	1862	1	..	Pinnock, Robert	Private, R.M.	1859	..	1
Mandeville, H. A.	Sub-Lieutenant	1865	1	..	Pollard, E. J.	Commander	1858	1	..
Manuel, R.	Lieutenant, C.G.	1841	1	..	Fonchon, H.	..	1859	..	1
Mantel, Geo.	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1836	1	..	Forman, E. W. B.	Boy	1862	1	..
Mant, F. W.	..	..	..	..	Powell, Thos.	Midshipman	1855	1	..
Mants, W. T.	A.B.	1867	..	1	Pratt, G.	Gunner's Mate	1859	..	1
Marks, L.	A.B.	1862	..	1	Pratt, R.	Boatswain's Mate	1867	1	..
Marston, G.	A.B.	1851	..	1	Presley, F.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Marten, J.	A.B.	1865	..	1	Price, J. F.	Midshipman	1862	..	1
Mather, R.	A.B.	1867	..	1	Pride, Charles	C.G.	1868	1	..
Matthews, Wm.	C.G.	1850	..	1	Fringie, J.	A.B.	1866	1	..
May, J.	Gunner	1865	..	1	Fringie, J.	Midshipman	1861	..	1

Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.	Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.
Prior, J.	C.G.	1868	..	1	Smith, W.	A.B.	1856	..	1
Pym, F. G.	Lieutenant	1856	1	..	Smith, W. R.	Midshipman	1838	1	..
Pyne, F.	Mate	1852	1	..	Snow, E. B.	Captain, R.M.	1859	1	..
Pywell, F.	Leading Seaman	1869	..	1	Somerville, R. N.	Lieutenant, C.G.	1859	1	..
Quev, Geo.	C.G.	1861	..	1	Soutbey, Job	Gunner's Mate	1861	..	1
Quinton, J.	Quartermaster	1869	..	1	Sowerby, R.	Boatswain	1866	1	..
Rapeen, T. J. H.	Nav. Sub.-Lieut.	1870	1	..	Stacey, Alexander	Ship's Corporal	1863	..	1
Reeves, E. B.	Quartermaster	1852	1	..	Stacpoole, A. B.	Naval Cadet	1864	..	1
Reynolds, G.	Corporal, R.M.	1864	..	1	Stanhope, C. S.	Lieutenant	1851	1	..
Reynolds, Geo.	Private, R.M.	1856	..	1	Stanley, —	Captain	1841	1	..
Rice, Ed.	A.B.	1854	..	1	Stanley, George	Master's Assist.	1855	1	..
Richards, —	C.G.	1849	..	1	Staples, B.	Boy	1864	..	1
Richards, H.	Gunner's Mate	1864	..	1	St. Aubyn, J. F. L.	St. Paul, Baron H.	1865	..	1
Richards, W. E.	C.G.	1863	..	1	St. Paul, Baron H.	Von	1856	1	..
Richardson, W.	Boatswain	1862	..	1	Stevens, F. H.	Mate	1838	1	..
Richmond, Jas.	C.G.	1854	..	1	Stevens, J.	Mate	1838	1	..
Ridge, J.	Boatswain's Mate	1863	..	1	Steward, H. J. N.	Cm. Btman, C.G.	1865	..	1
Riggs, W.	A.B.	1869	..	1	Stirling, W. J.	Midshipman	1855	1	..
Roach, G.	Cm. Btman, C.G.	1847	..	1	Stocks, H.	Chf. Officer, C.G.	1868	1	..
Roberts, Wm.	A.B.	1864	..	1	Struggles, C.	A.B.	1855	..	1
Robinson, C.	A.B.	1856	..	1	Stuart, C. C.	Midshipman	1869	..	1
Robinson, J.	Capt. Coxswain	1843	1	..	Sullivan, D.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Rodham, C. R.	Assist.-Paym.	1864	..	1	Sullivan, J.	Quartermaster	1857	..	1
Rogers, J.	A.B.	1842	..	1	Sullivan, J.	Boatswain	1858	1	..
Rogers, W.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Sullivan, J.	Master-at-Arms	1868	..	1
Rogers, W.	Ord. Seaman	1868	1	..	Sullivan, J.	Seaman	1842	..	1
Ropeyarn, Jack	A.B.	1862	..	1	Sullivan, M.	A.B.	1866	..	1
Rose, Ed.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Sullivan, J. L.	Midshipman	1852	1	..
Ross, Thomas	Captain	1838	1	..	Sweeney, J.	Boatswain's Mate	1868	..	1
Rouse, Ed.	Gunner's Mate	1862	1	..	Sweeney, F.	A.B.	1857	..	1
Rowe, P.	C.G.	1862	..	1	Tallock, W.	Seaman	1856	..	1
Russell, Alexander	A.B.	1859	..	1	Tarleton, J. W.	Commander	1850	1	..
Russell, Thos.	A.B.	1849	..	1	Tatton, W. H.	Gunner	1864	..	1
Saaid, Jack	Krooman	1863	..	1	Taylor, J.	C.G.	1839	..	1
Salmond, Henry	Lieutenant	1864	1	..	Taylor, M. J.	Boatswain's Mate	1862	..	1
Salter, Jas.	C.G.	1860	..	1	Taylor, M. J.	Boatswain, 3d Class	1869	..	1
Sandercock, W.	Gunner	1861	..	1	Taylor, W.	Private, R.M.	1860	..	1
Sanger, T.	R.M.	1860	..	1	Ther, John G.	A.B.	1869	..	1
Saunders, Thos.	Lieutenant	1862	1	..	Thomas, A.	Nav. Lieutenant	1869	..	1
Saunders, J.	A.B.	1858	1	..	Thomas, A.	2d Master	1865	1	..
Saunders, W.	C.G.	1863	..	1	Thomas, S. B.	C.G.	1863	..	1
Saunders, A. L. de	Sub.-Lieutenant	1868	..	1	Thompson, Geo.	A.B.	1858	..	1
Sayce, R. B.	Naval Cadet	1864	..	1	Thoms, W.	..	1859	..	1
Scaife, H. N.	Clerk	1860	..	1	Tiltman, T. W.	Cf. Btman, C.G.	1863	..	1
Scantlebury, —	Blacksmith	1851	..	1	Tipper, W.	Boatswain's Mate	1854	1	..
Scantlebury, J.	A.B.	1866	..	1	Toomey, J.	A.B.	1851	..	1
Schomberg, A.	Sub.-Lieutenant	1868	..	1	Trace, H.	C.G.	1868	..	1
Sclater, —	Mate	1841	1	..	Trounce, J.	Gunner	1861	..	1
Scott, R. A.	Boatswain	1860	..	1	Tully, J. E.	Lieutenant	1867	..	1
Scott, Thomas	Assist.-Engineer	1861	..	1	Turner, R.	A.B.	1840	1	..
Scudamore, W. E.	2d Master	1856	..	1	Turner, W. T.	Lieutenant	1843	1	..
Seale, E.	Midshipman	1862	..	1	Vankoughnet, E. B.	Midshipman	1869	..	1
Searle, James	Boatswain	1863	..	1	Vansittart, —	Lieutenant	1844	1	..
Secker, P.	A.B.	1860	1	..	Vearry, Geo.	A.B.	1847	..	1
Semple, F.	Midshipman	1863	1	..	Vickery, G.	Seaman	1843	..	1
Sexton, E.	Seaman	1865	1	..	Vidal, L. E. S.	Midshipman	1865	..	1
Seymour, E. H.	Mate	1860	1	..	Vile, H.	Coxswain	1865	..	1
Shed, H. D.	Assist.-Surgeon	1837	1	..	Vincent, T.	C.G.	1848	..	1
Shed, J.	C.G.	1868	..	1	Voysey, M.	Steward	1862	..	1
Sheen, J.	Seaman	1850	..	1	Waddilove, C.	Commander	1861	1	..
Sheppard, J.	..	1866	..	1	Wake, C.	Commander	1866	1	..
Shields, M.	..	1869	1	..	Wake, R. A.	Corporal	1870	1	..
Shill, W.	Corporal, R.M.	1870	..	1	Walker, C. F.	Midshipman	1865	1	..
Shuckbury, W. C.	Gunner, R.M.A.	1860	..	1	Wallis, —	Master	1866	1	..
Sigfrish, Ed.	3d Mate	1854	1	..	Walsh, J.	Carpenter's Mate	1867	..	1
Simkins, W.	A.B.	1855	..	1	Ward, J. R.	Captain	1852	1	..
Simmons, —	Boatswain's Mate	1864	..	1	Ward, J.	Boatswain's Mate	1847	..	1
Simmons, H.	A.B.	1859	..	1	Wardell, W.	A.B.	1869	..	1
Simpson, Geo.	Quartermaster	1852	1	..	Warren, T. G.	Corporal, R.M.	1868	1	..
Skead, F.	A.B.	1864	1	..	Warren, Thos.	Capt. Forecastle	1867	..	1
Skelton, H.	A.B.	1864	..	1	Watts, F.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Skinner, W.	Gunner, 3d Class	1870	..	1	Webber, H.	A.B.	1865	..	1
Skiven, D.	Leading Seaman	1865	..	1	Webb, R.	Caulker	1854	..	1
Smart, T.	A.B.	1862	..	1	Webb, Thos.	Seaman	1867	..	1
Smith, D.	Coxswain	1864	..	1	Weddell, —	Gunner	1849	..	1
Smith, N. B.	Lieutenant	1864	1	..	Welch, S.	A.B.	1855	1	..
Smith, W. R.	Lieutenant	1847	1	..	Werry, J.	Seaman	1868	1	..
Smith, W.	Boy	1866	..	1					

Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Name.	Rank at the Time.	Date of the Vote.	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal
West, B. N. . . .	Nav. Sub.-Lieut.	1869	1	..	Willoughby, B. . .	Midshipman	1835	1	..
Westlake, W. . .	A.B.	1849	..	1	Wills, J.	Steward's Mate	1868	..	1
Whitehead, F. . .	Stoker	1862	..	1	Wilson, J. C. . . .	Lieutenant	1857	1	..
Whitehead, G. K. .	Master's Assist.	1859	1	..	Wintz, L. E. . . .	Midshipman	1867	1	..
White, G. J. . . .	Boy	1862	..	1	Wolridge, —	Lt. Commander	1846	1	..
White, B. C. . . .	Lieutenant	1845	1	..	Woodgate, J. . . .	Cn. Bunah, C.G.	1867	..	1
White, S.	C.G.	1853	..	1	Woodriff, J. R. . .	Commander	1855	1	..
White, W. H. . . .	Seaman	1838	1	..	Wood, G. A.	A.B.	1866	..	1
White, W.	Boatswain	1857	..	1	Wood, J.	A.B.	1868	..	1
White, W.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Wood, S.	A.B.	1860	..	1
Whitegrave, J. . .	A.B.	1870	..	1	Woon, J.	C.G.	1860	..	1
Widgey, J.	A.B.	1863	..	1	Wray, G. H.	Boy	1869	..	1
Wilkinson, C. H. .	Lieutenant	1862	..	1	Wright, R. B. . . .	A.B.	1857	..	1
Williams, Ed. . . .	A.B.	1868	..	1	Wyde, Ed.	Lieutenant	1850	1	..
Williams, Jas. . . .	Boatswain	1869	..	1	Wyde, S.	Lieutenant, C.G.	1838	1	..
Williams, J.	Quartermaster	1868	..	1	Yellow, Will. . . .	Krooman	1862	..	1
Williams, J.	Boatswain	1870	..	Clasp.	Yeo, Wm.	C.G.	1865	..	1
Williams, S.	C.G.	1866	..	1	Young, B.		1841	..	1
Willis, S.	A.B.	1863	..	1					

Snelling, William H., Clerk in Admiralty, 1865, Bronze Medal.

Rickard, G. P., Clerk in Dockyard, 1867, Bronze Medal.



**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THOSE TO WHOM THE GOLD
AND SILVER MEDALS AND CLASPS HAVE
BEEN AWARDED SINCE 1830.**

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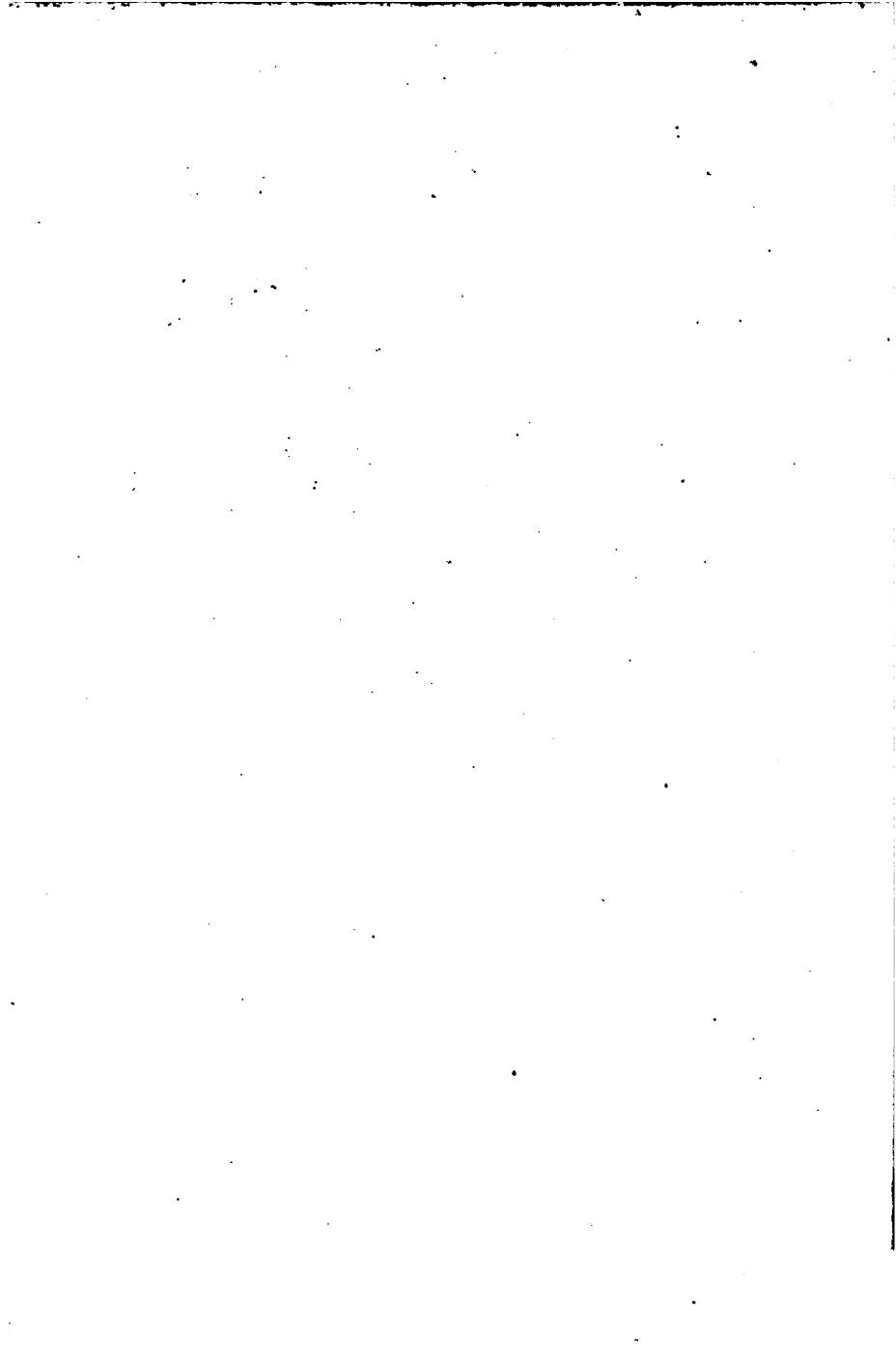
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